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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

A New Medical Discovery.

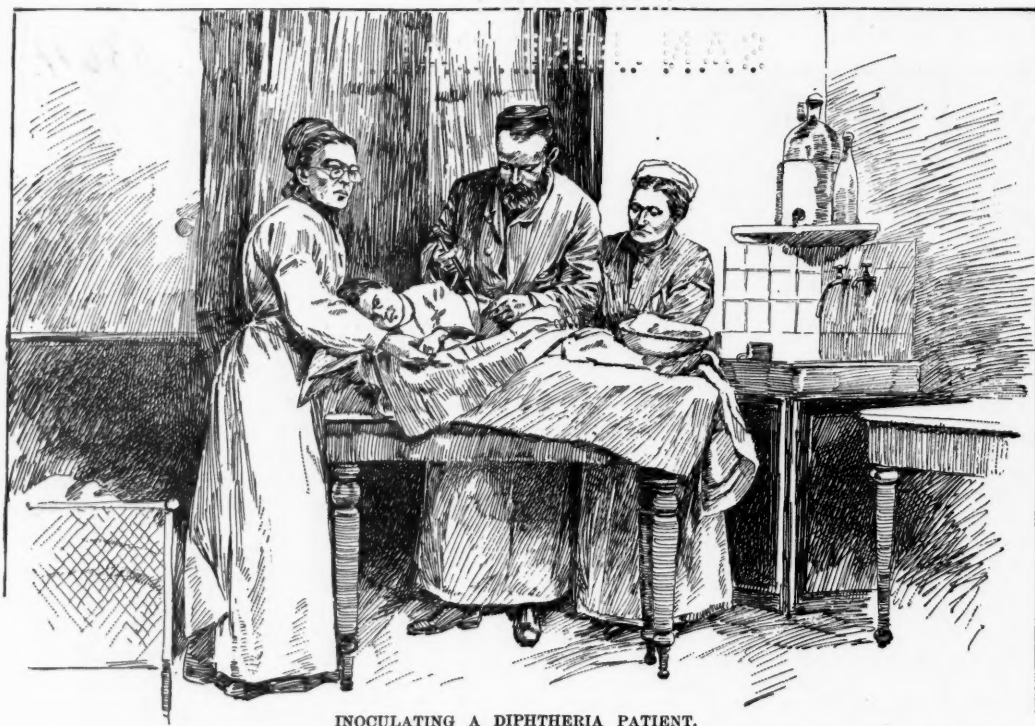
If reports from Paris and Berlin may be trusted, a cure has been found for diphtheria; and nothing else in the world's recent progress of which these pages could make note has an equal degree of interest or importance. Just four years ago, public health officers, hospital authorities and private medical practitioners were vying with each other in their haste to reach Berlin and to obtain a modicum of Dr. Koch's precious lymph for the cure of consumption by inoculation. The whole world was thrilled with excitement over the great discovery. Unfortunately the hopes then aroused have not been realized. The nature of pulmonary disease is better understood than ever before, and undoubtedly its ravages have been somewhat diminished by wise methods of prevention, by constitutional treatment in the early stages, and by timely resort to those climates which are natural sanitariums. But the specific annihilation of the tuberculosis germ through Dr. Koch's remedy would seem thus far to have proved a failure. Some two years ago, after one season of cholera epidemic in Russia and various parts of Europe, and in anticipation of another and more trying season, it was announced that Dr. Pasteur in his Paris laboratory had perfected a cure for cholera. His method also was that of the introduction into the human system, by hypodermic injection, of a substance which was to give the person thus inoculated a sure immunity from the dreaded Asiatic scourge. Happily, stalwart measures of quarantine, isolation, water-supply purification, and the like, have driven the cholera back to oriental confines where such administrative precautions are non-existent. But whether or not the Pasteur cholera cure has actual merit, the world at large has not accepted it; and no great community, so far as we can learn, has yet pretended to rely upon it. In the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, the cholera is a disease whose actual ravages and possible dangers dwindle into insignificance in comparison with so ever-present and frightful a scourge as diphtheria. This dreaded malady is no respecter of social classes. It invades the palace of the millionaire in almost as high a percentage of cases as the hovel or the crowded tenement house. It defies the best medical skill, so that the grim records show that

more than one-half of the cases prove fatal. Not to attempt here an explanation of the nature or working of the new cure, we may merely remark that the claims made for it abroad are extremely optimistic. Its use in hospitals is said to have reduced the diph-



PROFESSOR ROUX,
Discoverer of Anti-toxine.

theria mortality from more than fifty per cent. to about ten. If the Koch consumption cure and the Pasteur cholera cure have as yet come short of the immediate practical results that were anticipated for them, it does not follow by any means that these distinguished bacteriologists were not upon the right track, nor is there on that account any greater reason for skepticism about the diphtheria cure. The New York Board of Health, which commands scientific talent of a high order, has undertaken the experiment of preparing the anti-toxine serum at much expense and with great care. The health authorities of Boston have taken similar action. We have good reason therefore to believe that official tests in these two great American cities will within a few months give us a conclusive demonstration of the question



INOCULATING A DIPHTHERIA PATIENT.

whether or not the much-discussed new diphtheria cure is a practical and effective remedy.

*The Decline of Certain
Old-fashioned
Maladies.*

While small-pox has never been suppressed beyond the possibility of its re-appearance with occasional threats of epidemic virulence, there is to-day very little fear of it in highly civilized countries. Compulsory vaccination is in many lands one of the most firmly established features of health administration. Aged men and women remember well how fearful and how imminent a scourge the small-pox was in their youth. Nowadays, in the homes of well-to-do people, small-pox is regarded as practically an extinct malady; yet few indeed are the families whose records of two or three generations ago do not contain instances of death by small-pox. There is an anti-vaccination movement in England, with international affiliations, whose adherents maintain with some ingenuity and with intense conviction that the disappearance of small-pox has been retarded rather than assisted by vaccination, and that the decline of what a few decades ago was the commonest and most fatal of infectious diseases has been due simply to general sanitary progress. They attribute the change to our improved arrangements for isolation and disinfection, and to what may be termed the general triumph of private and public cleanliness. It is possible that they are right, although the great consensus of scientific authority is on the side of vaccination;

and the public vaccinator is as well established an official as any other governmental servant. In one respect the friends and the enemies of vaccination occupy common ground. Both parties are solidly committed to the doctrine that the health and well-being of the community are enormously dependent upon the effectiveness of public administration. The anti-vaccinationists stand for public sanitary cleansing services of the most perfect description; for prompt and thorough-going detection and isolation by boards of health or municipal authorities of all cases of communicable disease; for all such services as that of disinfection, and for such restrictions and rules in slums and tenement house districts as will diminish the dangers that arise from overcrowding, from domestic uncleanness, and from insanitary housing conditions. Those who believe in compulsory and official vaccination simply go one long step further in the direction of that public invasion of what was once considered the sacred domain of the individual, which has inevitably marked every advance in modern health services. If the new diphtheria cure should prove to be as valuable as its advocates are confident that it will, we may expect that its application, particularly in the tenement districts of crowded cities, will fall to the lot of the health authorities. Typhoid fever is one of the great scourges which, almost solely through improved public measures, has been reduced to a position far less important than it once occupied.

*The New Fight
Against
Children's Diseases.*

Whereas in European cities the battle of the municipal and health authorities, so far as epidemics were concerned, was until a few years ago waged chiefly against small-pox, typhus, and occasional outbreaks of cholera, it is now considered that the victory has in the main been won against these bolder and grosser enemies of the race, and the conflict has set in against the diseases which are hostile to child life. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are the chief of these children's maladies, with measles as a less dreaded but extremely mischievous third. Thus far the weapons have been mainly those of vigilant, never-ceasing inspection, immediate isolation, disinfection through the aid of highly organized official disinfecting staffs, and in general the sharp blocking up of those avenues through which infection is most likely to be communicated. The difficulty of perfect isolation in tenement houses has led to the great extension of public hospitals for the reception of children ill with diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles. The great objects of the administrators of the public health system are (1) to abolish the plague spots which are the sources of infection, and (2) when infection has appeared to prevent its spread. This of course is the sound policy to be pursued. But, (3) and concurrently, every possible effort is made to save the lives of the poor children actually seized with infectious maladies. If we are rightly informed with regard to the anti-toxine cure for diphtheria, its application is to be beneficial both as a preventive against attack and also, where not previously applied, as a remedy to be administered in the early stages of the disease. Its immediate interest naturally lies in its use as a remedy. A considerable amount of experience, tested in the light of comparative statistics, would be necessary in order to show the preventive value of such treatment, and even then it would be difficult to distribute the honors between a remedial specific of this kind and a generally efficient sanitary administration. As in the case of vaccination, no one could ever tell us conclusively what part the particular treatment has played, and what part improved conditions of public and private cleanliness have had in the gratifying diminution of the malady.

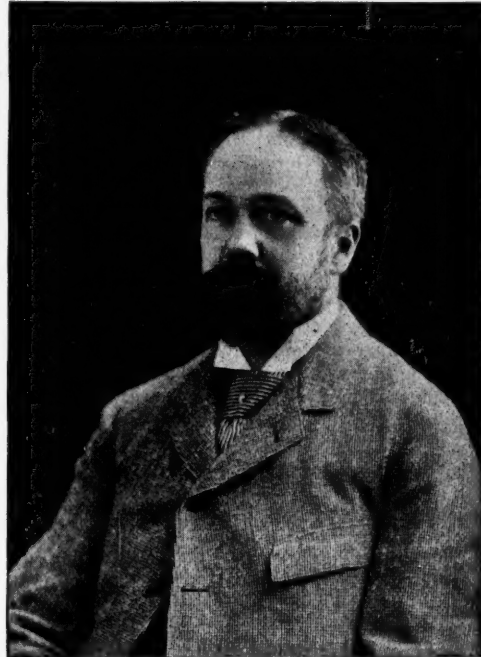
*Public
Health
Services.*

Whatever then should prove to be the merits of this alleged cure for diphtheria, there can be no mistake in the policy of public cleanliness and of constantly improved health administration. Our American cities come short of their European contemporaries in most points of municipal organization and service. Fortunately, in the matter of public health work we have less to be ashamed of than in almost any other particular. There have been some scandals in the health department of New York City, but there has been very much to commend. All that is needed to bring our American municipal health administration up to a point of scientific and practical efficiency equal to that of the very best managed foreign cities, is a reform of our municipal government in general respects. The

work of health boards is necessarily hampered at many points by the existence of corruption, of spoils methods, and of ignorance and inefficiency, in other departments of city government.

*The Question
of
Tenements.*

In the European cities, of late, the most important municipal inquiries in matters pertaining to the public health have been directed toward the question how to improve the housing of the people. Statistical demonstrations



DR. CYRUS EDSON, OF NEW YORK.

have aroused the slumbering conscience of the well-to-do classes to the fact that the death-rate among families living in one or two rooms of tenement houses is enormously greater than the average death rate for the whole community, and that the housing question is the most serious and vital of all the questions that have to do with the improvement of the industrial, social, and moral condition of city populations. In consequence, a vast amount of attention has been given to various phases of the problem. Stringent regulations have been adopted in most foreign cities to prevent the future construction of badly planned and unhealthy tenements, and house-to-house inspection has been organized to enforce the rules against overcrowding and insanitary conditions. In many instances the public authorities have bought up, condemned and destroyed considerable areas of slum property in order to get rid of narrow and vicious street systems, and to secure complete reconstruction where no mere renovation could avail

anything. These drastic remedies have been attended with remarkable improvements in the death rate, and with many benefits. But measures of prevention are chiefly relied upon; and advantage is taken of the natural tendency to build up suburbs and to spread the population over a large area by virtue of modern transit facilities. It is not commonly known that the population of the city of New York is by far the most congested of any in the world. Many circumstances have united to crowd an unprecedented mass of population into the tenement houses of the lower half of Manhattan Island. A recent act of the state legislature appropriated some ten thousand dollars for the expenses of an inquiry into the condition of New York tenement houses, and a tenement house committee was appointed to conduct the inquiry, with Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century Magazine*, as chairman. Among Mr. Gilder's colleagues are Dr. Cyrus Edson, the distinguished health authority; Mr. George B. Post, an eminent architect; Mr. Roger Foster, a well-known lawyer, and several practical business men. The inquiry has been prosecuted with great fidelity. Many witnesses have been called to testify before the committee, house-to-house examinations have been made, and much statistical information tabulated, as a general result of which the committee will be in position to make important recommendations to the legislature. It is not that any revolutionary treatment of the question is expected at the present time, but only that certain specific reforms can be introduced and a more enlightened public opinion formed to stand behind the Board of Health and the other official authorities who are charged with the administration of laws and ordinances.

*Trinity Church
as
Landlord.*

The testimony given at the public hearings of the committee did not for a while seem to secure an adequate amount of attention from the newspapers; but when the question of the character of the tenement house property of the millionaire Trinity Church Corporation came up for exposure, a sensational interest was visibly stimulated. Trinity Church derives a vast revenue from New York property in which thousands of people are born, eat, sleep, and die. It is charged against the management of this property that the death rate in Trinity tenement houses is not only far higher than the average death rate of the city, but also appreciably higher than the average in the tenement districts which house a corresponding class of people. It would seem necessary to say that so far as figures of actual death rates have been produced, the mortality in New York tenement houses is decidedly less than that which is to be found in the so-called slum districts of European cities, even where the average rate for the cities as a whole compares favorably with the rate for New York as a whole. Nothing is to be gained by the attempt to make the situation blacker than it is, and we are sure that this is not the desire or disposition of the Tenement House Committee, which indeed is showing a spirit of fine

judgment and discrimination in its work. But it may well ask why the Trinity Church tenements should not be made as healthy as those of the Peabody Fund in London, or as the best models in New York and Brooklyn, instead of showing twice as high a death rate? The facts do not seem to warrant any special censure of Trinity Church for past conditions, but point rather to the duty and opportunity of an entirely new future policy in the conduct of its secular affairs. Any further discussion of the Tenement House Committee and its work, so far as we are concerned, may well await the final report. But it is worth while to suggest that all the facts ascertainable would tend to show that the worst evils of American slums can be abated at far less expense and with far less difficulty than European cities are compelled to meet. It only behooves us to act promptly and efficiently, and in the main through measures of prevention. It is not really necessary in this country at the dawn of the twentieth century that any large part of our population should be housed less decently than horses.



THE REV. MORGAN DIX, D.D.,
Rector of Trinity Church.

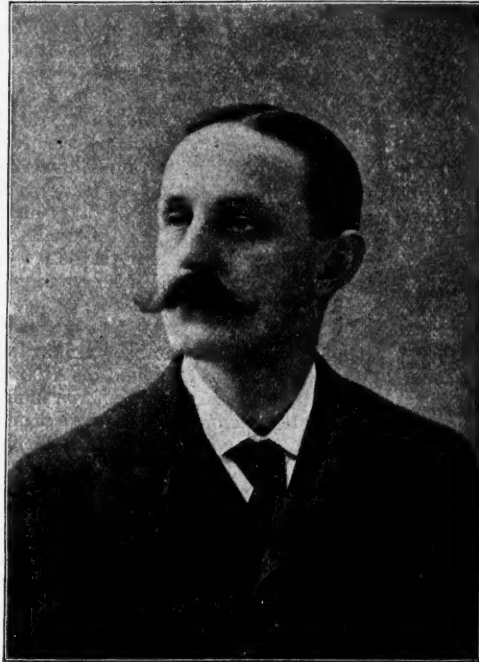
*The Duty
of Society.*

Nor is it true that this is a question which the law of supply and demand can settle through its own unaided operation. For the most part, improved shelter for the human race in civilized lands will indeed come about through the operation of ordinary economic forces; but the chief difficulty with slum populations is that they are not open to the inducements which determine the conduct of better favored elements. Through force of gregarious habits, lack of ambition and a strange sort of stupor which seems to overtake people thus situated, the overcrowded slum populations are not eager to leave behind them those conditions that

are not only fatal to their own interests but harmful to the whole community. Some one may reply that if they are content it is their own business; and that neither they nor their greedy landlords should be molested. But no such answer could be made by any one who had ever given a serious second thought to the problem. The slums are full of children; and society has taken upon itself the responsibility not only of giving full citizenship and political sovereignty to every man, but has also accepted the responsibility of furnishing education and an environment of social order to the rising generation. It is therefore the plain business of the community to take scientific hold of the slums precisely as a farmer would proceed to drain and reclaim a swamp. It is the business of society to see that streets are wide enough to let in air and sunshine, and that no houses or rooms shall be used for human habitations into which air and light do not amply penetrate. It is the business of the community to see that the best of schools are provided; that the children have some proper physical culture and manual training as well as mental and moral instruction; that play-grounds are provided; that criminal influences are eradicated to the utmost; that baths and evening classes, as the auxiliaries of ordinary school facilities, should be placed where every poor child may have access to them; and that landlords are compelled to co-operate by repairing or destroying every dwelling which does not conform to a reasonable standard as to its arrangements and sanitary conditions.

Municipal Reform in New York. It is on several accounts fortunate that the work of the Tenement House Committee has been going on in New York concurrently with the investigation into police corruption conducted by the Lexow Committee and abetted by the work of Dr. Parkhurst and his assistants. While it is important in the highest sense to break up the criminal conspiracy which has ruled and robbed New York, it is also well that there should be brought before the minds of the people the need of various positive improvements in the public services and the conditions of municipal life. The Lexow investigations, as resumed after the November elections, continued day by day to unearth new facts and to show by fresh sources of evidence how thoroughly corrupt from top to bottom has been the entire police system and Tammany "machine." The unmistakable demand of the citizens is for an extension of the powers of the Lexow Committee so that it may investigate all the departments of the city and may work without cessation until nothing is left to be revealed. It is seriously feared lest certain influential Republican leaders may be disposed to call a halt at the very moment when a continuance of the investigation is most urgently desired. It will be unfortunate for the Republican party in the State of New York if it forgets that its victory was a protest against bad government, and was won under pledges of disinterested administration in the interests of the people, without regard

to party. Mayor Strong has declared himself since the election with an explicitness that leaves nothing to be wished. He proposes to know nothing about parties, but to do everything in his power to give New York a businesslike municipal government.



MAYOR-ELECT EDWIN U. CURTIS, OF BOSTON.

The Municipal Outlook in General.

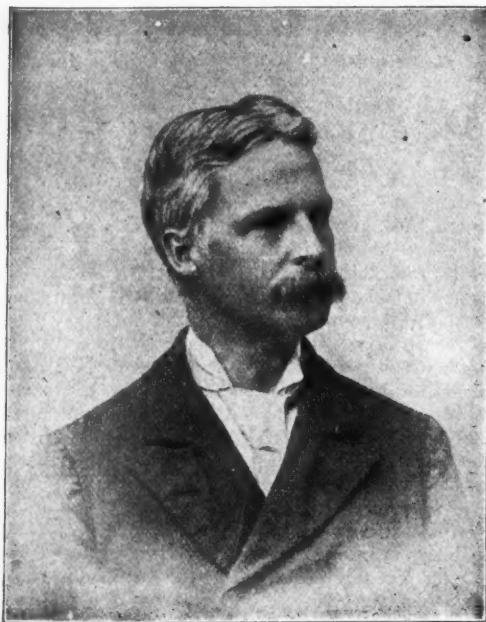
Municipal reform, and a non-partisan conduct of the affairs of municipal corporations, have been the watchwords of the month. A very important convention of the Municipal Reform League has been held in Minneapolis, and prominent representatives of numerous cities brought cheering reports to the gathering. To enumerate the American cities which are now engaged in tasks of investigation into their local affairs with a view to improvement, would mean the listing of nearly every important place comprised in the United States census. While the people are in the mood for it is the time to act. There will be reactions here and there; but if energetic work is done in this new year 1895, it can be said with confidence that the bottom has been touched and that American municipal government will never again reach a point of degradation and humiliation so low as it has known in the days that are past. In Boston and the principal Massachusetts cities, as also in various other New England communities, municipal elections were held in December. Not to particularize, it may be said that the average result has been highly encouraging to the men who have worked for municipal improve-

ment regardless of personal cliques and party rings. The question of license or no license has been voted on in a great number of New England towns, with the apparent result of a gain in the no-license vote. In many places the vote of last year was reversed. New England should learn that no real good can ever come from a reopening of this license question at the yearly municipal elections. It is a matter that should be settled upon some dignified basis, once for all. At least it should not be opened oftener than once in ten years; and then it should be considered apart from ordinary municipal elections and made to stand or fall upon its separate merits. The perpetual intrusion of this issue of policy as to the liquor traffic, weakens public interest in other important phases of municipal life, and is profitable neither to the temperance party nor to the saloon party. Massachusetts ought to find a better way to deal with the question.

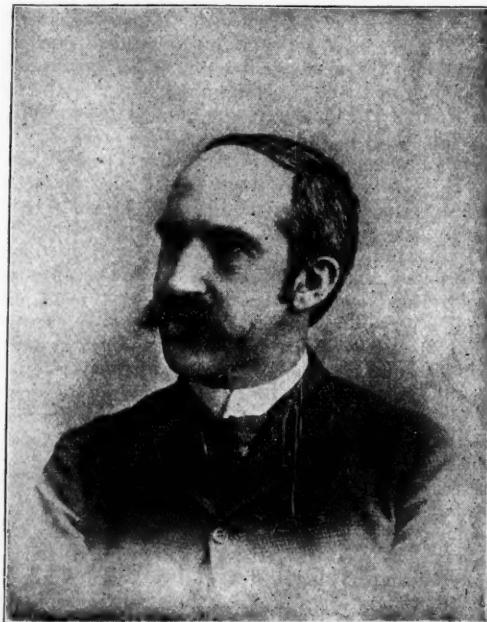
The Deep-Waterways Movement.

The friends of deep water communication between the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard have met with many rebuffs, but they were never less inclined than now to dismiss their favorite theme. They have formed themselves into an International Deep-Waterways Association, with standing officers and a permanent executive board composed of Americans and Canadians. The moving spirits have lately been in session at Chicago, and have agreed upon a bill which has since been introduced at Washington in both houses and which

provides for a commission of investigation consisting of one army officer, one navy officer and three civilians. A preliminary report is desired before the first of next December, and a final report at the end of 1896. It is a part of the plan to secure also from the Canadian Parliament a similar commission; and the drafted bills provide that the two commissions may at times sit in joint session if they find it expedient to do so. It is proposed that the investigation to be made shall have the broadest possible character and shall include testimony upon all proposed routes and methods for securing deep-water communication with the great lakes. It will be a part of the task to estimate the present and prospective usefulness of such communication, and to examine thoroughly into the question of expense. The present form in which this topic demands the public hearing is the result of the deep-waterways convention that was held in Toronto last September, which resolved itself into an International Deep-Waterways Association, of which the Hon. Oliver A. Howland of Toronto was made president, Mr. L. E. Cooley of Chicago and the Hon. James Fisher of Winnipeg vice presidents, and Mr. Frank A. Flower of Superior, Wisconsin, executive secretary. Mr. A. L. Crocker of the Minneapolis Board of Trade was made chairman of the executive committee, which, besides the officers named, includes Messrs. James Dunham of Chicago, James Conmee of Port Arthur, Arthur Gifford of Meford, Ontario, R. R. Dobell of Quebec, Edwin H. Abbott of Boston, J. H. Davidson of St. Paul, and W. H. Sey-



HON. O. A. HOWLAND.



MR. L. E. COOLEY.

mour of Sault Ste. Marie. Besides the international organization, there have been appointed a list of presidents of state and provincial organizations for the entire region that can be regarded as in any sense tributary to the chain of great lakes and the river St. Lawrence. The list of state presidents is made up of men of recognized energy and ability. The movement has thus been put upon a basis which must



MR. FRANK A. FLOWER.

command a respectful hearing. The platform adopted at Toronto some months ago recognized the desirability of joint action by the United States and Canada in all further projects looking toward a deep-water outlet for the commerce of the interior. It declared that all channels through the lakes and their seaboard connections should be not less than twenty-one feet deep, and that all permanent structures should be designed on the basis of a depth of not less than twenty-six feet. The convention declared that it recognized the utility of the natural route to the sea by the St. Lawrence river as the most cheaply and quickly improvable, and that it was also impressed with the commercial necessity of the route reaching the Atlantic ocean via the Hudson river. The deep-waterways movement represents the hopes, and the more or less enthusiastic convictions, of a vast number of people in the interior of the United States. The credentials that it presents to Congress are unimpeachable. It asks what is eminently reasonable when it proposes this official commission of inquiry. It is to be hoped that the demand will be granted.

One of the first questions to secure a hearing upon the reassembling of Congress in December, was that of the status of the much-buffed Nicaragua canal project. The canal has a staunch and patriotic defender in Senator Morgan. To speak in general terms, and not to enter here upon the discussion of details, it would seem a clear proposition that the political and financial authority and control of the United States government ought to dominate the affairs of the Nicaragua canal. It is true that Nicaragua is not a portion of the United States; and yet in a very important sense any deep-water channel across Central America would constitute a most essential part of our national coast line. England's interest in the Suez canal on account of her hold upon India has a very shadowy validity in the nature of things, when compared with the propriety of a full control by the United States of the Nicaragua canal. For, after all, India is a great Asiatic empire pertaining in no way to the integrity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and probably destined in the early future to resume the autonomy which British conquest has suspended. The control of the Nicaragua canal might better be compared with that of the Irish Channel as forming an essential route between parts of one sovereign state.

*British
Versus American
Policies.*

There are many important reasons why action by our government respecting the canal should be prompt and unambiguous. We in this country had supposed that the Bluefields difficulty was entirely disposed of, but Great Britain has unexpectedly refused to acknowledge Nicaragua's complete jurisdiction over the Mosquito strip. As our readers are aware, the Mosquito Coast is as essential to the integrity of Nicaragua as the coast of New Jersey is to that of the United States, or the coast of Kent to that of England. Nothing could be more frivolous than England's claim, through a pretended regard for the Mosquito Indians, to intermeddle in any manner whatsoever with the question of Nicaragua's full jurisdiction over her own territory. England might as well dispute the sovereignty of the United States over the Indian Territory by virtue of some pretended interposition in behalf of the Cherokees. What makes England's position the more absurd is the entire acquiescence of the Mosquito Indians themselves in all the governmental and jurisdictional claims of Nicaragua. There can be only one intelligible explanation of the British desire to intermeddle on the Mosquito Coast, and that is England's determination to have some share in the control of the Nicaragua canal,—the Mosquito Coast lying very near the entrance to the proposed passage. All that is needed on our part is a clear and intelligent policy. Nothing but our own seeming indifference could have emboldened England to her new series of claims regarding matters in this hemisphere. It is not that England has in any wise asserted herself against the

United States, but rather that she has felt it not unreasonable that she might step in where we are in default. Thus there would seem little doubt of the truth of Admiral Walker's recent assertions regarding British intrigues in the Hawaiian Islands. Since the United States has declined to accept those fair possessions as a freely-offered gift, the British can

tion of certain principles regarding European interference in the affairs of Central and South America, would form a very moderate and reasonable American policy.

*The
Venezuela
Question.*

We are glad to observe that President Cleveland has taken occasion in his message to Congress to call attention to the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, regarding the boundary lines of British Guiana, and to express his wish that Great Britain should consent to an arbitration of this question. In view of the history of the case, as outlined in these pages last month, Mr. Cleveland might well have expressed himself with greater emphasis. The subject is one which ought to be dealt with by Congress. Boundary disputes are in constant process of adjustment by joint commissions or outside arbitration, and there is no conceivable reason why the metes and bounds of British Guiana should not long ago have been determined. It is reported that Mexico and Guatemala have just now yielded to good counsels by agreeing to submit for adjustment by a joint commission what had begun to be a very acute boundary quarrel.

*Damages
to Seal
Poachers.*

The character of the verdict rendered in the arbitration over the seals in the Bering Sea, left it incumbent upon the United States to pay certain actual damages in compensation for losses entailed upon Canadian poaching vessels which our revenue patrol steamers had captured or warned away from the sealing grounds. The official inquiry into the amount of such damages has been completed, and the President recommends that Congress shall accordingly appropriate a sum exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, to meet in good faith this international obligation. The award is seriously criticised in some quarters, and it is claimed that a small fraction of this amount would be ample to pay all losses that could be fairly reckoned in. We prefer to believe that the inquiry has been diligently and properly conducted by our own government, and that Congress would pursue the wise and dignified course in promptly assenting to the President's recommendation. There can be nothing gained by wrangling over the items and details. Our government had pursued the policy of protecting the seal herd against poachers because we believed it was our right to do so and that the preservation of the herd required it. But having submitted all questions in controversy to a tribunal of arbitration, and having accepted its findings, we should not haggle over minor expenses but should proceed to pay the bill with good nature and alacrity.

*The
Legislative
Season.*

It is impossible to persuade the country to take any keen interest in the doings of the present Congress. Our venerable forefathers who made the Federal Constitution were political giants, and we all revere their masterpiece. But nevertheless, we may be pardoned for wishing they had not adopted the plan by which each Congress holds its second regular session after its successor has been



ANDREW HENDY,
Chief of the Mosquito Indians.

scarcely be blamed for desiring that so enormously valuable an acquisition should come her way rather than fall to Japan or Germany or some other power. We would not be misunderstood as desiring to cast any reflections whatsoever upon British policy. The present prime minister of Great Britain is an imperialist of the most avowed type; and it is considered a bad week in British imperial circles when some new island of the seas, some new African district, or some populous Asiatic province contiguous to the Indian empire, has not been added to the domains which acknowledge allegiance to the British Crown. Nothing could be more idle than for us to complain of the cardinal principles upon which the imperial politics of both great British parties are founded. Our entire discussion has to do with appropriate American policies. Conquest is not desired by any group or party in the United States; but inasmuch as we are living in a world whose affairs are largely dominated by nations of a highly aggressive disposition, it behooves us to guard firmly our own interests. The annexation of Hawaii, the undivided control of the Nicaragua canal, the acquisition of a strong naval station in the West Indies, and the emphatic asser-

elected. Very much useful and interesting legislation is now under discussion at Washington, but the country refuses to pay any respect to a surviving Democratic Congress, when the elections have gone so overwhelmingly the other way. Not until next December, thirteen months after its election, will the new Congress meet in its first regular session. Meanwhile, the results of the November elections will make themselves manifest more promptly in other directions. With the opening of the year, new mayors are entering upon their difficult tasks, and a great number of state legislatures are assembling, with work of more than usual importance laid out for them by their constituents. The eyes of the people, in many communities at least, will be turned with far keener interest to their new city and state governments than to their somewhat discredited national law makers at Washington.

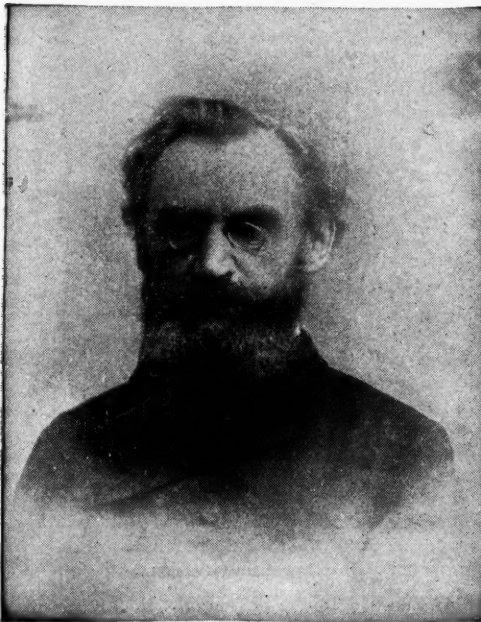
*Progress of
Civil Service
Reform.*

The President's message was not a thrilling document, although it was useful as a summary of our foreign relations and domestic affairs. It was more emphatic in its omissions than in its utterances, and was better received, apparently, by the Republican than by the Democratic press. President Cleveland's non-partisan attitude has been growing continually more obvious. It is now shown in his strong disposition to make further extensions in the sphere of operation of the civil service law. In this policy Mr. Cleveland can now make no mistake on the side of precipitancy. The last elections have done more than anything else

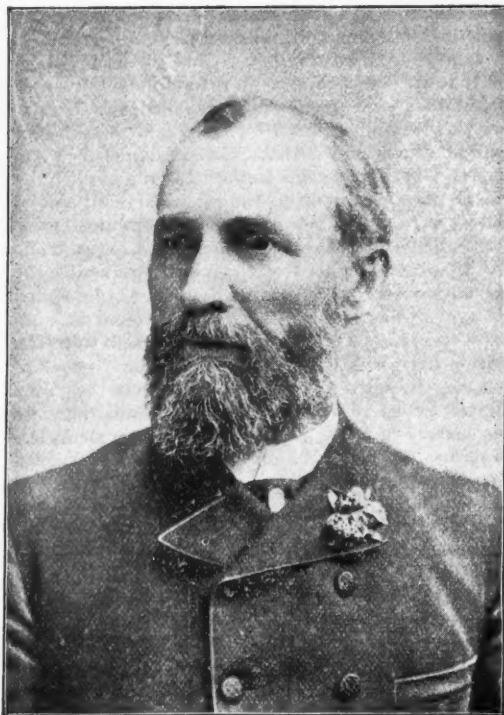
that has ever happened in the United States to sustain the contentions of the civil service reformers; and the great mass of citizens of all parties are quite ready to see every branch of the public business of the country performed in a businesslike way, by persons chosen and retained for merit and competency, without any regard to their political claims or affiliations. The Civil Service Reform League has held its annual meeting, going to Chicago this year; and it never met under more auspicious circumstances. Hon. Carl Schurz, the president of the League, made an important address that deserves to rank with the annual reviews which his predecessor, the lamented George William Curtis, was wont to present on similar occasions. The doings of the present administration have been most perplexingly inconsistent as regards the civil service. At times, one has been almost forced to believe that no administration in the history of the country was ever more shameless in its use of the offices for spoils. The administration at other times has seemed to rise to most commendable heights of disinterestedness in the distribution of patronage. Upon the whole, the cause of clean and honest government is making unmistakable progress in the United States. Many of the newly-elected state governors are expressing themselves as determined to give their states an example of businesslike, non-partisan administration, and various mayors-elect are announcing their plans in similar terms. The overwhelming defeat of the Democrats, in spite of their possession of all the power and influence of federal patronage, has made civil service reformers out of some of the most obdurate spoilsmen in the House of Representatives. They are forced to admit that for most congressmen the chance to dispense patronage is a source of weakness rather than of strength.

*Currency
Reform.*

The President's message, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the report of the Controller of the Currency all give much prominence to the question of currency reform, and Congress has taken the matter in hand with an interest and a degree of intelligent comprehension that had hardly been anticipated. Recent experience has taught the country several important lessons. It has shown that the volume of outstanding treasury notes puts a wholly unnecessary and exceedingly difficult and costly burden upon the public treasury, through the necessity of maintaining large reserves of gold in order to redeem notes which are never canceled and which may therefore be used again and again to deplete the stock of accumulated gold. Again, it has been made clear to the whole business world that our banking system does not afford any such elasticity of currency as the strenuous demands of business sometimes make desirable. In fact, the recent money panic was due in large part to our system of banking, which refuses to give credit and lend money precisely at those times when banks should come forward and sustain the commercial and industrial world. What is now proposed is some



HON. CARL SCHURZ.



HON. WM. M. SPRINGER,

Chairman of the House Committee on Currency, etc.

plan of bank note issues which may be made, in the first place, to assist in retiring or locking up a large part if not all of the outstanding volume of greenbacks and treasury notes; and which, in the second place, shall have such an element of elasticity as to make the circulating medium expand and contract as the state of business may dictate. Our Canadian neighbors have a flexible and successful system of bank note issues, and the plans now under discussion at Washington resemble in many respects the Canadian currency and bank system. Our monetary circulation has become complicated and diverse, and it needs simplification. Secretary Carlisle's proposals, while in some respects perhaps far from ideal or theoretical perfection, at least point the way toward a currency system that would be a great improvement over the existing one. Upon one thing at least let us congratulate ourselves. It is not necessary for us in practical business to note any distinctions in the form of our currency. For purposes of ordinary exchange it does not make the slightest difference whether one receives payment in gold, silver, greenbacks, bullion certificates, or national banknotes, because the national credit is behind all these varieties of circulating medium, and none of them will be permitted to come to grief. Nothing in Mr. Cleveland's message has a firmer tone or a clearer ring than his declaration that the administration will not hesitate to issue bonds and buy gold whenever it seems neces-

sary in order to preserve the national credit and the parity of our different forms of money. A good monetary system bears a vital relationship to the industrial life and prosperity. It is evident that our present system can be materially improved; but as for those who complain of it too bitterly, we should suggest that residence for a year or two in a country whose currency is really vicious and debased would give them a totally different view of conditions in their own country. We want a dollar that shall be safe, stable, and relatively equable as a measure of value, but we want no crude experiments.

The Premiership of Canada. Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada, died suddenly on December 13 in Windsor Castle. He had gone to England with other Canadians to represent certain official interests, and had been called to Windsor to receive the Queen's hospitality and to pay his respects. His career had been an honorable and faithful, rather than a showy or brilliant one. He had risen to the first place in the Dominion through industrious exercise of fine talents, and not through political intrigue. His party in Canada was not without men of equal repute and ability to close the gap. Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General, promptly selected the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell as the successor of Sir John Thompson; and accordingly the optimistic and energetic gentleman who has lately rendered conspicuous service as Minister of Trade and Commerce, and who had previously filled other cabinet positions,



HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL,

New Premier of Canada.

notably that of Minister of Customs, is now the man at the helm. Canadian administration gains much from the continuity of statesmen in responsible public life. Mr. Abbott was not a great politician, but

he was a man of administrative capacity and experience, and he stepped into Sir John Macdonald's place without causing a single tremor in the machinery of government. In like manner Sir John Thompson, who was Minister of Justice, was eminently prepared to succeed to the post of prime minister and president of the council, when death removed his colleague and chief. The death of Sir John left a cabinet in which were several gentlemen eminently qualified to sit at the head of the table. The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell's appointment must needs be popular, for his personal affability is united with very genuine enthusiasm for Canada, and with those large aspirations which have brought him inside the circle of the statesmen of British imperial tendencies who are clasping hands across oceans, projecting Pacific cables, subsidizing steamship lines, and in short devoting most skillful and commendable attention to the large political and commercial interests which the British flag represents.



SIR JOHN THOMPSON,
Late Premier of Canada.

Among other errands which took Sir John Thompson to England, and perhaps the particular one, was the business of laying before the final authorities the new Canadian copyright act. Canada has decided to break away from the copyright policy of Great Britain, on the basis of which the United States has extended the copyright privilege to English authors, and has determined upon certain restrictions which are regarded as more favorable to Canadian printers and publishers than those which now exist. There might result much practical inconvenience to the outside world of authors, publishers and book manufacturers, if the Dominion should set up a separate policy of its own. The question now is whether the British government will disallow the Canadian act, or will finally consent

to it. Canada's natural right to regulate such a question as that of international copyright would seem to follow readily enough from her right to regulate so great a matter as her tariff duties on imports. But it seems to be generally understood that the agreement existing between Great Britain and the United States included the whole British Empire; and if the British Government should now permit Canada to adopt a separate system, it is feared that the United States might alter the arrangements of 1891, and that British authors would be left once more without any protection against American piracy. We are not ready to believe that this consequence would follow. We should strenuously protest against any such withdrawal on the part of the United States, and should urge the maintenance of the agreement between Great Britain and this country, no matter what course Canada should pursue. Attempts, by the way, are on foot in Congress to weaken our international copyright legislation at the point which gives protection to the real owners of property in certain forms of art work. The whole tendency of our time is in the direction of a more complete and absolute recognition of the right of property in literature and art, and it is to be hoped that our Congress will do nothing in the opposite direction.

Our English Visitors.

The arrival of distinguished visitors from England is by no means an uncommon occurrence, but the number has of late been somewhat greater than usual. We have chosen to present character sketches of two such visitors in this number of the REVIEW. Mr. Robert Donald, editor of an admirable weekly journal entitled *London*, gives our readers such a picture of John Burns as no one else, so far as we are aware, has ever furnished. Archdeacon Farrar illustrates the growing friendliness and good understanding among Christian men in England regardless of church affiliations, by preparing for us an appreciative sketch of the Rev. Dr. Heary S. Lunn, who, if nothing adverse detains him, will land in New York before our next number is in the hands of its readers. Dr. Lunn needs no introduction to the constituency of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. His Grindelwald Summer Conferences in the interest of the reunion of Christendom have been duly described and commented upon in these pages, and his famous historical and educational pilgrimages to English shrines, to Italy, and to the Holy Land, have had the special co-operation of this magazine. Mr. John Burns arrived in New York several weeks ago in the capacity of a delegate from the English Trades Congress to the meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Denver. He was accompanied by Mr. David Holmes as joint delegate. Mr. Burns has naturally appeared before the American people in his rôle of trades unionist and advanced labor leader. He was received with interesting demonstrations in New York, and proceeded to Denver, where his outspoken opinions aroused no little disagreement. It is not so much in his capacity as a labor leader that Mr. Robert Donald describes him

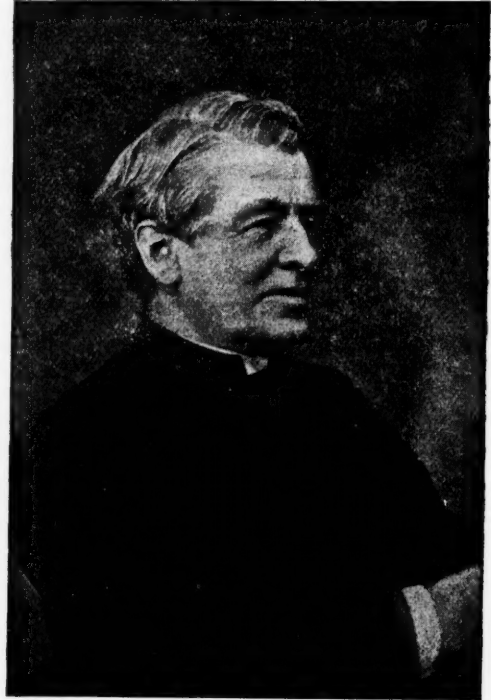
Canadian
Copyright.

elsewhere in this number, as in that of a leader in the municipal administration of London. Mr. Donald is evidently a warm admirer of John Burns, and the intimate account which he presents of his hero's public and private life will help Americans to obtain a more rounded and just view of a man whose aggressive criticisms have seemed somewhat uncalled for from a momentary and uninformed visitor, but whose manifest honesty and force of conviction ought to be recognized. Mr. Burns has certainly slashed about him rather lustily for a new arrival, having among other things informed us that our American Constitution is obsolete and ought to be discarded.

*Their
Disposition to
instruct us.*

But this *penchant* for instructing us must be pardoned in visiting Englishmen. French or German visitors never think of instructing us before they have seen something of the country and acquired some knowledge of our life and institutions. But distinguished Englishmen bring with them a knowledge of our language; and we give them such opportunities to speak to audiences and to reporters as they can scarcely resist. They are profoundly convinced of the value to us of their unfavorable impressions, and they have the merit of rugged honesty, with none of the arts of subtle flattery. And so they are never abashed, and are always ready after twenty-four hours' experience on shore to pronounce judgment on the American climate, the failure of American domestic life, the futility of the Federal Constitution and our unworthiness and depravity in forty directions. Very much of what they say has an element of truth in it. The uselessness of it all, however, is due to the fact that it is we ourselves who must reform our own institutions in the light of our own experience and knowledge, through responsible participation in our own affairs. There is a vast deal that we can and ought to learn from foreign experience; but it is we ourselves, studying foreign life and institutions on the ground, who must bring back and apply to our own conditions those principles and results which deserve our attention. Englishmen as a rule are deficient in the comparative faculty. Once in a while an eminent Englishman comes here to observe rather than to instruct. Sir John Gorst looked somewhat into American conditions a few weeks ago, with keen powers of observation and discernment; but few people were aware of his presence in America, and nothing was further from his mind than public pronouncements upon our institutions. Dean Hole has preferred to entertain us; and we are all grateful to him for letting our serious affairs alone. The only Englishman of this generation who has earned the right to give us advice has seldom, if ever, ventured to do anything of the sort. The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., would be listened to with unbounded respect, even if he should express harsh and dogmatic opinions. But nobody ever pronounces such opinions on a foreign country after he has really become acquainted with it. Mr. Bryce has just completed the revision of his great work, "The American Commonwealth," which

describes our institutions with a fidelity not equaled by any other writer, American or foreign. The new edition contains several hundred pages of additional matter, dealing with questions not discussed in the volumes as they first appeared; and the entire work has been completely revised. The new edition will appear in the present month, and from advance sheets we have elsewhere made some comments upon the new chapters, besides having obtained a most interesting statement from Mr. Bryce himself.



DEAN HOLE.

*Labor
Questions.*

Mr. John Burns, as we have remarked, proceeded soon after his arrival at New York to the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor, held this year at Denver. The meeting was expected to be one of the largest and most important ever held in this country by representatives of organized labor, the events of the year having done so much to stimulate interest in labor questions. While the convention was still sitting, Judge Woods, of Illinois, passed sentence upon Mr. E. V. Debs and his associates who had been committed for contempt of court while directing the great railway strike last summer. Mr. Debs has been pronounced guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. We have no disposition to take sides in the controversy regarding the propriety of this judgment. We do not for a moment believe that the courts of law in this country will return to the bar-

barous doctrine of half a century ago, which made labor organizations synonymous with conspiracy. The case of Mr. Debs turns upon questions of fact rather than upon questions of principle. If, indeed, Debs and his associates were guilty of acts which if committed by men organized as a commercial corporation would have been construed as conspiracy (or as punishable violations of the laws which are intended to secure immunity for the United States mails and for interstate traffic), then and only then should they be punishable. The law must deal impartially with all comers. Nobody can claim anything more than that. The meeting of the Federation at Denver seems to have brought to a sharp issue the latent differences between two wings of organized labor in this country. Mr. Gompers, the founder of the American Federation and until now its president, stood for the more conservative doctrines of the old trades unionism; while a radical element declared itself for various political innovations in the general direction of socialism. This element united upon Mr. John McBride, of Ohio, the head of the coal-miners' union, as their candidate for the presidency. After an exciting contest, Mr. Gompers was defeated, and Mr. McBride is now president. The REVIEW several months ago published an interview with Mr. Gompers, in which, at a time when Mr. McBride was undergoing rather severe treatment from the press on account of his conduct of the coal strike, Mr. Gompers came to his defense and declared him to be a man of high character as well as of great force and ability. The visit of Mr. John Burns would seem to have had something to do with the turning of the scales. Mr. Gompers' defeat suggests that of Mr. Henry Broadhurst in England, when the new trades unionism led by John Burns captured the trades congress.

The Armenian Question. The eyes of the world have been diverted from the invasion of China by the Japanese troops, to the condition of an obscure province of Asiatic Turkey. For years the storm has been gathering in Armenia. The region is difficult of access, and those who might have given Europe and America the most trustworthy information, have had reasons for discreet silence. American educational and missionary interests are of importance throughout Asiatic Turkey; and for some time past they have been subjected to harassing and hostile treatment from the local Turkish authorities, with little encouragement when they have sued for redress at Constantinople. Their work has been in such a critical condition that they may be pardoned if they have been slow to inform the outside world of something far more serious—namely, Turkey's mistreatment of the Armenian people themselves. The Armenians are a Christian sect, of very ancient origin, who have remained firm in their adherence to Christianity through the vicissitudes of centuries. They are surrounded by fierce mountain tribes known as Kurds, who, being at once Mohammedans in religion and robbers by trade, have always been the terror

of the peaceful Armenians, who till the valleys. Of late years the Turkish government, which has never been able to control the Kurds, has hit upon the policy of making them over into a kind of irregular Turkish cavalry, in imitation of the Russian Cossacks. In their new capacity as Turkish troops, the Kurds have been even more predatory and cruel than before. The situation in Armenia has been greatly complicated by the fact that in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878 Russia made advances into Asia, and



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

permanently acquired what is now known as her Trans-Caucasian province. This province comprises a considerable portion of what was once Turkish Armenia. The Armenians who have thus been brought under Russian rule enjoy peace and quietude, and live under conditions which in comparison with those across the Turkish frontier seem like paradise itself. Many peasants from Turkish Armenia are in the habit of crossing into the Russian province for summer employment. This circumstance has facilitated the development of a new spirit of Armenian revolt against the Turks. Doubtless Russia has been willing to aid somewhat in Armenian intrigues, because there is an Asiatic as well as a European path that leads toward Constantinople; and if Bulgaria is contumacious and ungrateful, that is no reason why Armenia should prove refractory. There is, indeed, no possible ground for an

independent Armenia, and there seems no solution of the Armenian question except Russian annexation. The belief in Russian advance as Armenia's ultimate fate is not, however, inconsistent with a demand for reformed administration on Turkey's part. Under the treaty of Berlin the great powers have a right to demand good government in Armenia. Now that reports of a great massacre, in which from five thousand to ten thousand people were butchered, have been too well authenticated to be denied, the powers have begun to take an interest in the situation. An inquiry has been set on foot by the Sultan, which, of course, will result merely in the whitewashing of everybody concerned. There has been much pressure upon our authorities at Washington in behalf of the Armenians, but England and Russia are the powers which, for diplomatic and practical reasons, can best intervene and proceed to compel the Porte to give the Armenians a decent government. After all, the plan that the civilized world would most readily approve would be an understanding with England by which Russia should send her massed troops across the frontier and proceed to Russianize the whole of Armenia, bringing her Cossacks to teach the Kurds a lesson in fighting. Russia's marvelous success in the administration of her new central Asiatic provinces, and the industrial development of the Caspian country under her recent policy in that direction, have begun to win very favorable comment. As rulers of subject races, the Turks have shown themselves incapable of anything except cruelty and corruption. The English and Russians would seem to be the two modern peoples who can govern Asiatics in such a manner as to improve their condition and insure something like safety, peace and justice.

The War in China.

The Japanese armies, at last accounts, were advancing step by step toward Peking. China's demoralization seemed well nigh complete. The outside world is only beginning to understand somewhat concerning the lack of anything like national integration in the Chinese empire. As Mr. Julian Ralph, who is now sending letters from China, has explained it, the Chinese are a people, but not a nation. He remarks that their present attitude is something like that of a great quantity of leaden shot, scattering in all directions when the bag which contained them bursts. The other provinces have not the faintest intention, apparently, of coming to the support of those immediately involved in the war. A change of dynasty, as a result of the Japanese invasion, seems not improbable. The Japanese have declared their willingness to make terms when China shall directly appeal to Japan, but not sooner. Meanwhile, the Japanese, as a result of this military venture, are to gain at a stroke what they have for so long been anxiously pleading—namely, the revision of the galling treaties which have limited their fiscal and judiciary independence. The day of European and American consular courts in Japan will soon be numbered; and the Japanese see before them clearly the time when they will be at liberty to raise or lower

their tariffs on foreign goods in accordance with their own views of sound policy.

The close of the year now near at hand naturally suggests the question as to the drift and tendency of affairs during the twelve months. Is the drift backward or forward, toward peace or war, toward barbarism or civilization, progress or retrogression? The answer will vary according to our moods and sympathies. But the general tendency seems to be forward, although many of the agencies and instruments whereby peace, progress, and civilization have been attained are being used up in the movement. Parties and churches and empires are like the baggage wagons of an army in progress. They wear out and break down and disappear and are forgotten, but the army arrives. So it is with the human race. The Chinese Empire, with all its faults, has for millenniums done a civilizing work among a third of the human race. It is crumbling beneath the blows of the Japanese. The Russian Czar, who for the last twelve years has kept the peace of Europe, is dead. The American Democratic party, the hope of the free traders, was overwhelmed at the November elections by an electoral avalanche of disaster. In England the Liberal party is marching to the abyss. And yet who is there who does not feel that the securities for civilization in the East, peace in Europe, political progress in America, and reform in England, have been strengthened rather than weakened in the course of the year?

The Prince of Wales and Peace.

The first of all interests is peace, and the disappearance of the stalwart form of "The Great Emperor of Peace" occasioned for a moment a thrill of awe through the Continent. But hope springs eternal in the human breast, and the manifest *rapprochement* between England and Russia that followed the death of Alexander III has revived the confidence of all those who know that the *entente* between London and St. Petersburg is the *sine qua non* of tranquillity in Asia. The public both in Russia and in England has noted with satisfaction, even with joy, the close intimacy between the young Czar and his uncle the Prince of Wales. For three long and trying weeks—weeks which count for more than as many years—the Czar and the Prince stood always side by side before the world in public, and in private they were not less intimate. It is not too much to say that since the death of the Czar the Prince of Wales has had his first great opportunity of exerting the imperial influence that belongs to his exalted position, free from the trammels of the court or the embarrassing anxieties of cabinet ministers. By universal consent the Prince has risen to the height of his great opportunity, and without meddling in politics or playing at diplomacy has done more to place the relations between the two Empires on a foundation of personal confidence and affection than could have been accomplished by all their statesmen and all their ambassadors.

The Peers and Reform.

If princes are being utilized to do the work of the peace society, the English peers are being employed in the work of social reform. In old times it used to be said that one of the favorite expedients of the aristocracy was to engage the attention of the people in a foreign war in order to stave off domestic reform. To-day the peers all unknowingly have taken exactly the opposite course. By their attitude of uncompromising opposition to the concession of Home Rule to Ireland they have compelled their own party to concentrate attention upon projects of social reform. By waging war to the death with Archbishop Walsh, they have given over the citadel to Mr. Chamberlain. To strengthen their ranks against a political change in Ireland they are acquiescing in a social revolution at their own doors. It is interesting and full of suggestive significance. Upon all political and constitutional changes opposed by the Tory party—upon Home Rule, upon Disestablishment, upon Prohibition—they have laid a veto. They are "Thou shalt not" incarnate. But as a party must do something, the Conservatives are driven to adopt a programme of social reform which they would have opposed tooth and nail if it had been brought forward by the Liberals.

Mr. Chamberlain as Tory Bellwether.

And Mr. Chamberlain is the zealous bellwether of the flock. Liberals lamented when Mr. Chamberlain forsook the party with which he had been accustomed to act. It seemed like the extinction of a personal force which had been confidently counted upon in the interest of progress and reform. But wisdom is justified of her children, and every one can now see that Mr. Chamberlain has been, and is, and is likely to be, more potent in the Tory camp than he ever could have been among the Liberals. There are plenty of reformers of his type in the Liberal ranks. The Tories have none but Mr. Chamberlain. He is a kind of solitary Radical missionary permeating the Conservative heathen with doctrines of social reform. From the point of view of such men as the Earl of Wemyss and all hidebound Conservatives of the old school, Mr. Chamberlain, far more than Lord Rosebery or Mr. Labouchere, is the enemy to be feared and hated. Mr. Chamberlain believes that he won the General Election of 1885 by his unauthorized programme. In the counties, as Mr. Labouchere put it in his gay and picturesque fashion, "Joseph saved us. His three acres and a cow simply romped in." Mr. Chamberlain expects to render the same service for the Conservative Party in 1895 that he rendered to the Liberals ten years ago. Last month he repeated in Lancashire the appeal which he had previously addressed to Birmingham. Here, he said, is a Policy of Construction:

1. Municipal monopoly of public houses
2. State loans to enable workmen to buy their own houses.
3. Old Age Pensions.
4. Tribunals for Industrial Arbitration.
5. A Veto on Pauper Immigration.
6. A better Employers' Liability bill than that of 1894.

This, says Mr. Chamberlain, is a practical programme, a serious programme, which will meet with little opposition and which can be passed within a reasonable compass of time. Above all he reminds us it can be passed through the Lords.

The Tories Adopt the Programme.

Lord Salisbury at Edinburgh and the Duke of Devonshire at Barnstaple, have given Mr. Chamberlain's unauthorized programme their solemn and official benediction. Mr. Chamberlain declares:

I am perfectly satisfied with their statements on the subject of my programme, and as a Conservative government gave free education and allotments legislation, I have confidence that they will take up and carry to a successful issue the Unionist programme of social reform which is now before the country, many of the items of which have already been advocated by Conservative members, and which has received the support of some of the most influential Conservative organizations.

The strength of Mr. Chamberlain's position is the fact that he may claim truly enough that he has the House of Lords in his pocket. But the question whether any party in the state can afford to allow its opponent to carry a branch of the legislature about with it in its pocket is one which admits of only one answer.

An Inevitable Conflict.

The Liberals, in face of the Tory monopoly of the upper chamber, must make a stand or consent to their own virtual extinction. If the Conservatives fail to see this, let them ask what they would think of the monarchy, if the Prince of Wales when he came to the throne were to pose as a thorough-going Radical and to refuse to give the royal assent to any measure passed by the Conservatives. The Tories themselves would declare that in such a case the monarchy would not be worth six months' purchase. Neither party can afford to allow an integral part of the legislative machine to pass solidly and permanently into the hands of its opponents without acquiescing at the same time in its own annihilation as an instrument of government. Hence the question of the peers is for the Liberals a question of life and death. That, and that alone, explains why, with infinite reluctance and without any clear and definite plan, Lord Rosebery has been compelled to challenge the peers to a conflict, the immediate result of which is unfortunately a foregone conclusion.

The Justification of Lord Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery could not help himself. He was compelled to offer battle, and to do so in such fashion as to render it possible for him to carry his party with him. All that his promised resolution proposes to do is to raise the issue, whether or not the nation desires to be governed by the will of its elected representatives or by the will of four hundred peers? He emphasizes his opinion in favor of a second chamber, because, if he did not, the vehemence of his Radical supporters would give the country cause to believe the resolution was equivalent to a declaration in favor of a single chamber.

Lord Rosebery, like a prudent man, tries to take one step at a time. He is in command of a mixed host of "menders" and "enders." To be able to fight at all, he must offer menders and enders some common formula around which they can rally. This he has discovered in his declaration that the House of Commons must be the paramount partner. As to the second step,—whether it must be in the direction of ending or mending,—that must wait until the first has been taken. And nothing seems to be more certain than that the first step will not be taken until the next general election but one.

*The
Warning
from Forfar.*

The result of Forfarshire by-election, where a Unionist carried what had long been regarded as one of the safest Radical seats in Scotland, has tended to increase the general feeling among the Liberals that they have no chance worth speaking of at the general election. It is true that the cards were packed in favor of the Unionist. The late Liberal member had disgusted his constituents by leaving them after he had secured for himself legal promotion and before he had secured for his ploughmen electors the statutory half-holiday which they covet much more than Home Rule. The Liberal candidate was a stockbroker from London. The Unionist candidate was the representative of Lord Dalhousie, commanding all the

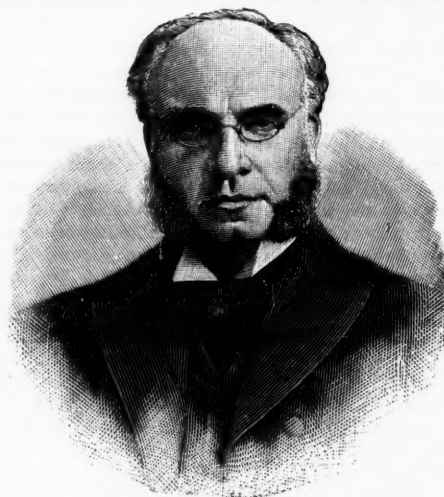


HON. CHARLES MAULE RAMSAY, M.P.,
Successor to Sir John Rigby.

support naturally given to a landlord as liberal and generous as the late Earl, and pledged moreover to a programme more Radical than that of most ministerialists. Free trout fishing, Mr. Chamberlain's social programme, a wide and liberal measure of local government for Ireland, and Home Rule for Scotland so far as to have all Scotch business transacted at the Scotch capital,—these things made up an attract-

ive programme and secured the defeat of the Liberal interloper by 286 votes, where Sir John Rigby had previously been elected by a majority of 866. Hence deep dismay and grave searchings of heart in the Liberal ranks.

But the Forfarshire ploughman is not the *Mr. Schnadhorst.* Grand Elector of the British Empire; and if Forfarshire stood alone there would be no need for Liberal despondency. But much more serious than the loss of half a dozen by-elections has been the loss of Mr. Schnadhorst. Mr. Schnadhorst for a dozen years and more has been the Carnot



MR. SCHNADHORST.

who organized victory for the Liberals. He was the tried and trusted chief of the staff at the party headquarters, a post for which he had every qualification but one. That defect, not noticed when he was in the saddle, tells heavily against the party to-day. He trained no successor. He had assistants, and another man now sits in his sanctum; but there is no Schnadhorst II. And therein the Liberals suffer a grievous injury which will cost them many seats at the general election.

*Irish Disunion
the Hope
of Unionism.* The danger of a crushing Liberal defeat may lead the Irish factions to drop their internecine feuds. It would be well if Mr. Healy and Mr. Redmond and Mr. Justin McCarthy could be shut up like a jury, without fire, food or drink until they arrived at an agreement by which they could spike the Unionists' chief argument. That is based upon the rooted conviction that the Irish are a race afflicted, as by some strange curse, with an utter lack of that political common sense which finds expression in the give and take of sensible compromise, without which self-government is impossible. At present there is but small sign of any movement in this direction. The Parnellites, whose object it seems to be to borrow, even from the

charnel-house of death, poison with which to envenom the weapons of political controversy, quote the Duke of Devonshire's speech at Barnstaple as a justification for prolonging the present anarchy of faction among Irish patriots. The Duke said :

We can offer to the people of Ireland their full share of all those reforms, political or social, which we think a wider knowledge of the wants of the people and a fuller sympathy have brought into our view.

This, it is argued, may mean that Ireland will receive local self-government from the hands of the Unionists. If the Irish prefer a Local Government bill to Home Rule, no doubt this may come true. But do they ? That is for the Parnellites to decide.

London School Board Election.

The London school board election contest was prosecuted with unusual acrimony on both sides. Churchmen maligned Nonconformists as Atheists, and Nonconformists discredited a good cause by making party capital out of the private devotions of Mr. Athelstan Riley, whom they regarded as a Romanist in disguise. The *odium theologicum*, however, usually bears these poisonous fruits. The real and the only important issue from a practical point of view was not theological but educational. The denominationalists had starved the board schools lest they should compete at an advantage with the schools of the church. That policy of the "stingy stepmother" was the thing against which the indignation of the citizens was directed. The result was unexpectedly favorable to the opponents of the church party. The Progressives polled a clear plurality of 135,000 votes, representing a majority of some 30,000 voters. The East and South of London gave a heavy majority for the Progressives. The strength of the Moderates lay in the wealthy voters of the City, Westminster, Chelsea and Kensington. So decisive a victory at the polls has filled the Liberals with delight and the denominationalists with dismay.

The Cumulative Vote.

The moral effect of this emphatic deliverance by the citizens was partially obscured by the fact that, owing to the fitful operation of the cumulative vote, a party with a majority of about 130,000 voters in the constituencies finds itself in a minority of three on the board. The result is due to the collapse of the Labor and Social Democratic parties. When the Progressives nominated their candidates they only nominated twenty-eight—sufficient to give them a majority of one if every candidate was elected, relying upon the return of a sufficient number of Labor or Socialist candidates to make up for any casualties among the Progressives. But as often happens in a severe contest, the forces of gravitation proved irresistible. Citizens who might in ordinary times have voted for independent candidates, rallied to the regular party ticket when they got interested in the main issue. As the result, the independent candidates were "left" everywhere. The cumulative vote, which was invented to give representation to minorities, left the Labor, Socialist, and Catholic groups without a solitary representative

on the board. This system, advocated as an ideal plan for apportioning seats in proportion to the number of the voters, worked out in practice so as to give a majority of the seats to the minority of the voters.

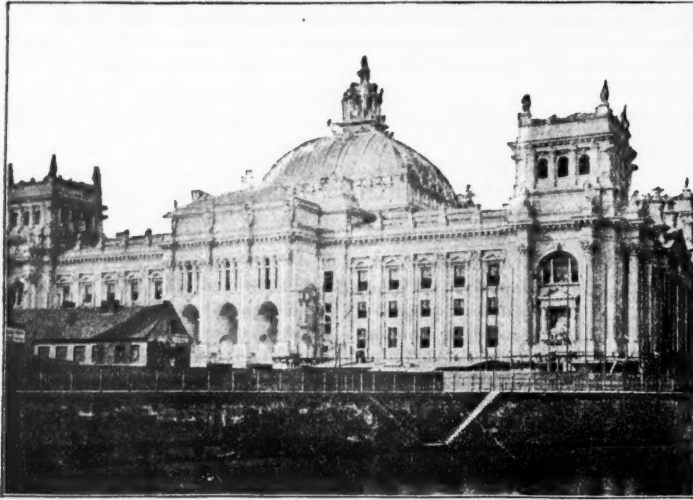
Other School-Board Elections.

The school-board elections in London were immediately preceded by similar elections in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale and Salford, and followed by others in Bradford, Gateshead and Sheffield. The results call for little remark, the *status quo* being left on the whole unchanged. The attempt to run Labor candidates met with very slight success. The Labor party won two seats from the church party at Rochdale and one from the Progressives at Salford. None of their candidates were elected at Liverpool, Manchester or Birmingham. The most notable feature in these elections was the return of Mr. Anstell, the representative of the Teachers' Association, at the head of the poll at Birmingham. Mr. Anstell polled 146,000 votes out of a total of 390,508, polling actually more than the total, 121,488, which returned the whole Liberal eight! The next highest poll was 33,329. If the Birmingham teachers had run a teachers' ticket and distributed Mr. Anstell's votes they might have had a majority on the board. In West Lambeth Mr. Macnamara, the teachers' candidate, polled the heaviest vote cast in London—viz., 48,255. The advent of the teachers as a force in British school-board politics is a new and somewhat significant feature of these elections.

The Teacher in Politics.

The teachers if they please can without much difficulty elect the English school boards. They have the confidence of the parents. They are closer to the electors than any politicians, and if they choose to follow Mr. Macnamara and Mr. Anstell, they can oust both Progressives and denominationalists, and run the elementary schools to suit themselves. Mr. Bryce adverted to another phase of this question when speaking at Clerkenwell on education for citizenship :

In view of the ever-increasing duties of citizens in the exercise of their several franchises, the function of the teacher became one of the most important in the State. There had been countries where almost everything depended upon the teachers. In Bulgaria, after the Turks were driven out, this class became the most important in the community. The teachers became the ministers and administrators of the country and had enjoyed ever since a large share in its government. Again, in Germany in her dark period between the great peace in 1815 and the revolutionary outbreaks of '848, it was by the German professors that the torch of freedom was kept alive and the dream of a revived Germany cherished. In this country the elementary teachers would have much to do in molding the future citizens of the country. It would be their duty to cultivate these principal qualities in their pupils: First, intelligence to appreciate the real issues before them; secondly, independence of all sinister influences, whether of employer, or of political organization, or even of spiritual adviser. Above all, the voter should take care that the controller of the organization should not "boss" it, as the Americans said. The third quality was interest and earnestness.



THE NEW REICHSTAG BUILDING.

Of one thing we may be quite sure. The policy of the "stingy stepmother" will never command the enthusiasm of the teachers.

*Cecil Rhodes
and South
African Affairs.*

The most important event in the British colonial world has been the arrival of Mr. Cecil Rhodes with his staff in London, and the subsequent publication of the agreement between the South African Chartered Company and the British Government, by which the administration of the British sphere of influence up to Tanganyika is made over to the company. This is equivalent to the "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." Mr. Rhodes will no longer subsidize the British Empire by defraying the cost of Nyassaland. That will pass into Mr. Johnston's hands and be administered at the cost of the Empire. But he will undertake to answer for order in all the Hinterland up to the southern shore of Tanganyika. His telegraph to Cairo is being pushed northward, and all seems to be going well with this most prosperous of Africanders. If the lady dentist in San Francisco who has introduced the fashion of setting diamonds in the front teeth of lovely women should inaugurate a new and popular craze, Mr. Rhodes would probably feel strong enough to undertake a mission to the Mahdi. For Mr. Rhodes keeps the strong box of the Golconda, wherein are most of the diamonds of the world, and not even a 25 per cent. duty can shut the gems of De Beers from the United States.

*The French
in
Madagascar.*

The French last month decided to send an expeditionary army of 15,000 men, at the cost of \$12,500,000, to Madagascar to subdue the Hovas and convert that country of prospective gold fields into a French colony. They

*Affairs
in
Germany.*

The opening of the session of the Reichstag, together with the dedication of its new parliament house in Berlin, was an occasion upon which the interest that might naturally have

will find, as England did in Afghanistan, that it is easier to take a wolf by the ears than it is to make a sou by the tanning of his hide. The Hovas have General Fever to decimate the army of their invaders, and civilization has not yet made a road for the powder-cart to the Malagasy capital. It is interesting to note that the French profess to dread the ambition of "that daring, ardent and venturesome man of genius," Mr. Rhodes. This is almost the first case since the days of Clive and of Warren Hastings of a British colonial statesman big enough to cast a shadow that can be felt in Paris. Mr. Rhodes is ambitious enough, no doubt, but he has hitherto manifested no anxiety to interfere with the French in Madagascar.



THE LATE PRINCESS BISMARCK.

been attached to the completion of a great work of public architecture, was wholly eclipsed by a political incident. The socialists in the Reichstag refused to rise to their feet in honor of the Emperor William. All sorts of measures are pending against the socialist party, and there has been much threat of legal proceedings against the socialist deputies, under the German law which defines *lèse-majesté* and provides penalties for conduct which insults or dishonors the monarch. Whatever the terms of the law may be, nothing could be a worse mistake in practical policy than to bring the processes of the criminal law to bear against men who have simply been guilty of rudeness. The socialist deputies would never have refused to rise in deference to the presence of the grandfather of the present Emperor, and discreet conduct on the part of this sovereign may yet win for him the personal respect of all political groups. Meanwhile, under the Chancellorship of Prince Hohenlohe, the policy of socialistic repression is to be pursued relentlessly. The consequences are likely to be the still more rapid growth of the social democratic movement.

The Death of Princess Bismarck. The death of Princess Bismarck not merely removes an interesting woman from the European stage, but it deprives the foremost world-statesman of his experienced and devoted nurse. Prince Bismarck, happy in many things, was especially blessed in his wife. Great as he appeared to the outside world, he ever seemed even greater in her faithful and adoring eyes. She was to him all that Mrs. Gladstone is and was to Mr. Gladstone. Marriage certainly does not seem to have been a failure in the case of the foremost statesmen of modern Europe. But for their wives neither Mr. Gladstone nor Prince Bismarck would have been able to do the work they have done. It is by no means all nectar of roses to be a great man's wife. It requires a self-sacrifice which is only possible to a great woman.

The Death of Count de Lesseps. The French were prepared for the death of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. His great age and the complete loss of his faculties had so completely removed him from the scenes and contests of active life, that he was already reckoned with those who had been gathered to the majority. M. de Lesseps was seventy-five years old when, fifteen years ago, he founded the Panama Ship Canal Company and began operations. Six years ago he and his colleagues were compelled to retire from the enterprise, the failure of which was at last admitted. Gradually his marvelous vitality failed, and his mind became a blank. Until his eighty-fifth year, however, he retained a higher degree of vigor and capacity than most men possess at sixty-five. His great career had a sad ending, but he will be remembered for his success at Suez, rather than for his failure at Panama. After all, it was as a diplomatist rather

than as a financier or an engineer that his talents were greatest. He visited the United States with his family in 1880 in the interest of the Panama Canal, and by the magic of his charming personality, and the glow of his incomparable optimism, he won a considerable support of money and of sympathy in our own country, where we had every reason to know that the plan of a tide-level ship canal at Panama could never succeed, and that the Nicaragua route was the feasible and desirable one.

Death of Robert Louis Stevenson. While our newspapers are discussing President Cleveland's recommendation contained in his message to Congress, that we should withdraw from our part in the protectorate over Samoa, there came the news from that fair



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,
Drawn from life by V. Gribayedoff.

island of the South Seas that its one eminent resident had passed away from this life. Many of us had regarded Robert Louis Stevenson as the foremost living writer of the English language. He was still a young man, having reached only his forty-fifth year. He had been in declining health for a number of years, and had made Samoa his home because of the climate. He was a marvelous master of style, and a mighty story teller. His work will live as long as the classics of English literature keep their hold on the generations of men.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



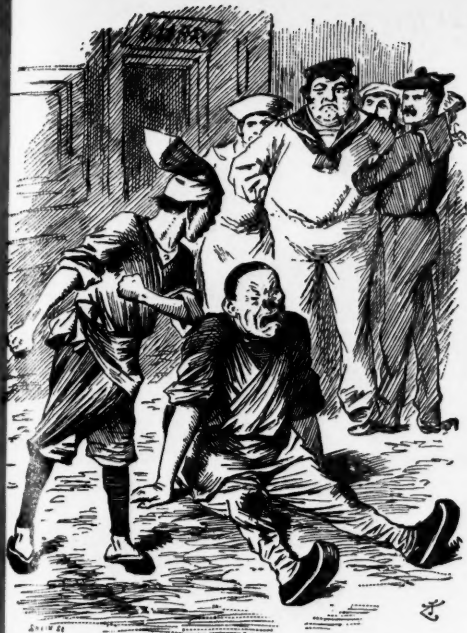
A TERRIBLE TANGLE.

AGGRAVATED OLD LADY (of the Treasury): "Drat the thing. I can't do anything with it."
From Judge (New York).



THE PREMIERSHIP OF CANADA.

THE HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL TAKES THE OARS OF GOVERNMENT.
From Grip (Toronto).



A TOUCHING APPEAL.

JOHNNY CHINAMAN: "Boo-hoo! He hurted me welly much! No peacey man come stoppy him!"

From *Punch* (London).



"ALL'S WELL!"

BRITISH LION AND RUSSIAN BEAR (together): "What a pity we didn't know each other before!"

From *Punch* (London).



PEACE KEEPER OF EUROPE AT PEACE

LIVADIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1894.

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

From the *Hindi Punch*.



WILLIAM BLUEBEARD.

"My first two wives are dead. Take care, Hohenlohe, lest the same fate overtake you."

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



I.—THE BIRMINGHAM FOX: THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

We leave it to the political ingenuity of our readers to discover the names of the animals whose feathers prove Brer Fox's prowess.



II.—THE EDUCATIONAL JACKDAW: MR. ARTHUR ACLAND.

"... Never was heard such a terrible curse!
But what gave rise
To no little surprise
Was that nobody seemed one penny the worse!"
—The Jackdaw of Rheims.

From Westminster Budget (London).



THE ENGLISH OFFICERS IN MADAGASCAR: THE TWO-FACED JOHN BULL.

Certainly, dear Cousin, I think it an unheard of thing, too, and the fruit stealing shall be punished.

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

Show me what you have got there. That tastes delicious.

Pr
golde
about



"LECTURERS ARE TO BE SENT TO AUSTRALIA IN THE INTERESTS OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION."—CABLE.

J. BULL (lecturing on the British Lion): "In conclusion, I would say that he is the most amiable, the most sagacious animal in the world, and is very fond of children, and if any little boy in the audience would like to step up and put his head in the lion's mouth he will be given the opportunity. He may get swallowed, but, in that case, it will be a comfort to know that he has become an integral part and parcel of the boundless and glorious British Empire."—From the *Sydney Bulletin* (N.S.W.).



CHAINS OF GOLD.

PLUTOCRAT (to people): "I've harnessed your watch dogs with golden chains. I am in full possession. What are you going to do about it?"—From *The Great Divide* (Chicago).



From *Sydney Bulletin* (N.S.W.).



THE COREAN WAR.

The First Installment.—From *Fun* (London).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

November 20.—The National W. C. T. U., in session at Cleveland, elects officers, with Miss Frances Willard as president...The Knights of Labor, in session at New Orleans, re-elect General Master Workman Sovereign and most of the other officers....The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the government by a large majority.

November 21.—The Japanese capture Port Arthur, after stubborn resistance on the part of the Chinese....



MR. JOHN M'BRIDE,
New President of the American Federation of Labor.

Salvador Franch, the anarchist who threw the bomb in the Barcelona Theatre, is executed....M. Tricoups submits the budget statement to the Greek Chamber....Another violent earthquake shock in Southern Italy and Sicily....The Dutch government receives an official dispatch from Lombok, stating that the Rajah, his son, and grandson have surrendered, and all resistance has ceased.

November 22.—The new treaty between the United States and Japan is signed at Washington; its chief provision relates to the abolition of American consular courts in Japan....The French Chamber of Deputies defeats by a majority of 360 a motion to adjourn the Madagascar debates.

November 23.—The steamer *Ozama*, of the Clyde Line, is lost off the Carolina coast....London school board election, resulting in the return of twenty-nine Moderates and twenty-six Progressives, although the latter poll 130,000 more votes than the former....Lively debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Madagascar credit.

November 24.—The Yale football team defeats Harvard at Springfield, 12 to 4....A bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York City, in collusion with a depositor, is found to have stolen \$354,000 during the past nine years...News is received of another victory of the Dutch over the Balinese in Lombok.

November 25.—Transatlantic steamers arriving at New York report extremely heavy weather at sea....Several villages in Sicily are destroyed by earthquakes....The Czar invites M. de Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, to remain in office.

November 26.—Secretary Carlisle awards the whole issue of the new bonds to a single syndicate....An inquiry into the charges against Judge Ricks, of the U. S. District Court, is begun at Cleveland....The Trans-Mississippi Congress meets at St. Louis....The wedding of Czar Nicholas II and Princess Alix, of Hesse, takes place in St. Petersburg....The French Chamber of Deputies passes the Madagascar credits bill by a vote of 377 to 143.

November 27.—The South Carolina legislature meets in annual session at Columbia...England declines to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua in the Mosquito reservation....The French Chamber of Deputies adopts a commercial treaty with Canada...Many Russian Hebrews in Paris take the oath of allegiance to the Czar....A royal decree in Spain abolishes public inflictions of the death penalty....The Roumanian Chamber is opened....An earthquake shock is felt at Trient, in the Tyrol....The London County Council approves recommendations of a special committee on the unification of London.

November 28.—The Alabama legislature re-elects U. S. Senator Morgan....The Trans-Mississippi Congress adopts resolutions including a demand for free silver....The Portuguese Parliament is dissolved....A manifesto of the Czar remits about 50,000,000 roubles in taxes to the poor....The British South Africa Company comes to an agreement with the government regarding the administration of the British Sphere in Central Africa, north of the Zambesi.

November 29.—Thanksgiving Day is observed throughout the United States....In a football game at Philadelphia the University of Pennsylvania defeats Harvard, 18 to 4....The Malagassy government replies to the ultimatum of France....The Japanese Premier declines to treat with Commissioner Dietering (who was sent with a letter by Li Hung Chang) on the ground that he is not a properly accredited envoy of the Chinese government.

November 30.—Fourteen acres of made land at Tacoma, Wash., are engulfed by the waters of Puget Sound....The Mosquito Indians abandon their claim to independence, and agree to become subjects of Nicaragua....The Armenians in Asia Minor appeal to the Pope to intercede for them with the Sultan....In reporting the Papal budget for the ensuing year, the finance committee of Cardinals provides for a reduction in expenditures of \$60,000.

December 1.—Hon. W. C. Oates is inaugurated Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery; Kolb also takes the oath of office, but there is no disturbance....Yale defeats Princeton at football in New York City, 24 to 0....A large portion of Port au Prince, Hayti, is burned by revolutionists....A dense fog prevails throughout Central and Southern England; river navigation is generally suspended.

December 2.—John Burns, M.P., British labor leader, arrives in the United States....The Austrian government concludes negotiations with the Rothschild syndicate for



THE LATE COUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

a loan of 76,000,000 florins in gold, required to complete the reform of the currency.

December 3.—Congress: Both houses assemble and listen to the reading of the President's message; a cloture resolution is introduced in the Senate, and bills to repeal the income tax, to establish the free coinage of silver, and to reduce tonnage taxes, in the House... The New York Senate Committee resumes its investigation of the New York City police department.... Marines are sent by the United States for the protection of Minister Denby at Pekin.... The Italian Parliament is opened.... Emperor William opens the bridge over the North Sea and Baltic Canal at Levensau.... The Hungarian Ministry is defeated by a majority of two in the lower house of the Diet.... Amnesty is proclaimed in Venezuela.

December 4.—Congress: The House passes appropriations for military parks on the battlefields of Chickamauga and Shilo.... John Gary Evans is inaugurated Governor of South Carolina.... Municipal elections in Massachusetts and Connecticut are generally favorable to the Republicans; New Haven elects a Republican mayor.... General Barrios, envoy of the Nicaraguan government, is negotiating in London for the settlement of the Bluefields controversy.

December 5.—Congress: The Senate begins the discussion of the cloture resolution; the House passes the bill to regulate the printing and distribution of public documents, and discusses the railway pooling amendment of the Interstate Commerce law.... Secretary Herbert establishes a new naval station in the South Pacific.... The President nominates E. H. Strobel, of New York, now Minister to Ecuador, to be Minister to Chili.... Emperor William reads the speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag; the new Reichstag building is opened with elaborate ceremonies.

December 6.—Congress: The Senate passes a few bills of minor importance; the House debates the railroad pooling amendment; the pension and fortifications appropriation bills for the next fiscal year are reported to the House, the former carrying an appropriation of \$41,581,570, the latter one of \$1,879,057.... The extreme western portion of Texas is swept by a raging fire, 25,000,000 acres of grass being consumed in thirteen counties.... Lord Dunraven sends a challenge for the America's cup.... An exciting scene is caused in the German Reichstag by the refusal of Socialist Deputies to cheer the Emperor; there is a like disturbance in the Belgian Chamber.... Henri Houssaye, the French historian and critic, is elected a member of the Academy.... Lord George Hamilton is chosen chairman of the London County Council by a majority of three.... An extensive strike is started by the silk weavers of Lyons, France.

December 7.—Congress: Senate not in session; House continues discussion of railroad pooling amendment to the Interstate Commerce law and begins consideration of bill to protect public forest reservations.... Utah settlers arm themselves against the Ute Indians, purposing to drive them to Colorado.... The new emigration treaty between the United States and China is ratified at Washington.... The French troops from Réunion Island are landed in Madagascar for the purpose of occupying Tamatave and Majunga.

December 8.—Congress: Senate not in session; the House considers the railroad pooling bill and the bill to provide a retired list for the revenue cutter service.... A convention of the National Municipal League is opened in Minneapolis.... At Sioux City, Iowa, the Grand Jury finds fifty-two indictments against ex-county officials for

embezzlement of funds...The Conservatives carry the by-election in the Brigg district of Lincolnshire.

December 9.—The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, the leader of Protestantism



THE LATE HENRY S. HARRISON,
Editor of the *Advance*, Chicago.

in the Thirty Years' War, is celebrated in Sweden and Germany.

December 10.—Congress: The Senate debates the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House session is devoted to District of Columbia business; Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Eckels make arguments on currency reform before the Committee on Banking and Currency....Governor Flower dismisses the charges against the management of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira....The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is opened at Denver...Several banks suspend payment at St. Johns, N. F....The new Hungarian laws dealing with the relations between church and state receive the royal sanction....Heavy rains cause a flood in the department of Magdalena, Colombia....Baron von Berlepsch, German Minister of Commerce, resigns....Berlin Treaty powers suspend diplomatic relations with Turkey, pending an exchange of views concerning Armenia.

December 11.—Congress: The Senate continues debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House passes the railroad pooling amendment by a vote of 166 to 110, the effect of the bill being to permit railroads to pool their earnings under certain conditions...Benjamin R. Tillman is elected U. S. Senator by the South Carolina legislature....Curtis (Rep.) is elected Mayor of Boston over Peabody (Dem.)....Plans for the reorganization of the Chicago police department on a civil service basis are submitted to Mayor Hopkins....Premier von Hohenlohe, of Germany, outlines the government's policy in an address to the Reichstag....Seven hundred French troops arrive at Tamatave, Madagascar.

December 12.—Congress: In the Senate, motions to consider the bill to repeal the differential duty on refined sugars and to take up the cloture resolution are defeated; in the House, a motion to strike out from the Urgent De-

ficiency bill an appropriation for the collection of the income tax is defeated by a vote of 54 to 127...The Georgia legislature adjourns *sine die*...The Goodridge Ministry in Newfoundland resigns because of the financial crisis....Disorder in the German Reichstag caused by Herr Liebknecht's attack on the Emperor.

December 13.—Congress: The Senate considers a bill to establish a national university, and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) concludes his argument in support of the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House passes these appropriation bills: Urgent Deficiency (\$2,000,595), Fortifications (\$1,879,057), and Military Academy (\$457,376)....Secretary Carlisle makes public the regulations for the collection of the income tax...The National Civil Service Reform League, in session at Chicago, re-elects Carl Schurz president....A new Ministry is formed in Newfoundland, with Joseph Greene as Premier; large amounts of specie are forwarded to St. John's....Joseph Zemp (Ultramontane) is elected President of the Swiss Federal Council; he is now Vice-President.

December 14.—Congress: Senate not in session; the House passes the Pension appropriation bill (\$141,581,570) and a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to the promise by the government to pay \$425,000 to Great Britain on account of claims made by Canadian sealers growing out of the Bering Sea controversy....Eugene V. Debs is sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court in the A. R. U. strike proceedings....The jury in the case of the eleven men charged with lynching the six negro prisoners near Memphis, Tenn., brings in a verdict of acquittal....A New York police captain confesses before the Senate committee to having paid \$15,000 for his captaincy....Lord Aberdeen invites Mackenzie Bowell to form a new Canadian cabinet....The Porte objects to a separate American consular inquiry in Armenia.

December 15.—Congress: Neither branch in session; the House Committee on Banking and Currency votes to report Secretary Carlisle's currency plan without amendment....The Newfoundland legislature is opened at St. Johns; it is summoned to consult regarding the mone-



THE LATE HON. JOSEPH E. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

tary crisis....The German Reichstag, by a vote of 168 to 58, rejects the proposal to prosecute Herr Liebknecht for the offense of *lèse-majesté*.

December 16.—President Cleveland starts on a hunting trip to the Carolinas....The Italian Parliament is prorogued.

December 17.—Congress: The Senate debates the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House passes the bill to protect public forest reservations (as amended so as to give free timber to miners and settlers on public lands), the Army Appropriation bill (\$23,259,808), and a bill appropriating \$100,000 to meet a printing deficiency. Governor-elect Morton, of New York, announces his decision not to appoint the twelve additional Justices of the Supreme Court, for whom provision is made in the new constitution, thus leaving the seats vacant till they can be filled by election....John McBride is elected president of the

pany is null and void....The directors of the Whiskey Trust issue a statement relative to reorganization....Overdrafts amounting to nearly \$2,000,000 are found in the accounts of one of the suspended banks at St. John's, N. F....M. Henri Brisson is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

December 19. Congress: Admiral Walker's Hawaiian correspondence with the Navy Department is transmitted to the Senate; the Nicaragua debate is continued; the House continues debate of the Currency bill in committee of the whole....The Canadian Ministry is completed by the new Premier, Mackenzie Bowell....The *Magnificent*, England's largest battle ship, is launched at Chatham....An Italian force attacks and defeats the Arabs near Halai, with a loss of ten killed and twenty-two wounded (native soldiers).

December 20.—Congress: Proceedings in both houses in connection with the unveiling of statues of Daniel Webster and General Stark; in the House, debate in committee of the whole on the Currency bill; a second Urgent Deficiency bill is passed by the House. Ten vessels, carrying 300 persons, are reported overdue on the Pacific coast....Official Canadian trade returns show a falling off amounting to nearly \$10,000,000 for the five months ending December 1, as compared with the corresponding period in 1893....Three thousand unemployed persons gather at the Montreal city hall and clamor for bread....The Russian government raises the duties on cotton imports.

OBITUARY.

November 21.—Rev. Henry Samuel Harrison, editor and proprietor of the *Chicago Advance*....Rev. Dr. John Langdon Dudley, once a prominent Congregational clergyman, later a Unitarian....Francis Bain, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, a noted historian and botanist....François de Caussade, librarian of the Magazine collection, Paris.

November 22.—William Thompson Walters, of Baltimore, Md., prominent art collector....General William Harvey Gibson, of Ohio....John H. Sickels, patentee of the fire hand engine known by his name.

November 23.—General Thaddeus Phelps Mott, an American soldier of international fame....E. S. Hamlin, founder of the *Cleveland Leader*, and a member of Congress half a century ago....Robert D. Morrison, of the Baltimore bar.

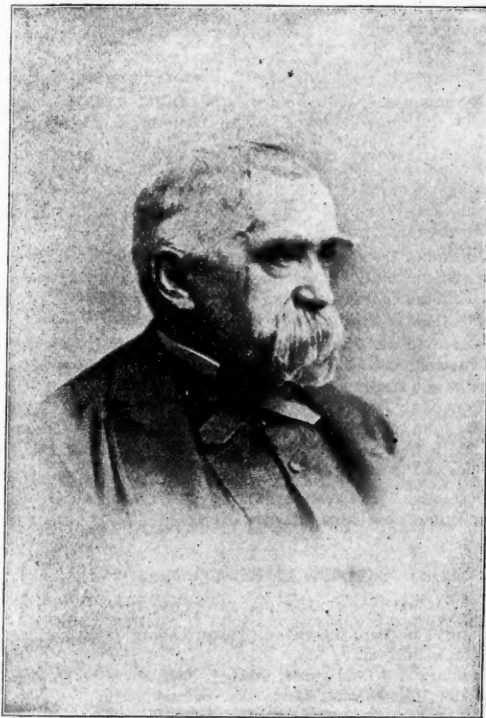
November 25.—Bishop W. B. W. Howe, of the Diocese of South Carolina....Jean Victor Duruy, French historical writer....Col. James L. White, of Jacksonville, Fla.

November 26.—Judge Samuel Blake Prentiss, of Cleveland, Ohio....Stanislas Gautier, for twenty-three years United States Consul at Cape Hayti.

November 27.—Princess Johanna Frederika von Bismarck....Señor Carlos G. de Garmendia, Venezuelan financier....George Barker, a landscape photographer of wide reputation.

November 28.—Edouard Thierry, Parisian dramatic critic and theatrical manager....Judge Isaac Howe, the defeated Populist candidate for Governor of South Dakota....Dr. Abernathy, a well-known educator of North Carolina....Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, the Mexican bibliographer.

November 29.—Cardinal Zeferino Gonzales y Diaz Tunon, of Spain....Sir Charles Newton, Keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum and Professor of Archaeology in University College, London....Henry Hussey Vivian, first Baron Swansea.



THE LATE WM. T. WALTERS, OF BALTIMORE.

American Federation of Labor, and the headquarters will be removed from New York to Indianapolis....At a London mass-meeting to denounce the Armenian atrocities a letter of encouragement from Mr. Gladstone is read....The French government is saved from defeat by a narrow majority in the Chamber of Deputies....The resignations of the Bulgarian Ministers are accepted by Prince Ferdinand. Debate on the Anti-Socialist bill in the German Reichstag is adjourned till January 8.

December 18.—Congress: The Senate debates cloture and the Nicaragua Canal; the House resolves itself into a committee of the whole for the discussion of the Carlisle Currency bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency....The U. S. Circuit Court, at Boston, decides that the Berliner patent of the Bell Telephone Com-

November 30.—Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia....Dorsey Gardner, editor and literary man....Princess Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, aunt of the Princess of Wales.

December 1.—Rev. Dr. Henry Martyn Storrs, of Orange, N. J....General Juan N. Mendez, president of the Mexican Supreme Court of Military Justice.



JEAN VICTOR DURUY,
The Historian.

December 2.—Sherwood Dixon, the newly appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois....Benjamin W. Downing, ex-District Attorney of Queens County, N. Y.

December 3.—Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

December 4.—Leon Abbett, Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey, and twice Governor of that State....Oden Bowie, ex-Governor of Maryland....Ex-Congressman Daniel W. Connolly, of Scranton, Pa....Victoria Vokes, the London actress.

December 5.—Col. Richard Michael, of Reading, Pa., a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

December 6.—Andrew J. Campbell, Congressman-elect from the Tenth New York district....Dr. George A. Peters, a well-known surgeon of New York City....Samuel Robbins, of Lakeville, Conn., the oldest charcoal ironworker in the United States....Mark Robert Harrison, a well-known Wisconsin artist.

December 7.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps....Ex-Surgeon-General John Mills Browne, U. S. N., retired, best known as the surgeon of the *Kearsarge* in her battle with the Confederate ram *Alabama*....Horatio Walpole, fourth Earl of Orford... General Eliakim Scammon, of New York, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.... Aaron Thompson, of the Philadelphia bar.

December 8.—W. H. Russell, consulting engineer of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

December 9.—Rev. Dr. R. Y. Thomson, professor in Knox College, Toronto....Nathan Barnes Greeley, only brother of Horace Greeley.

December 10.—Jean François Gignoux, the noted French painter....Commodore W. B. Trufant, who served under Admiral Walker during the Civil War in many engagements....James Stevenson, general manager of the Quebec Bank.

December 11.—Captain Edgar C. Merriman, U. S. N., retired.

December 12.—Sir John S. D. Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada....Auguste Laurent Burdeau, President of the French Chamber of Deputies....Louise Rothschild, widow of the banker Carl Rothschild, of Berlin....Lieutenant Charles B. Rohan, military editor of the *Boston Globe*.

December 13.—Jean Macé, French litterateur.

December 14.—Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, of New York....Father Denza, director of the Vatican Observatory....Lewis T. Ives, a well-known artist of Detroit, Mich. . . John Polhemus, a prominent New York printer and publisher....Sir Oswald Walters Brierly, an artist of note.

December 15.—Dr. John Lord, historian and lecturer.

December 16.—Chief Justice James Gilfillan, of the Minnesota Supreme Court....Judge William H. Cather, of Quincy, Ill.

December 17.—William A. Leveland, of Denver, a Colorado pioneer....Gen. E. S. Dennis, of Illinois, a veteran of the Civil War....Joseph Lucien Shipley, a journalist of Springfield, Mass.

December 18.—Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart, M.P. for the Evesham division of Worcestershire.Erastus Flavius Beadle, of Cooperstown, N. Y., publisher.

December 19.—Eugene Kelly, a New York banker of distinction....G. duca Anfora de Licignano, Italian Minister to the Argentine Republic....Theodore Houston, U. S. Consul at Juarez, Mexico....David McLellan, Register of St. John, N. B., and ex-Provincial Secretary....Samuel M. Bridgeman, of Chicago, prominent in the secret service of the U. S. Army in the Civil War.

December 20.—Ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator James L. Alcorn, of Mississippi.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

DAYS OF MEETING, JANUARY, 1895.

Figures in parentheses indicate number of days to which session is limited.

January 1.—Delaware*, Idaho* (60), Michigan**, Nebraska* (100), North Dakota (60), Pennsylvania.

January 2.—Maine*, Massachusetts*, New Hampshire*, New York.

January 4.—Illinois*.

January 7.—California* (60), Montana** (60), Tennessee*, (75), Oklahoma Territory.

January 8.—Colorado* (90), Kansas* (40), Minnesota*, (90), New Jersey*, South Dakota* (60), Texas* (60), Wyoming** (40).

January 9.—Connecticut, Missouri (70), North Carolina** (60), West Virginia* (45), Wisconsin.

January 10.—Indiana (60).

January 14.—Arkansas* (60), Oregon* (40), Washington* (60).

January 21.—Nevada (40), Arizona Territory (60).

January 30.—Rhode Island*.

* U. S. Senator to be chosen. ** Two U. S. Senators to be chosen.



TWO ENGLISH VISITORS.

I. JOHN BURNS: LABOR LEADER, MUNICIPAL STATESMAN AND PARLIAMENTARIAN.

BY ROBERT DONALD.

WHAT John Bright was to the commercial classes in London forty years ago, John Burns is to the working-people to-day. Bright's ambition was to strike off the shackles which prevented the expansion of trade. Burns' object is to widen the field of social opportunity for the workers. He is the leading type of the new democracy, which advocates reform along social and municipal lines without disturbing the system of political institutions—simply adapting it to the social needs of the time.

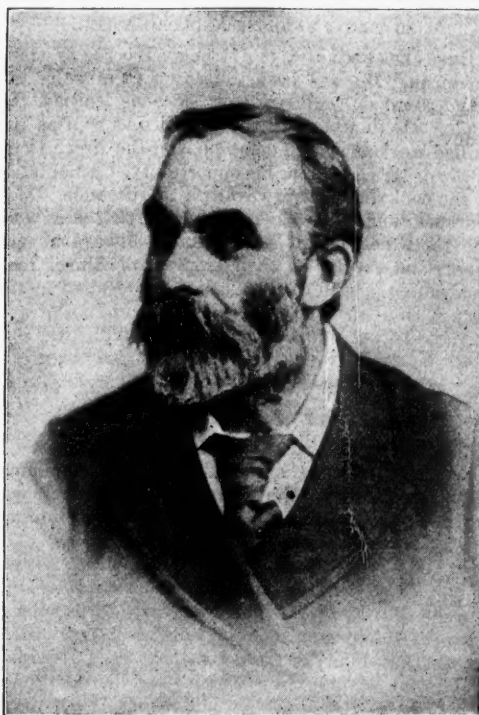
During the last ten years John Burns has bulked larger in the eyes of the working-people of England than any other popular leader. First as agitator and demagogue he was to be found in the spare hours which he spent outside the engineer's shop speaking at street corners and commons in Battersea and coming into conflict with the police. He was the "Man with the Red Flag," who became the orator for the crowds of unemployed who gathered in Trafalgar Square, and got himself many times arrested, twice tried, and once convicted for seditious conspiracy. He pleaded for the poor and thundered against the privileged in the people's forum of Hyde Park, and wherever there was work to be done in strikes or in agitations, or wherever there were heads to be broken, Burns was to be found in the midst of the discontented ready to run any risks, legal or physical.

All this stormy work in the early years of the agitator has been changed for calmer but not less determined tactics. Burns has become a power in the land. Classes who formerly despised him now respect him; the police who batoned him now bow to him; Battersea, which was ashamed of him, now glories in him; London, which looked upon him with alarm and felt safer when he was in Pentonville Prison, now treasures him as a valuable public servant. The agitator, demagogue, and socialist has become a municipal statesman and parliamentarian without losing his individuality, or without sacrificing his opinions.

AS AGITATOR.

John Burns—a Scotsman in origin, a Londoner in birth and a cosmopolitan in sympathies—began agitating when he was in his teens. Battersea—his birth-place—the scene of his later triumphs, was the centre of his early operations. He imbibed the rudiments of education at the parish school, but continued to burn the midnight oil when as a boy he worked in

a factory, and having picked up a smattering of economic doctrines began to retail it at the street corners. He was always a student, and read industriously. When he was apprenticed as an engineer he threw himself into the trade union movement; his principal agitating was done on behalf of unemployed workmen. In 1884 and 1885 he went all over London in the evenings



JOHN BURNS.

and on Sundays spreading the Gospel of Discontent—making the workless feel more keenly their misery, and pointing out what he thought was the remedy. He joined the Democratic Federation in 1884 and came first into national notice by contesting Notting-ham as a social democrat in 1885. It is curious to note now that Mr. Andrew Carnegie was one of the subscribers to his election fund. In 1886 the London police made a determined effort to put down the dangerous agitator. He was arraigned along with

three others for seditious conspiracy on the occasion of a riot when shop windows of the West End were broken, and bread stolen from bakers' shops. He was then known as the "Man with the Red Flag," and the powerful speech which he made at his trial got him acquitted along with his colleagues in the dock. A year later he was again in the clutches of the police on the occasion of the Trafalgar Square riot. The government had closed the Square and the Radicals organized an attack upon it. Burns and Cunningham-Graham, M. P.—a stormy petrel in Parliament, half Celt, half Moor—were the only two who risked a conflict with the police. They were knocked on the head and locked up.

Burns made another big speech at the trial, but was convicted and sent to prison for three months—an experience which has enabled him to agitate in Parliament in favor of prison reform, and obtain a departmental inquiry.

AS TRADE UNIONIST AND ORGANIZER.

Burns has been always a strong advocate of trade unionism. He has been a leading member of the Amalgamated Engineers ever since he learned the trade. He thought that the unskilled as well as the skilled workers should combine, and the great Dock strike of 1889 gave him his opportunity. Casual labor at the docks had been always a pitiful spectacle. Dock workers, longshoremen and others of that class were the most helpless of workmen—always at the mercy and caprice of their employers. Burns took the leading part in the strike which resulted in the formation of the Dock Union; he worked night and day and turned himself prematurely old. His coal black hair was gray when the struggle was over and he was only turned thirty.

THE NEW UNIONISM.

This was the foundation of the new unionism. It was successful because it was not merely an industrial question, but a humanitarian problem. It was a demand for a "living wage"—for a moral minimum of sixpence an hour and for eight hours a day. The new unions collected funds for protection or fighting only. They were not mutual benefit concerns. During the next two years there was great expansion of the new unionism, although there has been reaction since then. Many of the unions have been dissolved. This kind of unionism, which does not rest upon purely industrial questions, and which is not maintained by mutual benefit organization, will always be subject to peculiar vicissitudes. The benefits of the dock strike have, however, been permanent, and what is more they did no harm to trade, as the shipping trade at the port of London actually increased.

If new unions have not made much progress, the new unionism and the principles it implied have triumphed. At the trade union congress at Liverpool in 1890 the new unionism first came into serious conflict with the old. Its representatives, led by Burns, advocated a legal eight-hours day, and the organization of industry on collectivist principles. They were



BATTERSEA TOWN HALL.

then in a small but powerful minority, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst, then secretary of the Parliamentary committee, led the attack against them. Burns and his colleagues, Tom Mann, Ben Tillett, and others were excluded from the cabinet of trade unionism. Three years later, at Belfast, the new unionism had not only permeated the old, it had absorbed the old, and Burns was elected at the top of the Parliamentary committee and made its chairman, and Henry Broadhurst was defeated. This year, at Norwich, the advanced party were dominant, and the parliament of British trade unionists, instead of demanding simply peddling political reforms, declared practically in favor of socialism, and Burns was again elected at the top of the Parliamentary committee. Henry Broadhurst meanwhile having been twice defeated at elections turned opportunist and followed the party he three years before abused.

BURNS AND BATTERSEA.

Battersea, the birthplace and home of John Burns, is one of the administrative units of London, a parish with a population of 160,000, of whom 90 per cent. belong to the industrial and laboring classes. It was, therefore, a first rate place for a labor agitator. Burns never took part in the Local Municipal Council—known as the Vestry—but has organized the democracy in the district and molded the municipal policy carried out by the Vestry. It was not till 1887 that Battersea obtained local autonomy, and enjoyed full administrative powers. The local elections were fought by the Labor League, which was created by Mr. Burns, and is the the organization which "runs" him for elections.

Burns has been very closely identified with the municipal renaissance of Battersea, and but for him it would not have taken place. Although only constituted a municipal authority in 1887 Battersea now possesses: 1. A splendid public library—supported out of the rates—with two branches, bringing free reading to the doors of all its people. The libraries are open on Sundays.

2. Public baths and wash-houses, where people may have baths of all kinds at a very moderate charge, including the largest swimming-bath in London, and where the poor housewife can use all the most improved machinery for washing.

3. New municipal buildings, with a Town Hall capable of holding 1,500 people.

4. A Polytechnic Institute, a real people's university, and the best of its kind in equipment in London.

These institutions are not the most notable things in Battersea's municipal policy. It was one of the first districts in London to abolish contractors and employ direct labor. All new streets and sewers are now made by the Works department. The local governing authority has its own horses, carts, plant, and constantly employs over 500 men on municipal work. The streets are cleaned every day, and dust and ashes collected from houses once a week. The dust and waste products are consumed in a destructor. The clinker which comes from the furnaces is used for making up new streets, and, out of other products of the dust, concrete is made and material found for the manufacture of tar paving.

All this shows that the municipal policy of Battersea is decidedly an economic one. The local authority works its men only eight hours a day, pays trade union wages, and insists that all contractors it employs for building, etc., shall do the same. It arranges the work so as to have most doing in the winter season when trade is slack. It contemplates establishing

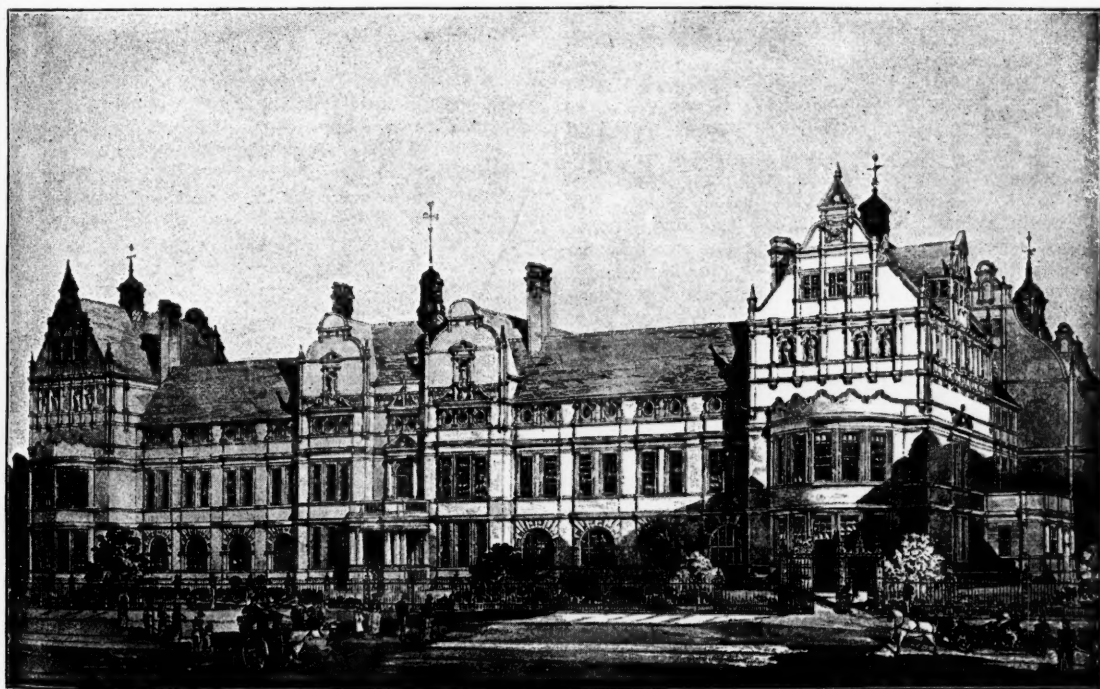
a Works department to erect its own buildings, and is maturing a scheme for municipal electric lighting. I may add that, notwithstanding its high preponderance of laboring and poor people, Battersea has a smaller percentage of criminals to population than any district in the metropolis. I have made these references to Battersea to indicate the practical character of Burns as a reformer, as all the improvements carried out have had his support.

BURNS AS MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR.

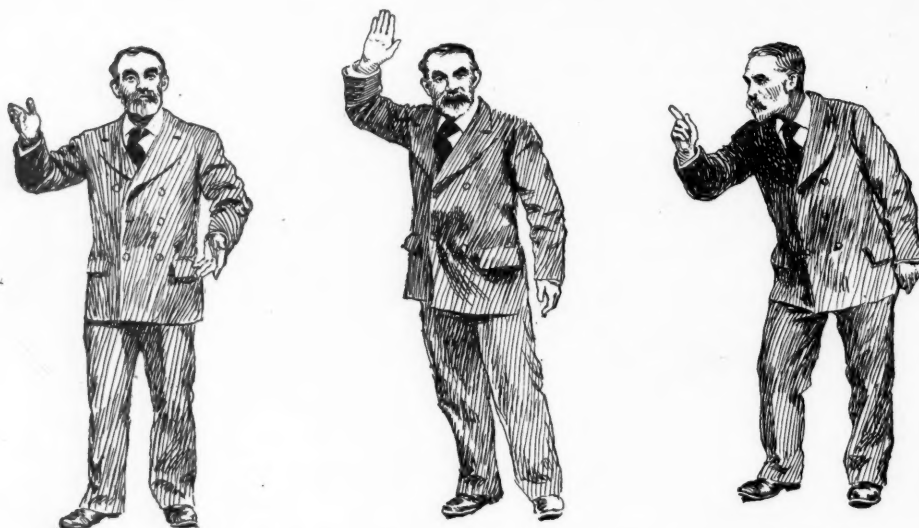
The various districts like Battersea—forty-one in all—which make up London, never enjoyed union and homogeneity under representative government until the establishment of the County Council in 1889. A central authority there was before, but it was neither representative nor enterprising, and it was corrupt. The creation of the Council gave Burns the opportunity to put in practice some of the theories which he advocated. He had the chance to become a practical administrator. He was exceedingly popular with the people, as he had not long been out of prison for maintaining the right of free meeting in Trafalgar Square. Although he had directed parochial affairs in Battersea from the outside, it was not known whether he would be a useful servant inside the municipal machine.

FIRST ELECTION ADDRESS.

He stood for Battersea as a "workman and social democrat" and declared that he was "an uncom-



BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC.



JOHN BURNS ON THE PLATFORM OF COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1894,—

promising advocate of principles that the County Council can adapt to the requirements of our municipal life, and through their extension raise the social, moral and physical well-being of the whole community." This address contained some "tall orders" which experience has taught him to modify, such as the demand that the Council "undertake the organization of industry and distribution," and some proposals which practice has shown had better be left for the District authorities, such as the establishment of free baths. Half the points in his programme—some of which were included in other progressive programmes—have been or are being carried out. The Council has built artisans' dwellings, let at rents just sufficient to cover cost and maintenance; it has erected a municipal lodging house; it has purified the Thames; obtained equalization of rating; it pays its workmen trade union wages, and works as nearly as possible eight hours a day; it has provided free gymnasiums in the Parks, and is acquiring the street railways and the water supply. All these points were referred to in Burns' first address. He was the only direct labor representative on the first Council and was elected at the top of the poll in Battersea. It took some time before the Council got used to Burns, but it was not long before he made his influence felt. It was a new experience to another gentleman—Lord Rosebery, who had submitted himself to popular election. The two poles of the social world met in London's first parliament, and it was significant that the peer and the working engineer at once became friends. Burns walked home from the first meeting with Lord Rosebery and the lord learned something of the needs of the workers of London from one of themselves. Lord Rosebery considered then, as he does now, that men like Burns are better inside the Council than outside, and Burns

considers that there is no reason why a peer should not be made an instrument to push onward the democratic machine

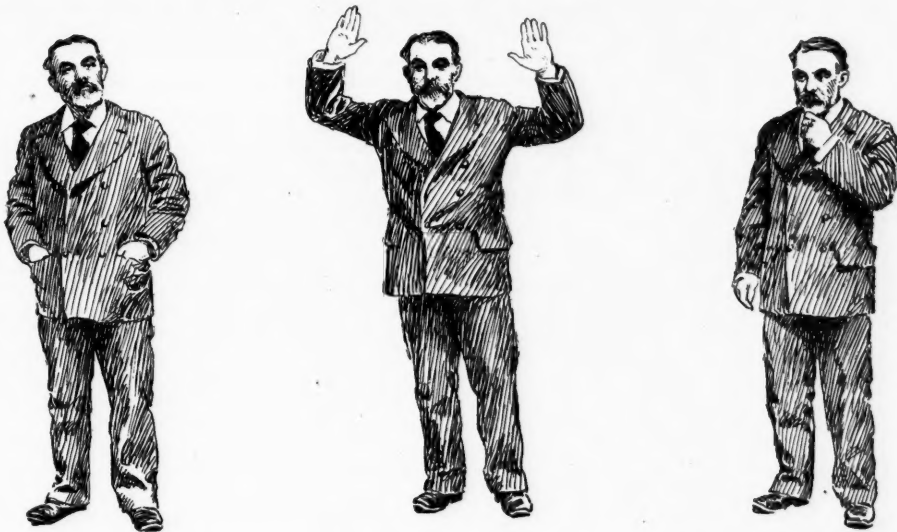
AS ADMINISTRATOR.

On the County Council Burns has proved himself essentially a worker. The Council transacts its business by departmental committees, the principal of which are the Main Drainage committee, the Parks and Open Spaces committee, the Bridges committee, the Works committee, the Fire Brigade committee and the Highways committee. Burns attached himself to those departments with which labor was most concerned. As the Council employed a large number of contractors the first thing done was to make them pay trade union wages and observe trade union hours. This was done by adopting the following resolution:

Any person or firm tendering for any contract with the Council shall make a declaration that they pay such rate of wages and observe such hours of labor as are generally accepted as fair in their trade.

Penalties were imposed for breaches of contract, and clauses introduced to prohibit sub-letting. These labor clauses have gradually been strengthened so that there is no possibility of contractors evading them. Mr. Burns' hand was not much seen in the development of the Council's labor policy. It was his mind which evolved and directed the policy, but he got others to move his resolutions. It has been his general plan to get others less likely to provoke hostility to act for him. He lies in wait and pulverizes the opposition. He is a constant attendant at committee meetings, but rarely speaks in the Council Chamber. When he does speak it is always to some purpose. He has become a great tactician.

One of the departments to which Mr. Burns at-



—AS SKETCHED BY AN ARTIST OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD."

tached himself was that which had the disposal of the main drainage of London, and what has been done for labor in this department will indicate what has been done in others. The department is occupied with the disposal of the sewage produced by over 5,000,000 of people. The Main Drainage system under its control extends beyond the metropolitan boundary. Over 68,000,000,000 gallons of sewage produced in the year is taken to precipitation works on the banks of the Thames and transformed into a clear, innocuous effluent, which flows into the river, and into thousands of tons of solid sludge, which is shipped to sea. The Council has carried out many improvements in the working of this department, but London is more particularly concerned just now with the better treatment of labor. Through the efforts of Mr. Burns the hours of labor have been reduced from sixty-eight per week to fifty-four, and the wages of mechanics and others increased by several shillings per week. Engineers receive £2 per week, fitters 9 pence an hour, or £2. 0/6, smiths, 9 pence an hour, flushers, 30 shillings. Mechanics have had their weekly wages increased from 39 shillings to 46 shillings. All men receive ten days' holiday in the summer, and six general holidays. They receive medical attendance and sick pay, and a large number of them are provided with free quarters, coal and gas. The Council has built a number of cottages to accommodate them near the works, and provided a dining room where they may take their meals in the middle of the day.

What has been done in the Main Drainage department has also been done in the Parks, Bridges, and other departments of the Council's work. A minimum wage of 24 shillings per week is given to the lowest class of unskilled labor employed in any department.

THE WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

In the mean time, when the status of the municipal worker was being improved, whether he was employed by contractors or the Council, a new development was taking place—the elimination of the contractor in the execution of new works. The Council had in its first year, on the proposition of the Main Drainage committee, at the instigation of Burns, passed the following resolution :

That all work of a continuous nature which does not involve a large outlay for plant, such as the cleansing and watching of the bridges and embankments under the control of the Council, be executed as far as possible by men directly employed by the Council without the intervention of a contractor.

This rule was acted upon and greatly exceeded by several committees, which commenced executing work which was new and not continuous. The most notable work carried out by the Main Drainage committee was constructing a new sewer. There was a strike of contractors against the Council and no reasonable tender for the work was obtained. The engineer's estimate for the work was £7,000; the lowest tender was £11,500, and the Main Drainage committee, acting as its own contractor, with Mr. Burns as general manager, executed the work for £5,163. The very best material was used and the highest wages paid. This job was an eye-opener to contractors. A smaller work was also an object lesson in favor of direct labor. A school had to be built for the Main Drainage department to accommodate the children of men employed at its work. The estimate for the work was £900, the lowest tender received was £3,200, and the work was executed without a contractor for £700. With these two and other similar encouraging examples before them, the

Council did not hesitate long before establishing a Works department, which would act as a contractor to all the other departments. John Burns had long advocated the creation of such a department. It was part of his programme of collectivism. The department has now been in existence from May, 1893, and has executed works valued at about £200,000. Mr. Burns is a member of the Works committee and has watched its development closely. His knowledge of good workmanship has been valuable. He has seen that the material used has been of the best; that there was no slop work, no "jerry building," no defrauding of the rate payers as under the contract system. During the last year his attention has been concentrated largely on the Works department. On him has fallen the chief strain of protecting and defending it. Never had a municipality a more difficult task. The Works department had critics in every direction. It had critics inside as well as outside the Council—enemies in officials as well as in members. It was watched on all sides by interested enemies ready to pick holes in its work.

All the hierarchy of middlemen were eager to pounce upon it. Departments of the Council which used to pride themselves on executing their own work were jealous of the Works department when working for them. In fact, the Works department was expected to be above suspicion—the most perfect executive concern ever organized. There is any number of checks surrounding it. An estimate must be submitted to the Works department by entirely independent officials. If the department considers the estimate sufficient it contracts to do the work; if it is not satisfied with the estimate the job is put up to tender. There must be an estimate, as the Council is not allowed to spend any sum exceeding £50 without an estimate, which, however, can only be an indication of what the cost will be. If the cost exceeds the estimate the Works department is said to have saved; if it is under the estimate it is supposed to have lost. Judged by this somewhat arbitrary rule, and when the estimates are made out by hostile officials, the Works department has been a great success. It has saved 5 per cent. The real "saving," however, is not seen in the figures; it is in the superior quality of the materials used and the higher class of labor employed that the great advantage to the community has been. All materials used are bought by tender. The chief danger to the Works department has come from within, not from without.

While Burns was busily repelling attacks, he was always watching the workmen and seeing that they gave the community better labor than they would give a private individual. He made enemies, too, in keeping out lazy fellows who wished to sponge on a public department, and in getting rid of inefficient workmen. This department has made mistakes. It expanded too suddenly; it undertook more work than it could execute in the time. It was handicapped for want of machinery and a trained set of foremen. All these early deficiencies in organization have been repaired. The older it grows the better and the cheaper

it does the work. To a great extent the success of this municipal enterprise has depended on John Burns, whose practical experience as a workman and ability as an organizer have been of much value.

AS A SPEAKER.

As I have said, Mr. Burns is not a frequent speaker at the Council, but he always speaks with a purpose. It is his powerful oratory and convincing argument which has more than once decided a question. Only quite recently he turned the balance of feeling in the Council in favor of insisting on a certain moral standard in the conduct of music halls. He is sometimes indignant in his utterance, generally eloquent, and always careful. He comes primed with facts, which he fires off in telling epigrammatic sentences. In an attack on the contract system and a defense of the Works department on the day he left London for New York, he produced in the course of his speech samples of bad bricks, bad painting, bad mortar used by contractors. He often introduces dramatic touches like these.

Besides being a member of the Works, Main Drainage and Bridges committees he is a member of the General Purposes committee, which decides matters of policy, and of the Parliamentary committee which promotes bills. He works hard, but with great tact and shrewdness. It suits his purpose to let his influence be felt where his hand is not seen. He also declines to accept the chairmanship of any committee. In the first Council Burns had to lead the battle of labor single handed, as he was the only direct labor representative. He has now seven colleagues; moreover, the majority of the Progressive party are in full sympathy with him. The Works department is supported by bankers, lawyers and all classes of business men in the Council.

Burns was re-elected by Battersea again at the head of the poll in 1892, and in the same year was elected to Parliament. The programme upon which he was elected to the County Council in 1892 was as follows:

1. The extension of the powers of the Council, so that the city, with all its funds and endowments, be included in and used by a real municipality for London.
2. That all monopolies, such as gas, water, tramways, omnibuses, markets, docks and electric lighting should be municipalized, and the profits, amounting to £4,000,000, or three times the Council's revenue, devoted to public purposes.
3. Establishment of free hospitals in every district, and control by the Council of those which already exist.
4. Artisans' dwellings to be constructed and owned by the Council.
5. Enlargement of powers, so as to enable the County Council to undertake the organization of industry and distribution, especially of those departments dealing with the necessities of life.
6. Rigorous enforcement of Public Health Acts, and efficient sanitary and structural inspection of dwellings and workshops.
7. The organization of unemployed labor on useful work at fair wages.
8. The direct employment of all labor by the Council

at eight hours per day for equal work. Three years' experience has proved that contract work, however well supervised, does not produce such good buildings and workmanship as the Council could secure by its own workmen.

9. Direct control by the Council of the five millions of money now spent and too often squandered on useless officialism and feasting by charitable institutions and City companies.

10. The police of the City and Greater London to be controlled by the County Council.

11. Cumulative rating, the taxation of ground landlords for the relief of the occupier, and providing new sources of revenue, as 6 pence (half our present rate) now goes to pay the old debt left by our predecessors, thus depriving London of many necessary improvements. Besides these measures, I will work and vote for any plan that will enable London to reduce its poverty, brighten the lives and increase the comfort of its people.

AS A LEGISLATOR AND PARLIAMENTARIAN.

Since Mr. Burns was elected to Parliament such has been the pressure of government business and the obstruction of the House of Lords that there has been little scope for the legislator. The platform upon which he was elected was more advanced than that of any other member. Here it is:

The recent movements of labor, the popular demand for more leisure and a higher standard of life, the determination to use Parliament for a social end and not as an appanage of vested interests, will find in me an earnest advocate.

As a Social Democrat, I believe that nothing short of the Nationalization of the land, railways, mines and the means of production, will permanently remove the poverty and inequalities which surround us, and that eventually society will accept that view. Till that is completely realized, and it is being fast accomplished, Parliament can be made the means of giving to the people those legislative, municipal and decentralized powers by which poverty can be reduced, burdens lightened, and the community immeasurably benefited.

As a candidate, dealing with immediate questions and asking your votes, I am in favor of the following:

"Home Rule for Ireland, and such measures of legislative independence as the Irish people may demand for their political, social and industrial emancipation.

"Payment of members and election expenses.

"Adult Man and Woman's Suffrage, and drastic amendment of Registration Laws, Second Ballot and Referendum.

"Triennial Parliaments.

"Abolition of the House of Lords and all hereditary authorities.

"Conferring upon the London County Council all the powers enjoyed by other municipalities and giving to London a unification of complete municipal self-government, with power to acquire all existing monopolies.

"District and Parish Councils, with full and popular powers.

"Alteration of the incidence of taxation, so that the ground landlord, the owner, and the rich shall pay their just proportion of taxation.

"Disestablishment of the Church.

"The Legal Eight-Hour Day as the best means of securing work for all, overwork for none, the avoidance of strikes, reduction of the rates, and giving permanent



JOHN BURNS.

Reproduced from a cartoon by "Spy" in *Vanity Fair*.

employment where demoralizing casual labor now prevails.

"Raising the age of child labor, and placing all trades within the scope of existing and future Factory and Sanitary acts.

"Alteration of existing Poor Law, and diversion of its funds to some scheme of Old Age Pensions that, by cumulative or graduated Income Tax on the rich, would give sustenance to old people, without pauperization.

"Giving to localities absolute and complete power in

deciding upon all questions relating to the drink traffic by Direct Veto and Local Option.

"The recognition of Trades Unions, the abolition of sweating and sub-letting, the payment of Union wages in all government departments and the checking of waste, jobbery and extravagance wherever found.

"Beyond the above, I will attend to all local matters before Parliament, and will always endeavor to make the district in which I have lived my whole life respected where it is not feared, and will ever have in view the best and most permanent interests of the community."

It will be noticed that except for the vague reference to "all hereditary authorities" there is nothing that smacks of Republicanism in this document. Not that Burns is a monarchist; far from it. But as the monarchy behaves itself in England by doing nothing, he knows that the way to bring it down and every other privilege is by development on social lines. When the landed aristocracy are cut down and the House of Lords abolished, the props upon which the monarchy rests will topple over and the crown crumble in the dust at the feet of democracy.

It takes some time to make one's mark in the House of Commons, but Burns has succeeded in impressing it, in influencing it and in getting something out of it. He has made the government a "fair house." That is to say, he has got the government works, the arsenals, the dockyards, the powder and small-arms factories to adopt trade union wages and some of them the eight-hour day. He has also induced the government to send circulars to local bodies counseling them to do what Battersea Vestry and the County Council does—arrange their work to fall in the season when most workmen are unemployed. And here I may say that Burns does not believe in municipal workshops and farm colonies as remedies for distress. He wants to see the unemployed absorbed into industries which already exist by abolishing all overtime and cutting down the hours of labor to eight per day. Municipal workshops, he says, would produce goods for which there is no demand. He would like to see municipalities acquiring garden allotments during the winter season, as the County Council has done, and setting the unemployed to make the land ready for cultivation.

Burns' work in Parliament so far has been mainly in getting government departments to do things which they had power to do rather than agitating for new laws which there was no chance to get through. He has obtained inquiries into the prison system, into the cab trade in London, and other matters. He worked hard for an eight-hour law for miners and a new employers' liability act. He also supported the County Council bills; but his parliamentary successes have been mainly in influencing departments. He has become a wily parliamentary hand.

KNOWS WHEN TO BE SILENT.

The most notable feature of Burns' character as a public man is the caution which he shows and the tact he displays in all his actions. Mr. Gladstone has the wonderful talent of giving satisfactory answers which mean little or nothing, or may mean

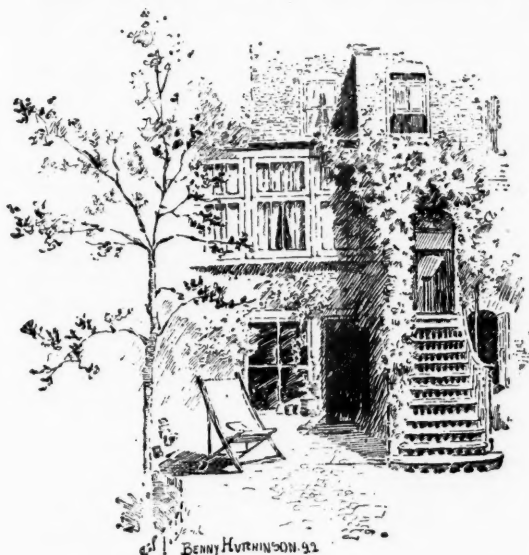
whatever their author desires at a later period. Burris is not such a talented phrasemonger, and as he cannot give evasive answers he gives none at all. He knows when to hold his tongue. He preserves a significant silence on occasions when others less cautious would commit themselves. He is appealed to for his opinion on all sorts of matters, and the parliamentary angler dangles attractive bait before him, but he never responds. The letters which he has occasion to write are peculiarly laconic. His writing is like his speeches—incisive, direct and to the point. He strains somewhat after phrases and has a happy knack of pithy epigram. He never makes a speech in which there is not some thought neatly and cleverly expressed.

HIS HOME LIFE.

Mr. Burns lives in one of the principal streets of Battersea, at 108 Lavender Hill. The street is partly commercial, partly residential. It contains the principal local institutions—the town hall, the free library, and John Burns. Until recently Burns only occupied two rooms in the basement of the house; but since he has been in Parliament he has added two rooms on the first floor, but the modest character of the lodgment may be judged by the fact that the rent is only 11 shillings (\$2.75) per week. Mrs. Burns makes an excellent housewife. She springs from the working classes, like her husband, but, like him, has learned a great deal. She writes well, and talks well, and without participating in her husband's public work, is in complete sympathy with him and is very helpful to him in many ways. They have no family—indeed, Burns declares himself a neo-Malthusian. The Burns tenement is well furnished and is kept scrupulously clean. Ever since he was a boy Burns has been collecting and reading books. His little den is lined with books and documents, carefully arranged. You will find there all the leading economic works, histories, blue books, a marvelous collection of labor pamphlets, and many works in French, which Burns understands. American literature is represented by Labor Bureau reports. One side of the room is occupied with a large glass case, which was once used by a geologist, but instead of accommodating fossils, it now contains ammunition for aggressive labor campaigning. Here we find clippings, reports, etc., carefully tabulated under various headings, such as "Sweating," "Direct Labor in the Provinces," "Bogus Organizations," "Profit-Sharing Schemes," "Co-operation," "Strikes and Lockouts," "Labor Leaders," etc. He has, by the way, a complete record of all trade unionist and labor leaders; and rather dangerous material it proves to those against whom it may be directed. Apart from studying the particular books which are helpful to him in his public work, Burns is fond of reading historical and philosophical books, and occasionally dips into works of current literature. As for recreations, he is fond of cricket, skating, and other outdoor games and tries to maintain his healthy mind in a healthy body.

HOW HE HAS BEEN MAINTAINED.

Mr. Burns was working as an engineer when he was elected to London's first Parliament, but it soon became evident that he could not do justice to himself, to the constituents, or to his work unless he gave up his daily labor. The workmen of Battersea, with some assistance from outside, therefore subscribed a sum to maintain him. For the first three years he received £2. 2/ per week. The money was collected by the Labor League, and a careful balance sheet prepared, showing every item of disbursement. The Dockers' Union, of which Mr. Burns was trustee, voted him a guinea (\$5) per week, and his wages as



WHERE JOHN BURNS LIVES.

County Council were thus raised to some \$15 per week. After all his traveling expenses, postage, and other outlays were covered, he was just left a bare living. County Councilors are allowed traveling expenses when attending committees and visiting works, but Mr. Burns has never claimed any expenses from the Council. Every now and then the Burns Wages Fund has run very low, and appeals have had to be made for subscriptions from the public. He declines subscriptions from political organizations or from political leaders. He has had many tempting offers or bribes from parliamentary wire pullers, company promoters and self-seeking patronizers of labor, who have tried to "noble" him, but he has systematically refused such help. He prefers, as he says, "to be, with all its occasional personal humiliation, the industrial robin redbreast, picking up the crumbs of of labor contributions, rather than accept Greek gifts from other sources, with their inevitable result to labor and myself." Since he has been elected to Parliament, Mr. Burns has been paid £5 per week,

out of which he has to defray all his household expenses, his traveling expenses, which must be considerable, postage, books, newspapers, etc.

In addition to the money which is required to maintain Mr. Burns, there are also funds to be found to keep up his electoral organizations to pay election expenses. Altogether during the six years of his public work nearly £3,000 has been subscribed for registration and election expenses and other outlays of an impersonal character.

But for the fact that he is a man of very simple tastes he could never maintain himself on the pittance which he has received. He has rarely had but one suit of clothes at a time, he has never been seen with the luxury of an umbrella, and rarely has an overcoat. He is a teetotaler and an anti-tobacconist, and the only luxury he indulges in is an occasional visit to a theatre, where he may be found in the cheap parts of the house. He never takes a cab, and if a cheap 'bus or street car cannot be found he walks. He has usually to walk home from the House of Commons to his house, a distance of three miles, in the middle of the night. There are various legitimate ways in which a County Councilor or member of Parliament may increase his earnings. He may, for instance, be made a member of a Royal Commission and receive an allowance for attendance. Mr. Burns has been offered a position on several commissions but has declined. Lord Rosebery has offered him a position of Under Secretary in one of the ministries, but he has also refused to take office. For the same reason he has abstained from taking the chairmanship of any County Council committee, and has kept himself clear from all official entanglements.

Mr. Burns' public work has not by any means been confined to his work on the County Council, upon which he has attended twelve hundred committee meetings in five years, or to his position in Parliament, where he has put in four hundred attendances and divisions, nor to his work on the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress.

He is a governor of Battersea Polytechnic Institute, and has fought the battle of labor in over fifty strikes, and has been adviser and mediator in many disputes, as well as taken part in innumerable public meetings. He was president of the Progressive Council at the last School Board election. The benefit which he has conferred upon labor is incalculable. The model set by the County Council has been adopted by over two hundred and fifty public authorities in the United Kingdom, and they, in their turn, have influenced private firms to accord better treatment to labor and to raise the standard of life. Alderman Hoare, one of the leading bankers in London and a member of the County Council, has declared, "as a banker, that John Burns' services to labor in this country are worth £3,000,000 a year."

FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

Burns does not belong to any political or social party organization. He is not a member of the Social Democratic Federation, the Independent Labor

Party, or any of the Socialist leagues or the Fabian Society. He meets with the hostility of them all, with the exception of the Fabians, who are peaceable folk and do not like to quarrel with any one who is promoting collectivist principles. Burns' severance from others with whom he worked is a remarkable but not a surprising fact. The truth is that English Socialist organizations are undermined by personal jealousies between rival leaders. The Social Democratic Federation despises the Fabians and declines to act with the Independent Labor Party. With the latter it is independence of party ties, or nothing, and so far it has been next to nothing. Most of the best men who do good work have left the Social Democratic Federation. The chief fault which this body and the Independent Labor Party find with Mr. Burns is that he compromises with Liberals. He negotiates, schemes and contrives to get his reforms carried. Burns' reply is that one practical scheme in the hand is worth a dozen Socialist dreams in the bush. He objects, too, to the Social Democratic Federation pursuing factious opposition and futile candidatures. His chief fault with them is that they are not true to the principles of social democracy. He has not changed his opinions, but he has modified his method of advocating them, and he now evades wild cat, harum scarum schemes of socialist Utopias and recognizes that the transition to social democracy

must be gradual; that the policy must be give and take, and that all the existing institutions and machinery must be utilized to advance the cause. It must be said that Burns does nothing to conciliate the hostile elements against him. On the contrary, he embitters them. He is authoritative and hits out strongly when attacked. He feels that he has nothing to fear from friend or foe, and is more direct in his replies than his opponents like. It is the weakest point in the English labor movement that the various leaders cannot unite. While the others are quarreling, changing their tactics and remodeling their societies, it must be admitted that Burns has the satisfaction of seeing his programme of social democracy being realized.

While up to now he has abstained from taking any official position, there is not the slightest doubt but he will yet accept office, and some day be Lord Mayor of unified London. His popularity in London is constantly growing, his capacity for administrative work is increasing with his responsibilities, and his statesmanlike qualities are developing concurrently as his opportunities are enlarged and his duties accumulate. As Burns has been the leading fighting figure in the social and civic regeneration of London during the last ten years, nothing could be more fitting than that he should fill the position of its first citizen and chief magistrate.

II. DR. HENRY S. LUNN.

BY ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

MY friend, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lunn, is about to pay a brief visit to America, and he will have some opportunities of bringing before American audiences an outline of the great religious ideals to the furtherance of which he has devoted the self-sacrifice of his life. My experience of the unbounded kindness and hospitality of many American friends, who had not even been known to me by name when I first set foot in the United States, makes me quite sure that Dr. Lunn will receive that kindly—I had almost said that affectionate—welcome which it was my own happy lot to enjoy and which has been so generously accorded to many English visitors. But as there may be many who know but little of Dr. Lunn or of his work, and as my regard for him is great and my sympathy with him in his efforts is warm, I gladly accede to the request of the editor of the *AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS* to say a few words with reference to his visit.

Dr. Lunn was born in 1859, and is therefore still a young man. Even as a youth he consecrated his life to self-denying labor, and deciding to enter the Wesleyan Ministry passed through a Theological College, and then proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in Arts, Medicine and Surgery, with a

view to becoming a Medical Missionary in India. Amid these labors he also studied in the Divinity School of the University, where he won the Essay Prize given by the President, and the Oratory Medal of the Theological Society of the College.

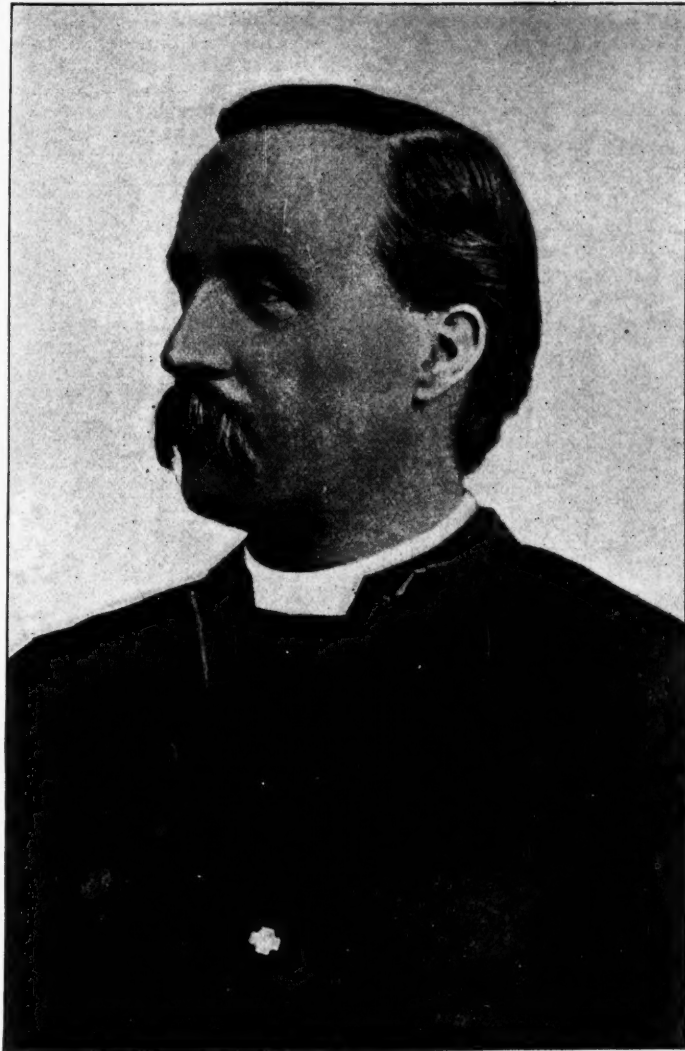
At the age of twenty-seven he carried out the fixed intention of his life by proceeding to India as a Medical Missionary. The experience which he here gained bore fruit in the articles which he contributed to the *Methodist Times* on Mission work. They produced a powerful impression and gave rise to what is known as the Wesleyan Missionary Controversy. But repeated attacks of fever showed that Dr. Lunn's health would not permit him to live in India, and he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his Missionary labors.

But inactivity was not possible to his strenuous nature, and Dr. Lunn sought for manifold opportunities of usefulness which his ability readily secured.

Then he became the Chaplain of the Polytechnic Institution in Regent street. It was founded by my friend Mr. Quintin Hogg, and like all the most remarkable efforts for the good of man it grew gradually, noiselessly, from the most obscure and humble beginning. Mr. Quintin Hogg was a gentleman of a

wealthy and distinguished family, and was educated at Eaton College. When he grew to early manhood he felt the earnest desire not to live in selfish ease and luxury, but to devote his leisure to the benefit of his brother men. Touched by the squalor and wretchedness of the poor boys in the London streets, he opened a sort of Refuge and ragged school for them. It soon appeared that he had been gifted with such power of control over boys, such sympathy with them, such a faculty for raising and influencing them, that numbers of youths began to look up to him as their patron and their friend, and he began a work which resembled the remarkable efforts of General Gordon at Gravesend. The work grew and grew to such an extent that at last Mr. Quintin Hogg was led, at his own expense, to acquire the great building known as the "Polytechnic," and there to start gymnasia, baths, classes, services and instruction in all branches of technical and useful knowledge. There the number of youths who flocked to share these advantages rose to many hundreds, and first and last Mr. Quintin Hogg must have exercised a beneficent power over the lives of some thousands. There are, I believe, at least two thousand youths who are now in connection with the Polytechnic, and with truly royal munificence the founder has spent upon it no less than £250,000 of his own income. It is at this Institute that Dr. Lunn works as Chaplain, and it is his interesting and important duty to influence these youths so that they may walk in the paths of righteousness amid the manifold temptations of the world, and grow up to be "profitable members of the Church and Commonwealth, and hereafter partakers of the Immortal glories of the Resurrection." He is Speaker of the Polytechnic Parliament, which numbers more than five hundred members; he has Bible classes on week nights, and every Sunday evening he addresses a gathering of some twelve hundred and fifty youths. What work could be more useful?

Next, Dr. Lunn is editor of the *Review of the Churches*. Nothing is more difficult in these days than to start a new religious periodical, and the *Review* has had to struggle with many able competi-



DR. HENRY LUNN.

tors. Its distinctive feature, and perhaps, alas! one of the reasons why it has not achieved a success proportional to its high merits, is its remarkable fairness and catholicity. A periodical which is the organ of a party commands the support and enthusiasm of religious partisans, and is often successful in exact proportion to its spirit of animosity and one-sidedness. But a periodical which only appeals to the essential unity of all Christians, which rises above the exacerbating controversies and subordinate distinctions of sects and parties; which recognizes each great body of Christians as a Church of Christ, inasmuch as it is a part of the one common universal

Church of Christ; such a journal, strange and sad to say, is far less likely to command a wide circulation. Yet the *Review of the Churches* has been full of admirable and pre-eminently valuable matter, and has in many ways exercised a high influence as the main and almost the sole representative of the movements which make for Christian unity.

Again, Dr. Lunn had been the originator and the leading spirit of the now famous Grindelwald Conference. It was founded in 1892 with the same high object which has played so large a part in all Dr. Lunn's endeavors—the desire to promote Christian Unity. This could best be furthered by bringing Christians

of all Schools in the Anglican Church, High, Low and Broad, into friendly social intercourse with each other, and with the many wise, learned and eminent men who stand at the head of the various Nonconformist Communities. Among the original supporters



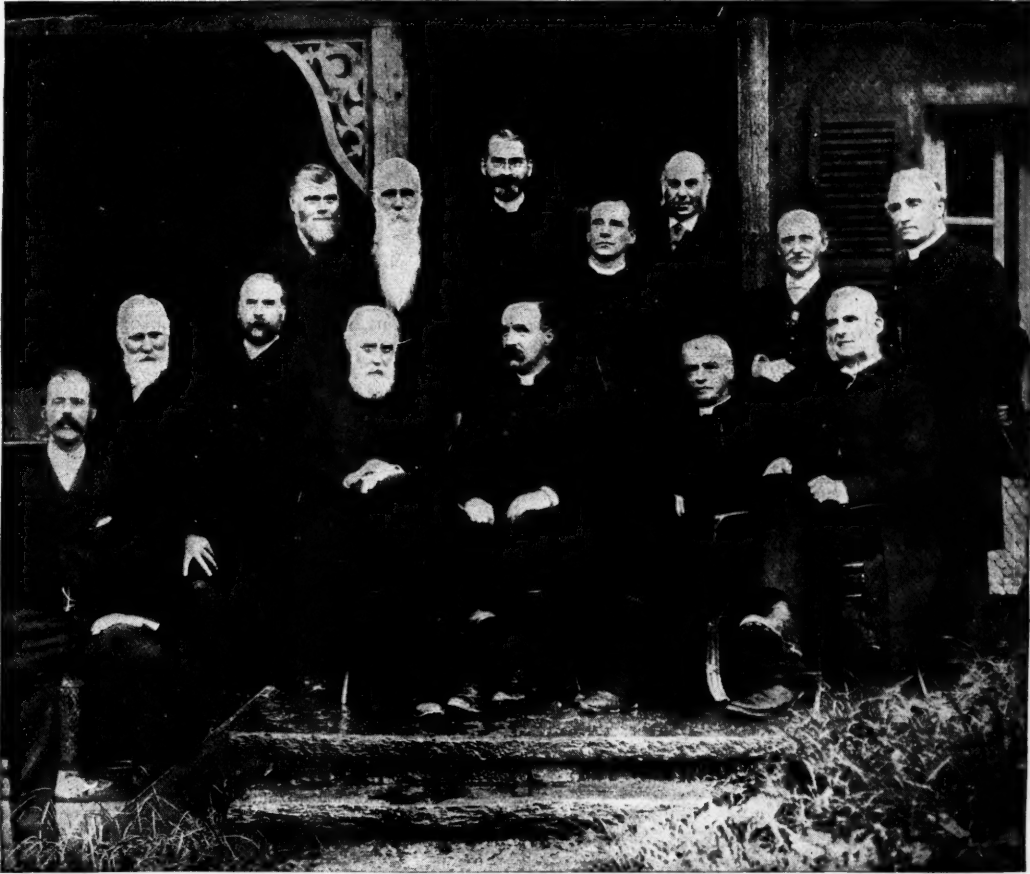
DR. LUNN AT GRINDELWALD.



MR. QUINTIN HOGG.

of the proposal were men so well known as Earl Nelson, the President of the Home Reunion Society; the eloquent Dr. W. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon; the learned Dr. Perowne, Bishop of Worcester; Dr. Maclaren, so well known for his sermons in all the Churches of Congregationalism; Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, one of the leading representatives of Wesleyans; Père Hyacinthe, one of the most eminent preachers of the Conferences at Notre Dame in Paris, and afterward one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement which arose from the Pope's new and monstrous dogma of Papal Infallibility; Dr. Clifford, Dr. Berry, and many others whose praise is in all the Churches. It was the custom of these Christians of varying bodies, but one in heart, to meet together on Sunday morning at that festival which is pre-eminently the festival of Christian Union and Christian love, the Holy Eucharist. On one occasion, the regular chaplain being absent through illness, the conduct of the service was kindly and readily taken by the Bishop of Worcester. This circumstance led to the usual virulence of deliberate misrepresentation in the current "religious" journals of the extreme Ritualists, and thus furnished one more proof, if proof were needed, of the way in which the Holy Supper—which should be the very bond of peace and of all tender and holy memories among the true servants of a crowned Lord—has been turned by sacerdotalism and materialistic superstition into a watchword of controversy and a source of disunion.

During the sessions of the Conference the lovely mountain village of Grindelwald was accidentally burnt down, and much damage was done, though



Rev. Douglas Mackenzie.	Rev. Dr. Glover.	Rev. Dr. Berry.	Rev. Dr. Monro Gibson.	Very Rev. Dean of Armagh.	Rev. Dr. Henry S. Lunn, <i>President</i> .	Rev. H. P. Hughes.	Rev. Fredk. Relton.	Percy W. Bunting, Esq.	Rev. Thos. Scowby.	Rev. Preb. Grier.	Very Rev. Dean of Bristol.	Rev. Preb. Webb- Peploe.
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SPEAKERS AT THE GRINDELWALD CONFERENCE, 1894.

happily no lives were lost. Nevertheless the Conference, which was attended by 950 persons, was eminently successful. The pilgrims were engaged all day in delightful recreation or pleasant mountain excursions, and in the evening they met for interchange of thought, which was rendered more frank and interesting by the social ties which they had formed among themselves in mutual intercourse. Men of the most diverse opinions learnt to understand and to love each other; to learn that though opinions differ, Christianity is one; to find more earthly charity in their hearts for brethren whom, if they were faithful, they would meet in the large tolerance of a common untheological and uncorrupted Heaven; to learn what Christ meant when

He said, "Herein shall men know that ye are my disciples if ye love one another."

The Conference of 1893 was attended by no less than 1,600 persons. Apart from the happiness and enjoyment of the many who attended it, the most important incident was the issue of an appeal to the Churches signed by the Bishop of Worcester, Canon Barnett, Preb. Webb Peploe, and other dignitaries of the Church, as by most leading Nonconformists. Among other suggestions this appeal urged that on Whit Sunday special prominence should be given in all Churches to the subject of Christian Unity in the midst of minor theoretic diversities. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and other ecclesiastical rulers, responded to the appeal,

with a result that the evils of religious division were emphasized in sermons preached on the Festival of Pentecost in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, many provincial cathedrals, and many churches both of the Anglicans and the Dissenters.

In 1894 the Conference returned to Grindelwald and was attended by twenty-five hundred visitors. It was not only a very conspicuous social success, but resulted in an appeal to all Methodist bodies to unite in co-operative reunion. This address was signed by the Presidents of the four English Minor Methodist bodies, by Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, and by Dr. J. B. Neely, the Commissioner for Reunion appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

There is not one of these hundreds of visitors who would not unite in the testimony, that, as these gatherings were inaugurated by Dr. Lunn, so they owe to his tact, courtesy and remarkable skill in organization, all their happiness and material success as well as their higher moral significance.

As a fourth public service which is chiefly indebted to Dr. Lunn I may mention the recent Bible Education Council. The object of the Council was to avert, if possible, the imminent peril of the secularizing of National Education in consequence of the very ill-advised attempts, promoted mostly by members of the extreme Ritualist party, to enforce fresh theological definitions of a very bold and partial character on the calm and noble Compromise of 1871, by which the members of the first London School Board, a Board far superior to any of its successors, had secured to thousands of London children a thoroughly sound Biblical education in accordance with their age and capacity. The imposition of a Circular could not but have practically brought with it the imposition of tests, which the English nation in general has happily come to abhor as the favorite instrument of priestly tyranny and exclusiveness. The tactics of a small party majority of what claimed for itself the name of the "Church party" and even, with still more consummate arrogance of the Christian party

on the School Board, have been prolific of every possible disaster, the disgust of thinking men, the deep pain of all who love peace, the dragging down of the most consummate mysteries to the level of vestry politics, the embitterment of Christians against Christians, deepened alienation of the whole Nonconformist body from the Church of England, the indignation of the great body of workmen, storms of furious and often most unscrupulous misrepresentations, and the revolt and disgust of hundreds of teachers who felt themselves cruelly and foully wronged by the suspicions that they had abused the Compromise for the insinuation of un-Christian or Unitarian teaching. On the Bible Council were united clergymen and Nonconformists who—although many who eventually agreed with them and knew them to be absolutely in the right, were too timid to join them,—yet won an absolute moral victory and averted an imminent peril. The absurd anomalies of the cumulative vote in huge electoral districts did indeed give a majority of three to the party which dubbed themselves "Moderates" as against the Progressives, but the Progressives had a majority of some one hundred thousand votes. The infinite labor and correspondence which fell on Dr. Lunn in the work of the Bible Council prevented the visit to America which had been arranged for the October of 1894.

What I have said is, I trust, sufficient to show the high aims, the modesty, the ability, the self-sacrificing magnanimity of my friend Dr. Lunn; and I am quite sure that all American citizens who come to know him cannot fail to regard him with genuine esteem. In spite of the part which he has taken in various controversies, he has no enemies. And he, for his part, will, I doubt not, carry back with him from America the same feeling of lifelong gratitude for the spontaneity and warmth of American friendliness and hospitality which is cherished as a lifelong treasure of memory by myself and by so many Englishmen who have had the good fortune to visit the United States.



THE ARMENIAN CRISIS.

[The subjoined article upon Armenia and its affairs, toward which the eyes of the whole civilized world are at this moment directed, has been prepared, in the light of the most recent information, by an American who has intimate knowledge of affairs in Armenia, derived from years of residence, and who has returned to this country within a few weeks. The illustrations are chiefly from photographs taken by himself. His name is withheld for reasons which concern others and which will be appreciated by every one who understands the difficulty of obtaining full and frank evidence regarding the horrors of Turkish administration.—EDITOR.]



VICTIMS OF TURKISH TAXATION.

A LURID flash, and the echo of a smothered cry, has reached the civilized world, from out of the oblivion and silence in which Armenia has been wrapped. A startled and confused effect has been produced. Is this to be all? The snows of a severe mountain winter are already rapidly sealing the country, effectually preventing any European commission from making personal investigations on the ground before spring. By that time, six months will have elapsed, the signs of the massacre will all have been removed, the country will have been put in a very peaceful and orderly aspect, and public interest will have died out.

Why this perilous delay? The British Government is in possession of the detailed report of Vice-Consul Halward, made upon the spot within a few days of the event. Unimpeachable written testimony has repeatedly been received from disinterested parties, living within a day's ride of the scene, positively substantiating the horrible accounts that have, after three months, found their way into the press. The powers have abundant evidence on which to proceed with the case, if compelled by sufficient popular interest.

In this crisis, after long silence, I feel that Christian manhood demands from me a statement, which cannot be buried in the archives of the British foreign office "for state reasons," nor withheld in an authenticated form by mission secretaries who must be loyal to the interests of great missionary enterprises. The motives and spirit of the latter are un-

questioned. I simply discharge a duty which my freedom from any responsible connection with either diplomats or boards renders both possible and obligatory.

So far as the statements in this paper are not based on my own personal investigations, they are taken from written documents, furnished with difficulty and risk by parties neither Turkish nor Armenian, for whose veracity and competence I vouch, but whose names, in the nature of the case, cannot now be published. The illustrations are from photographs obtained by myself on the ground or by exchange with European gentlemen.

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION.

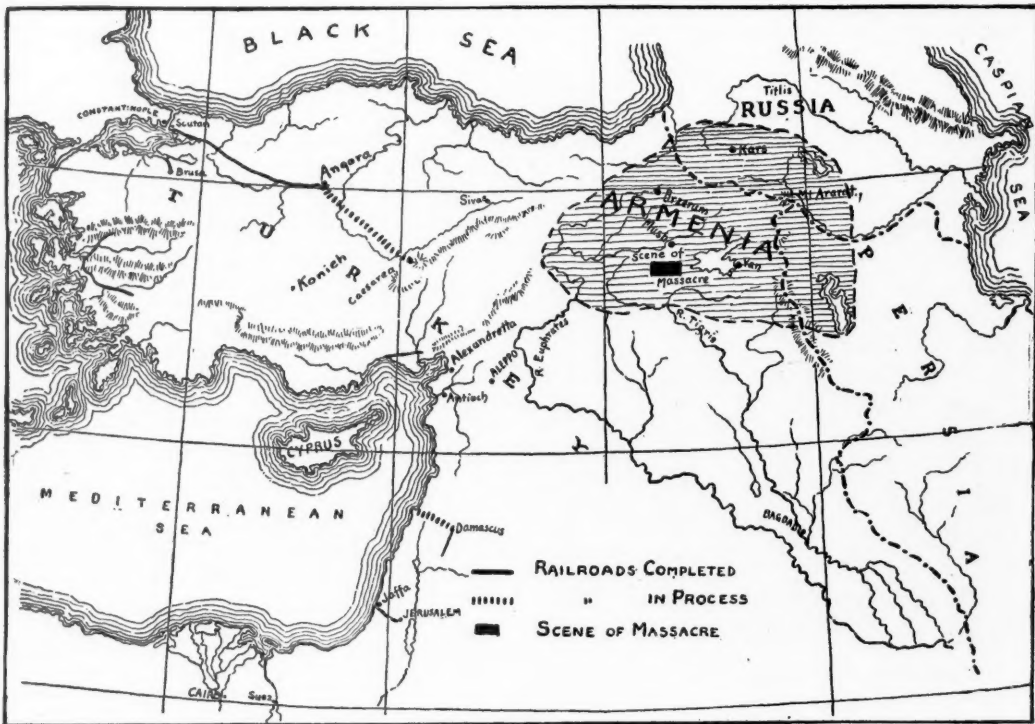
In order to grasp the situation, it is necessary to have the following explanatory information.

The massacre took place in the mountainous Sassoun district just south of Moosh, and a day's ride west of Bitlis, a large city where the provincial governor and a permanent military force preside. It is near



ARMENIAN GIRLS OF VAN.

the western end of Lake Van, about eight hundred miles east of Constantinople, two hundred and fifty miles south of Trebizand on the Black Sea, and only one hundred and fifty miles from the Russian and Persian frontiers of Asiatic Turkey. These distances do not seem great until the difficulties of travel are considered. The roads are, in most cases, bridle paths, impassable for vehicles, without bridges, infested with highwaymen, and unprovided with lodg-



SHADED SECTION SHOWS REGION POPULARLY CALLED ARMENIA, OF WHICH THE NORTHEAST PORTION IS NOW RUSSIAN, THE SOUTHEAST CORNER PERSIAN, AND THE REST UNDER TURKISH RULE.

ing places. It is, therefore, necessary to go to the expense of hiring government guards, and to burden oneself with all articles likely to be needed on the way, tents, food supplies, cooking utensils, beds, etc., which also imply cooks, baggage horses, and grooms. Thus equipped, it is possible, after obtaining the necessary government permits, often a matter of vexatious delay, to move about the country. The ordinary rate is from twenty to thirty miles a day. With a good horse and no baggage I have gone three hundred and fifty miles, from Harpoot to Van, in eight days, but that was quite exceptional. In spring, swollen streams and mud, in summer, oppressive heat, and in winter storms are serious impediments. In the neighborhood of Bitlis the telegraph poles are often buried, and horses cannot be taken out of the stables on account of the snow. The mails are sometimes weeks behind, both in arriving and departing, and even Turkish lightning seems to crawl sluggishly along the wires. Turkish Armenia—by the way, "Armenia" is a name prohibited in Turkey—is a large plateau quadrangular in shape, and sixty thousand square miles in area, about the size of Iowa. It is bounded on the north by the Russian frontier, a line from the Black Sea to Mount

Ararat, by Persia on the east, the Mesopotamian plain on the south, and Asia Minor on the west. It contains about six hundred thousand Armenians, which is only one-fourth the number found in all Turkey. The surface is rough, consisting of valleys and plains from four to six thousand feet above sea level, broken and shut in by bristling peaks and mountain ranges, from ten to seventeen thousand feet high, as in the case of Ararat. Ancient Armenia greatly varied in extent at different epochs, reaching to the Caspian at one time, and even bordering on the Mediterranean Sea during the Crusades. It included the Southern Caucasus, which now contains a large, growing, prosperous and happy Armenian population under the Czar, whose government allows them the free exercise of their ancestral religion, and admits them to many high civil and military positions. The Armenians now number about four million, of whom two million five hundred thousand are in Turkey, one million two hundred and fifty thousand in Russia, one hundred and fifty thousand in Persia and other parts of Asia, one hundred thousand scattered through Europe, and five thousand in the United States.

The scenery, while harsh, owing to the lack of verdure, is on a grand scale. Around the shores of

the great Van Lake are many views of entrancing beauty. The climate is temperate and the atmosphere brilliant and stimulating. It is a dry, treeless region, but fertile under irrigation, and abounding in mineral wealth, including coal. Owing to primitive methods of agriculture, and to danger while reaping and even planting crops, only a small part is under cultivation.



ARMENIAN FAMILY, BITLIS.

The mineral resources are entirely untouched, because the Turks lack both capital and brains to develop them, and prevent foreigners from doing it lest this might open the door for further European inspection and interference with their methods of administering the country.

All local authority is practically in the hands of the Valis, provincial governors, who are sent from Constantinople to represent the sovereign, and are accountable to him alone. The blind policy which was inaugurated by the present Sultan of dismissing non-Moslems from every branch of public service—post, telegraph, custom-house, internal revenue, engineering and the like—has already been carried out to a large extent all over the empire, and especially in Armenia. The frequent changes in Turkish officials keeps their business in a state of "confusion worse confounded," and incites them to improve their chance to plunder while it lasts. Traces of the relatively large revenue, wrung from the people, and spent in improvements of service to them, are very hard to find.

THE INHABITANTS.

Probably one-half of the population of Turkish Armenia is Mohammedan, composed of Turks and Kurds. The former are mostly found in and near the

large cities of Erzinjian, Baibourt, Erzroom and Van, and the plains along the northern part. The Kurds live in their mountain villages over the whole region, but especially in the south, near Moosh, and Bitlis, and in the Hekkiari country beyond Van, and the mountains stretching south and east and far over into Persia. Their number would be difficult to compute. A few



REBELS WHO WOULD NOT PAY TAXES.

of them go a great ways. They are a race of fine possibilities, as shown in the case of Saladin. But at present they resemble packs of human wolves—active, cruel, proud, treacherous, and still calling themselves "lords of the mountains," though the Turks have largely broken their power and spirit during the past fifty years. They keep up a strict tribal relation, owing allegiance to their Sheikhs, some of whom are still strong and rich, and engage in bitter feuds with one another. They could not stand a moment against the Ottoman power if determined to crush and disarm them. But three years ago His Majesty summoned the chiefs to the capital, presented them with decorations, banners, uniforms and military titles, and sent them back to organize their tribes into cavalry regiments, on whom he was pleased to bestow the name "Hamidiéh," after his own. Thus, shrewdly appealing to their pride of race, and winking at their subsequent acts, the Sultan obtained a power eager in time of peace to crush Armenian growth and spirit, and a bulwark that might check, in his opinion, the first waves of the next dreaded Russian invasion.

The Armenians are generally known as being bright, practical, industrious and moral. They are of a very peaceable disposition, and entirely unskilled in the use of arms, the mere possession of which is

a serious crime in the case of Christians, although the Kurds are well equipped with modern rifles and revolvers and always carry them. Their great and fundamental weakness, seen through all their history, is a lack of coherence, arising from their exaggerated individualism. They have the distinction of being the first race who accepted Christianity, this having taken place when King Dertad and his people received baptism in 276 A.D., thirty-seven years before Constantine ventured to issue even the Edict of Toleration. Their martyr roll has grown with every century. The fact that the Armenian stock exists at all to-day, is proof of its wonderful vitality, and excellent quality. For three thousand years Armenia, on account of her location, has been trampled into dust both by devastating armies and by emigrating hordes. She has been the prey of Nebuchadnezzar, Xerxes and Alexander; of the Romans, the Parthians and Persians; of Byzantine, Saracen and Crusader; of Seljuk and Ottoman, and Russian and Kurd.* Through this awful record, the Christian church founded by Gregory, the "Illuminator," has been the one rallying point and source of strength, and this explains the tremendous power of the Cross on the hearts of all, even of the most ignorant peasant. The reader is now in a position to examine evidence as to the



TURKISH SOLDIER,
REGULAR."

CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF THE LATE MASSACRE.

The first evidence is from a letter dated September 26, 1894, and written at Bitlis within a few miles of the scene, about ten days after the occurrence:

Troops have been massed in the region of the large plain (Moosh) near us. Some sickness broke out among them which took off two or three victims every few days. . . . I suspect that one reason for placing quarantine was to hinder the information as to what all these troops were about in that region. There seems little doubt that there has been repeated in that region back of Moosh what took place in '77 in Bulgaria. The sickening details are beginning to come in.

This is from another letter written October 3, shortly after, from the same place:

Mr. Halward, the new consul at Van, has gone directly there (to Sassoun), and it is said that other consuls from Erzroom have also been sent to investigate. The

* Lord Byron's estimate: "This oppressed nation has partaken of the proscription and bondage of the Jews and of the Greeks, without the sullenness of the former, or the servility of the latter."

government tried to get the people here to sign an address to the sovereign, expressing satisfaction with this rule, disclaiming sympathy with the Armenians who have "stirred matters up," stating that the thousands slain in Talvoreeg met their just deserts, and that the four outsiders captured should be summarily punished; expressing regret that it has been thought best to send consuls to investigate, and stating that there was no need for their coming. The effect of such papers on foreigners will be much modified when they know the means used to procure them.

Here is an extract from a letter dated Constantinople, October 31, 1894:

We have word from Bitlis that the destruction of life in Sassoun, south of Moosh, was even greater than we supposed. The brief note which has reached us says: "Twenty-seven villages annihilated in Sassoun. Six thousand men, women and children massacred by troops and Kurds." This awful story is only just beginning to be known here, though the massacre took place early in September. The Turks have used infinite pains to prevent the news leaking out, even going to the length of sending back from Trebizond many hundreds from the Moosh region, who had come on this way on business. Some Kurds, having robbed Armenian villages

of flocks, the Armenians pursued and tried to recover their property and a fight ensued in which a dozen Kurds were killed. The slain men were "semi-official robbers," i.e., enrolled as troops and armed as such, but not under control. The authorities were telegraphed here that "Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops." The Sultan at once ordered infantry and cavalry to put down the Armenian rebellion, and they did it, only, not finding any rebellion, they cleared the country so that none should occur in the future.



TURKISH SOLDIER, "IRREGULAR."

Another letter, dated Bitlis, October 9, 1894, gives the following details:

Nearly all these things are related here and there by soldiers who participated in the horrible carnage, some of them weeping, claiming that the Kurds did more, and declaring that what they did was to obey orders. Others said that a hundred fell to each of them to dispose of. No compassion was shown to age or sex even by the regular



REVIEW OF KURDISH CAVALRY BY GOVERNOR OF VAN.

soldiery,—not even when their victims fell suppliant at their feet. Five to ten thousand met such a fate as even the darkest ages of darkened Africa had hardly witnessed, for *there* women and tender babes might have at least the chance of a life of slavery, while *here* womanhood and innocency were but a mockery before the cruel lust that ended its debauch by stabbing to death with the bayonet, while tender babes were impaled with the same weapon on their dead mothers' breasts, or perhaps seized by the hair to have their heads lopped off with the sword. In one place three or four hundred women, after being forced to serve the vile purposes of a merciless soldiery, were hacked to pieces by sword and bayonet in a valley below. In another place, some two hundred, weeping and wailing, begged for compassion, falling at the commander's feet, but the bloodthirsty wretch, after ordering their violation, directed the soldiers to dispatch them in a similar way. In another place some sixty young brides and more attractive girls were crowded into a church, and, after violation, were slaughtered and the gore was seen running out of the church door. In another place a large company under the lead of their priest fell down before them, begging compassion, and averring that they had had nothing to do with the culprits (?) but all to no purpose, all were killed. In another place proposition was made to several of the more attractive women to change their faith, in which case their lives might be spared. "Why should we deny Christ?" they say: "We are no more than they," pointing to the mangled forms of their husbands and brothers before them, "Kill us too," and they did. Great effort was made to save one—the beauty—but three or four quarreled over her, and she sank down like her sisters. But why prolong the sickening tale? There must be a God in Heaven who will do right in all these matters, or some of us would lose faith. One or more consuls have been ordered that way to investigate. If Christians, instead of Turks, had reported these things in the city of Bitlis, and the region where I

have been touring, the case would be different, but now we are compelled to believe most of it.

Another letter says:

The massacre, even as reported by regular soldiers themselves, some of whom admit having disposed of one hundred persons, was most fiendish. Rape, followed by the bayonet. Twenty to thirty villages wholly destroyed; some people burned with kerosene in their own homes.

Close on the heels of the report of this massacre has come

THE SULTAN'S ENDORSEMENT.

Constantinople papers of November 17, in the official column, state: "His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, has sent a special officer to Erziniarn, to convey to Zeki Pasha, Commander of the Fourth Army Corps, the decoration of the '*Imtiaz*' in brilliants, and four new flags to the Kurdish cavalry regiments."

A well-known American of Constantinople, after thirty-five years' observation and experience with Turks and foreign diplomats, writes me: "The Sultan's act is a sort of insolent challenge to Christendom. Who would dare accuse the man whom His Imperial Majesty thus honors; or tell stories about Kurdish troops whom His Majesty specially commends? Perhaps you will recall the fact that, after the Bulgarian atrocities, the Sultan decorated the Turkish officer who was chiefly responsible. And that act put the Sultan and all his officers out of court, as witnesses."

One who for thirty-nine years has labored in Syria, and whose name would carry, perhaps, more weight than that of any one else, in England or America, and who has personal knowledge of the facts, makes



A HIGHWAY IN ARMENIA.

this statement: "In 1860, twelve thousand Christians were massacred in Damascus and Lebanon, and the only outbreaks occurred where Turkish officers were in command, and had disarmed the Christians before turning the Mohammedans and Druses loose upon them."

Here are three massacres in Turkey, gigantic, unprovoked, officially ordered and approved, occurring at intervals of seventeen years, and hundreds of miles apart. Do they not demonstrate that Mohammedan Turkey is the same, always and everywhere?

THE OFFICIAL PRAYER OF ISLAM

which is used throughout Turkey, and daily repeated in the Cairo "Azhar" University by ten thousand Mohammedan students from all lands, throws a flood of light on the subject. The following translation is from the Arabic:

"I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the *rejeem* (the accursed). In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful! O Lord of all Creatures!

O Allah! Destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion! O Allah! Make their children orphans, and defile their abodes, and cause their feet to slip; and give them, and their families, and their households, and their women, and their children, and their relatives by marriage, and their brothers, and their friends, and their possessions, and their race, and their wealth, and their lands, as booty to the moslems, O Lord of all Creatures!"

All who do not accept Mohammed are included among "the infidels" referred to in the prayer.

THE CHRONIC STATE OF ARMENIA.

That the recent outrages are conspicuous by their extent rather than character, the following incident, which came within the writer's own knowledge, on the ground at the time, will show. In June, 1893, four young Armenians and their wives, living only two miles from the city of Van, where the Governor and a large military force reside, were picking herbs on the hill side. They carefully kept together and intended to return before night. They were observed by a band of passing Kurds, who, in broad daylight, fell upon the defenseless party, butchered the young men, and, as to the brides, it is needless to relate further. The villagers going out the next day found the four bodies, not simply dead, but slashed and disfigured almost beyond recognition. They resolved to make a desperate effort to let their wrongs at least be known.

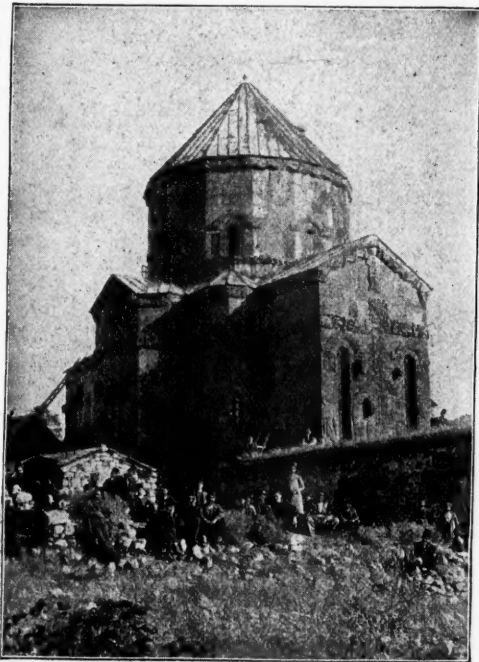
Hastily yoking up four rude ox carts they placed on each the naked remains of one of the victims, with his distracted widow sitting by the side, shorn of her hair in token of dishonor. This gruesome procession soon reached the outskirts of the city, where it was met by soldiers sent to turn it back. The unarmed villagers offer no resistance, but declare their readiness to perish if not heard. The soldiers shrink from extreme measures that might cause trouble among the thirty thousand Armenians of Van, who



KURDISH SOLDIERS EXECUTING THE "SWORD DANCE."

are now rapidly gathering about the scene. The Turkish bayonets retreat before the bared breasts of the villagers. With ever increasing numbers, but without tumult, the procession passed before the doors of the British and Russian Vice-Consulates, of the Persian Consul-General, the Chief of Police and other high officials, till it paused before the great palace of the Governor.

At this point Bahri Pasha, who is still Governor, stuck his head out of the second story window and said: "I see it. Too bad! Take them away and bury them. I will do what is necessary." Within two days some Kurds were brought in, among whom

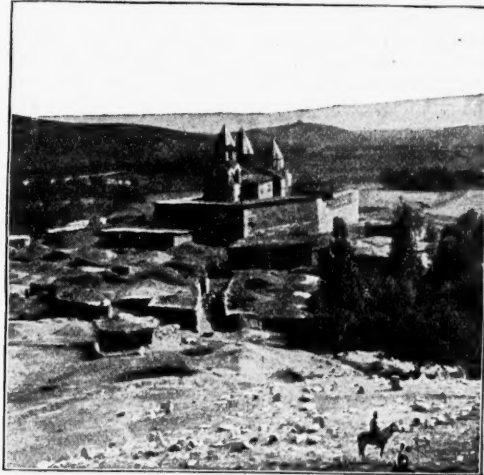


THE ISLAND MONASTERY OF AKHTAMAR.

were several who were positively identified by the women; but, upon their denying the crime, they were immediately released and escaped. The utter hopelessness of securing any justice was so apparent, and experience had so often demonstrated the danger of arousing the Kurds to greater atrocity by further efforts to punish them, that the case was dropped and soon forgotten in the callousness produced by other cases of frequent occurrence. The system of mail inspection is so effective (all letters of subjects must be handed in open at the post-office) and the danger of reporting is so great that I doubt that any account of this incident has ever been given to the civilized world. This case was doubtless reported by the former British Vice-Consul, unless he was busy hunting, and, as usual, was buried in the archives of the Foreign Office for "state reasons."

How significant this extract from a letter from Bitlis, April 3, 1894, *five months* before the massacre! "There is no computing the lives that are going, not in open massacre, as in Bulgaria—the government knows better than that now—but in secret, silent secluded ways."

A foreign physician, never a missionary, and now



NAREG: ANCIENT CHURCH AND MODERN HOVELS.

out of the country, told me that during a large practice of a year and a half in Armenia, while using every effort to save life, only one case was remembered of regret by the doctor for a fatal ending,—so sad is the lot of those who survive. This instance will explain the strange statement. A call came to see a young man sent home from prison in a dying condition. He could not speak, and had to be nourished for days by artificial feeding, because his stomach could not retain food. Constant and skillful care for a month brought him back to life, from the condition to which his vile, dark, unventilated cell and scanty food had brought him. As soon as the police learned of his unexpected recovery, he was seized and re-imprisoned, though an only son, with a widowed mother and sisters dependent upon him. When last heard of, he was still "awaiting trial." Such confinement is a favorite method of intimidation and blackmail in the case of the innocent, and, in the case of the guilty, amounts to punishment without the cost and labor involved in proving the guilt and securing sentence by legal process.

From the house of an American missionary in Van goods of considerable value were stolen in November, 1893. Though he had good clues to the guilty parties, and could ill afford the loss, the missionary felt constrained to use every precaution *not* to let the affair come to the ears of the police, lest they should use it as a pretext for searching the houses of many innocent Armenians, in the hope of finding a letter, book or weapon of some kind, which might serve as an

excuse for imprisonment. This course of his exposed him to further attacks of thieves.

WHY ARE THESE FACTS NOT KNOWN?

The ignorance and incredulity of the public is a most significant commentary on the situation. But the explanation is simple. In the nature of the case, in reports of outrages where the victims or their friends are still within the clutches of the Turks, all names of individuals and often the exact locality must be concealed. Such anonymous accounts naturally arouse little interest, and, of course, cannot be verified. The former British Consul-General at Erzurum, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, showed me at that place many such reports sent to him by members of parliament for verification. He was unable to verify them, but said that the reports gave a correct impression of the condition of the country. At that very time, October 1890, Mr. Lloyd called attention, in an official dispatch, published in the "*Blue Books*," to:

"1. The Insecurity of the lives and properties of the Armenians. 2. The insecurity of their persons, and the absence of all liberty of thought and action. 3. The unequal status held by the Christian as compared with the Mussulman in the eyes of the government."

On this subject there are five channels of varying market value. First. Consular reports, meagre and often inaccessible. The United States has no consuls in Armenia, and consequently no "official" knowledge of its condition. European consuls are expected to report nothing that they are not absolutely sure of, and are given to understand, both by their own governments and by that of Turkey, that they must not make themselves obnoxious in seeking information. They are, at best, passive until their aid is sought, and then alarm the suppliants by refusing to touch the case unless allowed to use names. Second. Missionaries, whose mouths are sealed. They would be the best informed and most trustworthy witnesses. But they feel it their first duty to safeguard the great benevolent and educational interests committed to them, by not exciting the suspicion and hostility of the government. Their position is a delicate one, conditional on their neutrality, like that of officers of the Red Cross Society in war. Third. Occasional travelers, such as Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, whom I had the pleasure of meeting there, and who embodied the result of her careful investigations in an article entitled, "The Shadow of the Kurd" in the *Contemporary Review*.* Fourth. Much evidence from Armenian sources, which is often unjustly discredited as being the exaggeration, if not fabrication, of "revolutionists who seek a political end." Fifth. Turkish official reports, often obtained by corrupt or violent means, or invented to suit the circumstances. Though the financial credit of the Ottoman government was long ago exhausted, there are some well meaning people who still place confidence in Turkish explanations and promises.

* *The Contemporary Review*, May and June, 1890.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The scope of this article does not permit a discussion of even the Armenian phase of the Eastern question, beyond a bare reference to its possible three-fold solution. There is, first, Russian annexation, a step for which the sufferers themselves are praying, and which Russia is prepared to execute at a moment's notice. If this were the only alterna-



AN ARMENIAN TOMBSTONE OF A. D. 934.

tive from present conditions, it should be universally welcomed. Russia is crude, stupid and, in certain aspects, brutal, but she is not decrepit, debauched and doting like official Turkey. The diseases of the "Sick Man" are incurable and increasing, while the bully of the North is young, of good blood, and with an energy suggestive of a force of nature. Russia shaves half the head of seceders from the Orthodox Church and transports them. Turkey, with more tact, quietly "disposes" of converts from Islam,

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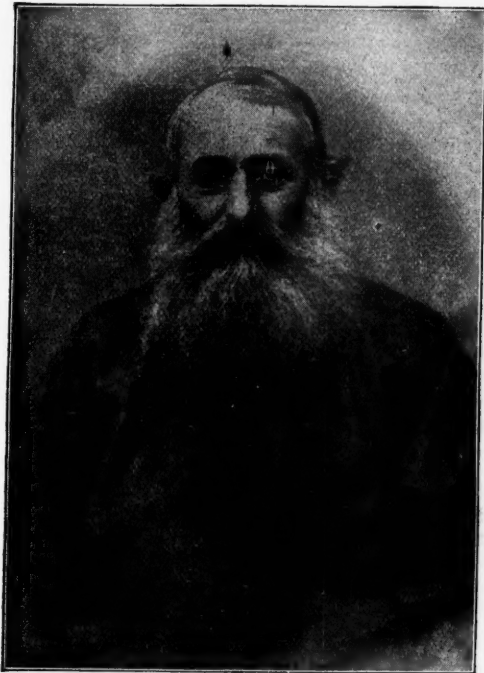
many of whom would step forth if the prospect were less than death. The Jewish question in Russia is primarily an industrial one, like the Chinese question in the United States. When the writer passed from Turkish Armenia into the Caucasus, it was from a desert to a garden; from danger to perfect security; from want and sorrow to plenty and cheer.

Until lately, thousands of Turkish Armenians have been in the habit of crossing the Russian border in spring, earning good wages during the summer, and returning to spend the winter with their families. This has opened their eyes to the contrast between the two lands and turned their hearts to Russia.

The second solution is Armenian autonomy, like that of Bulgaria, the dream of a few visionaries, who ignore the geographical difficulties, character and distribution of the population and the temper of Russia and other powers by whom it would have to be established.

The only other method is radical and vigorous administrative reforms, which the European powers

years violated most sacred treaty obligations, and England a special guarantee for such reforms. While attended with difficulties, this is the most desirable solution, and is favored by the great mass of Armenians throughout Turkey, by the Anglo-Armenian Association,* founded by Prof. James Bryce, M. P., and by the Philarmenic Society in this country. † The real spirit and aim of the Armenian race, as a whole,



THE CATHOLICOS OF ETCHMIADGIN,
Religious head of the Armenian Church.

should initiate, and report to Turkey, instead of *vice versa*, as arranged in Article LXI, of the Berlin Treaty.* These "Christian nations" have for sixteen

* Treaty of Berlin, 1878, Art. LXI: "The sublime Porte undertakes to carry out, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will period-



THE CATHOLICOS OF AKHTAMAR.
Wearing the Sultan's highest decorations for services rendered.

is unfortunately obscured, in the mind of the public, by utterances and acts of a few irresponsible Armenian hot heads, who have imbibed nihilistic views in Europe and are trying, in a very bungling way,

ically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who will superintend their application."

Anglo-Turkish Convention, 1878, Art. I: "If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territory of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, in Asia, as fixed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, in defending them by force of arms.

"In return, His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, further consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England."

* "The Armenian Question." Anglo-Armenian Society, London.

† "An Appeal to the Christians of America from the Christians of Armenia." P. Matthews Ayvad, 10 Spruce street, New York City.

and at a very safe distance, to apply them. They are hated by the vast majority of Armenians in Turkey. They are related to the question at issue in the same way and degree as train wreckers and box car burners were to the industrial problem during the riots at Chicago in July last, and deserve the same treatment. The Turks take great pains to thrust them into public notice, as a cloak for themselves, and with good success.

THE PRESENT CHANCE TO HELP ALL THE RACES IN TURKEY.

According to the Koran, which is the basis and ultimate authority of Mohammedan law—Code Napoleon, treaty stipulations, and Imperial *Irads* notwithstanding—the whole non-moslem population of Turkey are outlaws. The millions of ancient, hereditary inhabitants, whether Greek, Armenian, Nestorian, Jacobite, Jew or Syrian, are considered aliens. Their legal status is that of prisoners of war, with corresponding rights and responsibilities.* Not one of them is expected or even allowed to serve in the army. Non-moslems whose services are indispensable to the government, are in rare cases, put in civil offices, especially financial, for which no Mohammedan of sufficient integrity or ability can be found.

It cannot be denied that the above is true in theory, and it is equally true that the theory is carried out so far as fear of intervention by Christian nations permits.

In this hour, when our hearts are stirred by the lot of our co-religionists under the crescent, let us not forget that the moslem population almost equally is cursed and impoverished by Turkish misrule, venality and taxation. They drink the cup of woe, all but the more bitter dregs of religious persecution, which is reserved for Christian lips. Their benumbed condition, natural stolidity and unquestioning obedience to a creed whose cardinal principle is submission,† accounts for the fact that they do not appear as a factor of the problem. Yet even Mohammedans sometimes secretly come pleading that Europe take some interest in their case, too. In the name of humanity, yes, of Christianity, let them not be forgotten.

HAS AMERICA A DUTY TO PERFORM?

Is it unreasonable and un-American to ask that some adequate provision be made for the protection of the imperiled lives and property of American citizens? Dr. Reynolds, of Van, one of those quiet heroes too busy and too modest to discover himself, still at his post, bears on his head, face and arms some fifteen scars, which I have seen, from the cimeter of the notorious Moussa Bey, a Kurdish chief of Moosh plain in 1883.‡ No redress for this murderous, unprovoked attack was ever secured, though General Wallace, a fighting man, forsooth, was our "Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary" at the court of the Sultan. Dr. Reynolds, too, fought the battles for the

Union, but that, of course, is forgotten. More recent cases of violence to an American woman, of arrest and insult might be given. There are at least two hundred and thirty-six adult American missionaries, connected with eight societies, laboring in Asiatic Turkey alone, not to mention their children, and other American residents engaged in business. They hold over \$2,000,000 of American property, to say nothing of the millions given by Americans for the support of benevolent and educational objects there since 1822.

Is it unreasonable and un-American to desire that our representative at Constantinople shall have such support from Washington as to justify his taking a position of dignity and influence among the distinguished representatives of other powers?

It is not flattering to read in the *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1893*, that official correspondence of Minister Thompson with Consul Jewett at Sivas was repeatedly intercepted by Turkish authorities.* Nor is it satisfactory to learn that the explicit demand, authorized by the Secretary of State eight months ago,† for a license, or *iradé*, in favor of the Marsovan College, which was burnt down by a Turkish mob, unrestrained by the authorities, has not yet been complied with.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

What will be done? Nothing, until the President and Congress are assured in unmistakable terms, by the press and pulpit, by mass meetings, deputations, petitions and personal communications, that the American people desire, 1, a larger and more efficient Consular service in the interior to secure to American citizens the safety of their persons and property, and their engaging without interference in lawful pursuits; 2, such an attitude on the part of the United States Minister as will guard the honor of his country and secure her just demands; and, 3, such a friendly but significant protest from Congress, through the President, to the Sultan, as will leave the latter in no doubt as to the feeling of the American people in regard to the late massacre. A well-known principle of international law justifies interference "where the general interests of humanity are infringed by the excesses of a barbarous and despotic government."‡ The United States has repeatedly acted on this principle.§ May I remind them of what America owes to Lafayette, who was not and American, and quote the words of Lowell, whom America is proud to honor as a diplomat and a man?

"He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done

To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-beholding sun,

That wrong is also done to us; and they are slaves most base

Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all their race."

* "Notes on Muhammadanism." Rev. T. P. Hughes, pp. 209-210.

† Ibid., pp. 10-11.

‡ "Foreign Relations of the United States," 1882.

* "Foreign Relations of the United States," 1893, p. 608.

† Ibid., p. 625.

‡ Wheaton's "El. International Law," Pt. 2, Chap. I, Sec. 9.

§ Wharton's "International Law," Vol. I, Chap. III, Sec. 55.

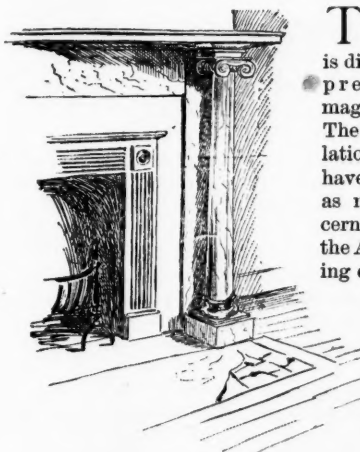
THE INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE OF NEW YORK.

BY ARTHUR W. MILBURY.

[In the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, the other day, with a stenographer to record the conversation, the editor addressed to Mr. Arthur W. Milbury, the indefatigable founder and manager of the Industrial Christian Alliance, the following interrogatory remarks :

"In every country, to-day, thoughtful men, either through public and official agencies, or else through agencies of a character that we may call philanthropic, are endeavoring to deal with the problem of a floating population. Our modern industrial system and our whole social structure, sadly enough, make it true that every city has in variable proportions, but, as a constant factor, a population element that is for the time being detached from regular occupation, from circles of friendly assistance, and from that whole regimen of life which gives the more fortunate man his place, his status, his associations and his daily work. I have been interested greatly in all that I have learned of the Industrial Christian Alliance of New York, because in a city which makes scant public and official recognition of the need for wise dealing with the "stranded," and the unfortunate floating element, it has been said that no other agency has been working so hopefully, and, upon the whole, so successfully as the Alliance in this very obscure and difficult field. So much, Mr. Milbury, by way of explanation of my desire to learn directly from you, for the benefit of the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, about the origin of the Alliance, its objects, its methods of work, the principles which it is working out in experience and the future which it sees before it,—with the application of its principles and its experience to similar problems in other English-speaking centres of urban population."

Whereupon Mr. Milbury made the replies, afterwards carefully revised by him, which follow in these pages.]



THE subject is so vast that it is difficult to compress it into a magazine article. The floating population of which you have spoken, so far as men are concerned,—and as yet the Alliance is dealing only with men,

—is composed of three classes. First. Out-cast men, cut off from friends, employment, self-respect

and self-reliance by their sins and follies, who are a vagrant charge upon the community and a menace to society. Second,—fortunately not so permanent or so prominent a factor,—are the men who are homeless through no fault of their own; who plead no employment, exhausted savings, long sickness, discharge from hospitals as soon as able to walk and when too weak to work. The third, and in many respects the saddest, is that large and apparently increasing class of men, honest, temperate and industrious, who earn a precarious living by "odd jobs." These are the partially-incapacitated men, forced out of regular trades by impaired sight, or hearing, or by the loss of a limb; the paralytic; the semi-invalid, who can work to-day and is down to-morrow, and the old man,—for it is an unhappy truth that our modern industrial system demands young, alert, vigorous brain and brawn. In every city thousands

of this third class, men and women, are waging a heroic fight against desperate odds, supporting themselves and supporting, or contributing to the support of families from "odd jobs," netting them the year around less than 50 cents a day. To these may be added "the incapables," to whom nature has denied something vital in their make up,—the mean-wells, but ne'er-do-wells of the race.

The Alliance so far is working chiefly with the first class.

As to the origin of the Alliance: Some four years ago a few men engaged in rescue work became convinced that the existing methods for the reclamation of these men were spasmodic and ineffectual; that to reform a man whose life is all out of joint, something more is needed than a night's lodging, an occasional meal, and a fervent exhortation to be good. He must be removed from evil influences into a new and pure atmosphere. There must be thrown around him the strong arm of human and Christian friendship, with patient and loving endeavor to reawaken manhood and a love of righteousness in him. Employment must be provided. The Alliance believes the Gospel of Labor to be an integral part of the Gospel of Christ, and that after arousing hope in a man and a desire to do better, the best remedial agency is regular labor, under friendly, sympathetic leadership. Self-respect is developed in men when they feel that they are paying for what they get, and steady work enforces regular habits in lives that have long been irregularity itself. Therefore, these gentlemen incorporated The Industrial Christian Alliance, and November 30, 1891, opened a small home on Macdougall street, stating their objects in these words: "A temporary, Christian, industrial home for friendless and fallen men. The only requisites for admission are a desire to lead a better life, and willingness to work. The man who will not work when work is offered is not regarded as a helpless case and will not

be received." The Alliance motto, already widely copied, is "*Helping Men to Help Themselves.*"

Society generally dismisses this class of men as hopeless "because," it says, "they will not work." This assertion, however, was quickly disproved. The building was in a most degraded locality, and in a deplorable condition. Men began at once to apply for shelter and employment. Those that were received were set to work to put the house in order. The cheerful zeal they displayed in this very hard labor, in an unheated building in a winter month, proved conclusively that, however hopeless their permanent reformation might seem, they were not only willing but anxious to work. The word "industrial" has kept away the men who would rather beg than work.

A small broom factory was started in a neighboring loft. This was chosen as the pioneer industry because the work is light and easily learned, suitable to the large percentage of applicants unfit for immediate hard labor; weak from dissipation and privation, or convalescents from hospitals. There is also a ready market for the product. It was difficult to secure competent foremen. Superlative tact is required to manage these "crooked sticks." They may be led, but not driven. To one they believe to be a genuine friend they return love for strict discipline; but they are quick to resent injustice. On our first Christmas a man came asking for dinner, who has often since said: "When I came they did not ask me if I was a Christian; they asked me if I was hungry. I was, and they took me to dinner. After dinner they inquired about my life and what had brought me to my miserable condition; then they told me of a better way. Hope long dead entered my soul, and from that time I have been endeavoring to lead a Christian life." This man, a fair type of numbers who come to the Alliance, was born of a fine English family, had been well educated, and an officer in the English navy, but he had drifted to Bowery lodging houses, and was compelled finally to seek our aid. After a brief experience with incompetent superintendents this man begged to be allowed to try to run the broom factory. He was given the chance, and has since carried on, with rare intelligence and devotion, that entire branch of the business;—the purchase of the raw materials, the manufacturing, the supervision of the selling, and the collections.

The work of the Alliance was prosecuted at Macdougall street for seventeen months, when the premises were found to be inadequate to a fair trial of the experiment, and the home was removed to its present headquarters, No. 170 Bleecker street.

The new home is located in what was once fashionable New York, now in the slums; it was originally a splendid mansion with solid mahogany doors and carved Italian fireplaces, but had become a low tenement barracks. This wreck, twenty-five feet by a hundred, five stories, and basement and cellar, housed more than sixty Italian families. In a hall bed-room on the top floor lived a man with a pig and several chickens. There was no water above the first floor, where there was but one faucet. Of sanitary

conveniences there were none. The halls swarmed with beautiful children, and as I noted the conditions under which these unfortunate foreigners were compelled to live—ignorant of our tongue, ignorant of the safeguards which the law nominally throws around them, renting their miserable rooms at enormous prices from a rack-renting middleman—I thought it surprising that they were as good as they



HOME OF THE ALLIANCE, 170 BLEECKER STREET.

are. This ruin has been entirely rebuilt by the employes of the Alliance. The task was enormous, and it has been heart-warming to notice not only the faithful labor of the men, but their satisfaction in doing it. They are often reminded that they may not long enjoy the comforts of the new home, but that many men to come after them will be blessed by their endeavors.

The basement is occupied by a People's Five-cent Restaurant, a steam kitchen with a capacity of 25,000 meals a day, and a laundry. In this restaurant 6,046 men were fed on New Year's day, and an average of about 2,000 a day during last winter. The steam-heating plant, and store and drying rooms are in the cellar. The street floor contains the general offices, and a large chapel where nightly public mission services are held. On the second floor are the carpenters', shoemakers' and tailors' shops; the third floor is the "Social Hall," comprising sitting, reading and writing rooms, library and study, with living rooms for assistant superintendent, housekeeper and librarian. The two top floors are dormitories, baths and washrooms. In each bathroom is a small laundry tub where a man having but one undershirt, one pair of socks or one handkerchief can wash it at night and have it dry in the morning. These are pathetic little washings, hung out by men long-time strangers to cleanliness, but now animated by reawakened self-respect. This building accommodates one hundred men, while about the same number are lodged and employed in other buildings occupied by the Alliance.

The main-spring of the work is spiritual. It does a man little good to merely feed, lodge and clothe him for a time. If he goes out into the world with the same appetites and passions that forced him to seek the Alliance, he is almost sure to go back to the old life and to the old want. Therefore, it is our constant aim to send men forth with new hopes, new ideals, and with spiritual strength. A delightful feature of the religious life is the daily noon prayer meeting, led by one of the officers and attended by all the men. The Scriptures are read responsively, many take part in prayer, and "Old Hundred" is sung with warmth and vigor. The men usually are responsive to religious influences. When a man is received into the home, he is not asked whether he is a Christian or if he wants to be. Such queries too often make hypocrites of men for the sake of a fifteen-cent lodging, or a ten-cent meal. It is enough for us to know that he is a man in sore need, that he desires to do better, and is willing to help himself. Our first question is: "Are you hungry?" He always is, and we feed him. It is wonderful how much a good hot meal will prepossess a starving, shivering man in favor of your religion—especially if he has starved long enough on husks and has said to himself, "I will arise and go to my father."

The work is unsectarian in theory and practice.

One of the underlying redemptive principles of the Alliance is to trust men. All of its work, except that of Secretary and Superintendent, is done by homeless, characterless men from the street. They are our assistant superintendents, book-keepers, cashiers and collectors. More than fifty different men have collected, for brooms and in the People's Five-cent Restaurants, over \$70,000, with a loss to us of but \$82.90. A collector said to me one night: "For weeks I have been crazy to go to Denver; to-day I have collected \$90; enough to pay my way and buy my outfit. I have hurried back to get the money out of my pocket. You have trusted me so much that I could not do it." The steward of last winter's Relief Work received and distributed between \$30,000 and \$40,000 worth of provisions. We did not lose so much as a grain of rice by him. This man, fifty years of age, had slept in Washington square for some time before seeking our shelter. His father was a New England member of Congress in the thirties, and "my mother was the best woman that ever walked God's earth." O, that magic word "mother!"

The rules governing the home are very simple, and were constructed by a committee of the employees. A house committee of the employees is charged with much of the administration. This increases their personal interest in the work. No such institution can be successful unless loyalty pervades rank and file. The largest possible liberty is allowed. Men are counseled, not compelled. The use of intoxicants is forbidden. Their use means expulsion. Tobacco may be used outside the Alliance buildings. It has been found necessary to deny reinstatement to men who have been expelled, unless there are peculiarly mitigating reasons. The reverse policy, long tried,

proved a failure. Regular wages are paid, the unit being the weekly cost to the Alliance of a man's food, lodging and laundry. An account is kept with each man, in which he is credited with his services, and charged with everything he gets. Men are advanced on merit, the increase being paid in clothing, with a small accumulation in money, paid good men (on leaving the home) for the purchase of tools, or to keep them till their first pay comes in. The home, the employment, the remuneration, must not be made too attractive. Numbers of unambitious men, good workmen and reliable characters, are content to spend their lives in a comfortable institution, for a bare living and 25 or 50 cents a week for spending money. Many men, too, who have often tried and failed to stem the current of temptation, fear to venture from the protection they have found with strong and kindly brethren.

Men are sent to permanent situations as quickly as possible after they have earned good characters. The



MAKING BROOMS.

average term of residence is about forty days, but each case requires individual treatment, and the length of stay varies.

A surprisingly large number turn out well. Thanksgiving day one of our "graduates" called to say that he could not remain to dinner as he had brought his family, from whom he had been separated thirteen years, from Germany, and that his first Thanksgiving dinner must be eaten at home. This man came to us a pitiable object. He had just tramped from Texas and was a drunkard. He was a chemist with a German university education, and now for nearly two years has been one of the most trusted chemists in the largest manufacturing laboratory in America.

There is another side to the story. Many men

prove treacherous and ungrateful. These are usually those for whom the most has been done. Others fail wretchedly after making a hopeful start in the new life. But frequently in this drift of human *débris* we find a jewel, sometimes a rare jewel—and Jesus came to seek and to save the *lost*.

Careful individual records are kept, showing: First, that foreigners or sons of foreigners do not predominate. Second, that few men apply for help who have learned a trade—the prolonged discipline a boy receives in learning a trade compels regular habits, which become a bulwark against shiftlessness and the devils that attend it. Third, that the men who demand most deserve least. Fourth, that boys born in the slums may become "toughs" or criminals, but outcast beggars rarely; their boyhood's fierce fight for existence develops self-reliance. Fifth. A sorrowfully large proportion have begun life brilliantly, with every advantage of birth and education.

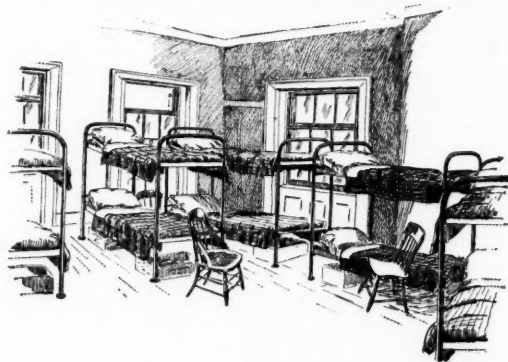
Until last year the men in the home were characterized as "inmates," but, as the first principle of the work is to eliminate the idea of charity, the term was changed to "employees," a change gratifying to the men, touching, and instantly manifested in a generally increased self-respect.

Can such a work be self-supporting?

You here touch a vital question. Because of the word "industrial" people are apt to think the Alliance should pay its way. It ought, however, to be regarded in much the same light as a school, or a church. The investment it asks from society will pay a high rate of interest in decreased charity and criminal charges. It is impossible to sweep in from the streets a hundred men of all trades, and of no trade, and provide employment that will make them profitable laborers in the few days or weeks they may be in the Alliance. The redemptive part of the work must be paramount. If the object were to make money, the work could be made self-supporting at once by encouraging the most skillful and most reliable men to remain with us until we had a skilled corps of workmen. Our aim, however, is to rescue men, not to make money. If the friend who reads this should ask us to-morrow for a man to do a certain kind of work we would send him the best man we have, even should it take the most necessary man from the shop. The Industrial Christian Alliance exists to help men to help themselves; not to educate them into dependents. Therefore as fast as possible they are placed in a position to rely solely on their own efforts. Nothing is less helpful, nothing is more harmful to men than to allow them to depend on an institution a moment longer than is necessary. Our industrial departments, however, are beginning to pay, and they promise an immediate large expansion of profits, and a greater variety of employments. Aside from these profits the Alliance is supported by voluntary contributions.

The most interesting venture that the Alliance has yet made is its Relief Work. At the opening of last winter the workless multitudes were confronted with a season of acute distress. Unusual numbers of men

applied at the home for relief. The Alliance determined to employ them in succoring the general poor, and organized the Business Men's Relief Committee to conduct this department. The underlying principle was co-operation with existing agencies, by providing individuals, churches, and organized charities with a convenient, economical, and safe method of



ONE OF THE SLEEPING ROOMS.

supplying the deserving poor with cheap food. The Alliance could furnish with utmost economy the varied labor required, but was not equipped to investigate cases of distress. This being done by pastors, missionaries, teachers and others, the Alliance opened a wide field of usefulness, well protected against fraud.

Nine "People's Five-cent Restaurants and Groceries" were established. To be eaten in the restaurant, an abundant meal of hot meat-stew, coffee and bread, all of excellent quality, perfectly cooked, and well served, was given for 5 cents; while to be carried away for home consumption, 5 cents bought enough to give a good meal to a family of three, and yet returned the cost of the uncooked provisions. Essential groceries, also, were sold in 5-cent parcels. That we might not compete with small dealers, groceries were sold only on a non-transferable certificate, signed by a responsible person that the holder was entitled to relief. Experienced charitable workers agree that by this system a person can eat well at from 30 to 35 cents a week. The central depot was at the Alliance building on Bleeker street, where all the cooking was done and from which all goods were distributed to the other depots. Hot food was shipped in ten-gallon cans encased in woolen, and upon delivery was placed on hot ranges. Five-cent tickets were issued, bearing the addresses of all the restaurants and redeemable at any. These were bought in large quantities by charitable societies, churches and individuals. The committee's contribution to the charity was the expense of fitting up and running the various stations. The cost of the raw provisions was returned by the purchasers. Sixteen hundred thousand meals were thus furnished between December 1 and June 1.

The entire expense for the six months, for rents, fixtures, salaries, printing, etc., was \$10,982.63, against which the committee had ranges, fixtures and utensils worth about \$3,000, bringing the net cost to less than \$8,000. There was spent for provisions \$21,673.86, making the total expenditure \$32,656.46. This provided not only 1,600,000 meals, but paid wages to the employes (in food, lodging, clothing and money) valued at \$18,000; though, because of the peculiar frugality of the work, it cost the committee but a tithe of this sum.

All this relief work was splendidly and devotedly done by the employes of the Alliance. For months they worked incredibly long hours at excessively hard work. The only spur used was to impress them that, as God had rescued them from want, the best return they could make for His goodness was to turn about and help others less fortunate.

What measure of success the work has attained is due to the spirit of helping others that has been breathed into it.

The Five-cent Restaurants proved formidable rivals to the saloon free lunch counter, hitherto the only place where a few mouthfuls of food could be had for 5 cents, and then only with a glass of liquor. They were a Godsend to men and women who make their living from odd jobs. They furnished the benevolent with a convenient, safe and economical vehicle of charity. They made the scanty pennies of the poor go twice or thrice as far as usual. They gave several months' employment and another chance in life to a hundred homeless men who would otherwise have been objects of street charity. The ticket system obviated the necessity of giving money in the street, and furnished a square meal at a hitherto unheard-of price. The surprising fact was developed that by serving several hundred a day, the single five-cent meal eaten in the restaurant returned a small profit, after paying every expense of rent, fuel, light, provisions, wages, etc.

A number of "People's Five-cent Restaurants and Groceries" are continued this winter, with coal and wood added.

The chief lesson, perhaps, gleaned from the experience of these years is that men can be helped and saved only when we are able to reach right down through all the strata of sin and degradation, and in the name and spirit of the Saviour touch into life that remaining vestige of the Divine image in which men were created. In my experience with thousands, in now something more than five years of rescue work, I have met not more than two or three in whom it was not possible to arouse a desire and determination to do better. Vice and dissipation, however, had often so corroded their moral nature, and destroyed their will, that after a few feeble steps in the right way they tottered and fell; yet it is none the less true that a trace of the Divine image was

there, and that it could be revived into something of life. True are the words of the hymn:

"Down in the human heart, crushed by the tempter,
Feelings lie buried that grace can restore.
Touched by a loving heart, awakened by kindness,
Chords that were broken will vibrate once more."

Can something larger be done for these men?

Yes! Society must do all in its power to abolish and restrict those social evils which produce so many of these wrecks. I would not be understood as charging them all to these causes. Natural depravity, evil environments, lack of parental care and discipline, and innate laziness and shiftlessness, provide fertile soil for vice and crime. Society should apprehend every beggar. The infirm and helpless should be humanely provided for. The able-bodied should be sent to municipal, state or institutional farms and shops, where they would be under strong religious influences and skillful manual training, and be compelled to realize the original injunction, quite as imperative as any of the commandments. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Those who are willing to do right and to work should be promptly passed out into the ranks of regular labor. For the able-bodied it should be "work or starve." This would soon settle the "tramp problem."

Among the men who have founded and are active supporters of the work of the Industrial Christian Alliance are: President, George D. Mackay; Vice-President, James G. Beemer; Treasurer, James E. Ware; William L. Strong, Mayor of New York; Joseph S. Auerbach, Bowles Colgate, R. R. Bowker, John S. Huyler, John E. Andrus, Edwin Packard, George W. Taylor, William Justus Boies, Henry H. Pike, and Rev. Drs. R. S. MacArthur, David James Burrell, James M. King, Joachim Elmendorf, Henry M. Storrs, Amory H. Bradford, J. Macnaughtan, W. R. Richards and A. H. Lewis.

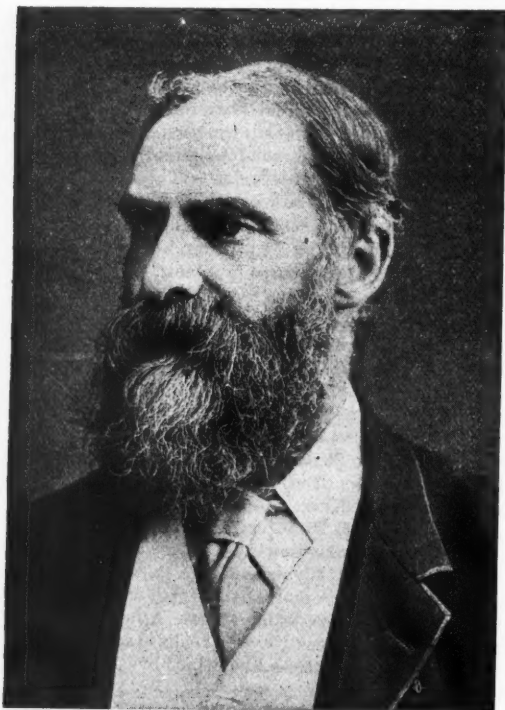
As to the future: We are satisfied that the principles of the work are sound, but feel that we have only rough-hewn a few foundation stones. A farm colony is a hope which we trust will be realized in the near future. Many men can best be helped by country life and farm work.

Prime difficulties are to provide profitable employment for men during their period of probation; to find permanent situations for good men; and to secure executives who combine large knowledge of business, sound common sense, and great capacity for work, with a broad knowledge of human nature, and a tender, compassionate love for unfortunate, vicious, and all too frequently, ungrateful men. We read that Jesus is touched with the feeling of our infirmities. A man who would lift men up must not demand perfection of his unhappy brothers who are painfully struggling to their feet. He must himself stand on a lofty plane, yet be touched with the feeling of their infirmities.

MR. BRYCE'S NEW CHAPTERS ON CURRENT AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

IF our fellow Americans should be invited by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to name the living men who would seem to them to belong most unmistakably to the whole English speaking world, we can be sure that the name of James Bryce would stand at



THE RIGHT HON. JAMES BRYCE.

the head of a large majority of the lists. A few years ago that of James Russell Lowell would certainly have been included, and only a few days ago that of the lamented Robert Louis Stevenson would have secured an unquestioned place. Mr. Gladstone and Oliver Wendell Holmes would have been included in most of the lists, and Dwight L. Moody and Miss Frances Willard would have found places if the poll had been extended through the realms of English speech. But James Bryce would have stood first on the lists prepared by a majority of intelligent Americans. We are a sensitive but a candid people; and there is nothing we like so well as approval that is discriminating and intelligent from a foreign critic of authoritative rank.

Mr. Bryce has brought to bear upon his study of

American life and institutions a more complete range of qualifications than any other observer has ever possessed, who could view our conditions with an outsider's perspective. He is of Scotch rather than of English origin, born and reared in the North of Ireland, and educated at Oxford, where his scholarly attainments won the highest recognition. He studied law and jurisprudence, and in the course of time attained the dignities of the Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, a position which carries with it an exceedingly high prestige. He had always been notably free from the insular bias and limitations of the typical Briton, and his openness of mind and powers of comparison in matters of institutional development were greatly aided by the studies which resulted in his first great literary achievement. His "Holy Roman Empire" is an historical work of the highest philosophical value, and if Mr. Bryce had not written anything else his reputation as one of the first political scientists of his generation would have been secure. But the study of the mediæval German Empire and its curious permutations, traced from the decay of the old Roman Empire down to the Franco-Prussian war and the new German imperial fabric, gave Mr. Bryce a knowledge of political institutions and a grasp both of practical and theoretical considerations which formed the best conceivable preparation for an elaborate study of the United States. A high order of literary talent and an exceptionally authoritative acquaintance with the religious, social, and educational history and characteristics of the English-speaking peoples everywhere, together with a broad sympathy and a fine judicial capacity, rounded out an unequalled list of rare qualifications. Mr. Bryce meanwhile had traveled much on the continent of Europe, had visited Asia, had become the recognized English authority upon Armenia and the Oriental Christian sects, and had stepped into the arena of practical politics, serving in the House of Commons while maintaining his university post and professional connections.

So much for the evolution of a great publicist. Mr. Bryce's visits to the United States were begun perhaps about the year 1870, and it was not until 1888 that he ventured to publish his great masterpiece entitled "The American Commonwealth," in two elaborate volumes. He had not been constantly at work upon it, but the project had been growing in his mind, his materials had been in process of assemblage, his acquaintance with the men whose advice and suggestions could aid him had become very wide, and he was at length in position to proceed rapidly to fill in the framework he had laid down. The volumes were an immediate and unquestioned success. No solid political book in any wise

comparable with this has had so wide a sale or taken so high a rank within the last half century. It deals with so vast a range, both of fact and opinion, that criticisms in detail were to have been expected; but such criticisms have always rested upon a foundation of high praise for the intelligence, fairness and splendid comprehensiveness of the work as a whole. In a second edition, which followed soon after the original publication, a large number of minor corrections were made.

Meanwhile Mr. Bryce was quietly engaged in a careful revision of the work as a whole. The first volume, as thus completely revised and brought up to date, appeared early in 1893, and was noticed at that time by the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. This volume, we may remind our readers, is devoted to an account of the national, state, and local governments, both as to their formal structure and also as to their practical working. It constitutes a treatise upon our entire constitutional and political system, which is without a rival for scope and proportion, and which is eminently superior to all other works on American government in the quality of philosophical comparison with political systems elsewhere. The second volume is devoted to a study of American life and institutions apart from the formal and legal arrangements which give rise to certain relationships. The divisions of this second volume are entitled "The Party System," "Public Opinion," "Illustrations and "Reflections," "Social Institutions." Under these main titles Mr. Bryce has given us several scores of chapters treating of the most varied aspects of our actual contemporary political and social life.

It is this volume which naturally aroused the liveliest interest when the work first appeared; and it is its reappearance with considerable additions and alterations that will bring the revised work most prominently under discussion. This portly volume of 880 pages, an advance copy of which the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* has obtained by the courtesy of the publishers, will have made its appearance by the middle of January. Its delay for nearly two years after the appearance of the revised Volume I, has been due on the one hand to Mr. Bryce's habit of thoroughness, and on the other, and chiefly, to his absorbing pre-occupations. In response to an editorial request from the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in behalf of American readers, Mr. Bryce, under date of December 11, explains that the long delay has been primarily due to the large amount of work which his office as a member of the British cabinet has entailed. Mr. Bryce's portfolio is that of President of the Board of Trade, a cabinet position not precisely analogous to any in our American cabinet, but comparable perhaps with the French Ministry of Commerce. The post involves oversight of the administration of the railways laws, of the laws affecting marine transportation, and of a vast range of affairs belonging to the most highly commercialized nation the world has ever known. Moreover, Mr. Bryce has served in former cabinets in the department of foreign affairs; and his advice is now so highly valued that much of his time must of

necessity be given to general cabinet duties. But in addition to all this, as he himself explains, his chairmanship of the Secondary Education Commission has entailed upon him a serious amount of labor in connection with the attempt to reorganize and improve the system of English intermediate instruction.

No one, unless he has had some experience in the revision of a book, can form any just conception of the amount of labor entailed in the collection of accurate information. Mr. Bryce is dealing with subjects which are constantly affected by legislative and other changes, and he has endeavored to bring the whole great work up to the most recent possible date. He has succeeded so remarkably well that his new edition would seem to combine something of journalistic freshness, and up-to-date omniscience, with the careful perspective of a standard historical work. He calls our attention to the fact that there are four important additions to the volume. One of these is a chapter on "The Home of the Nation," which, as he informs us, is "a consideration of the physical geography of the states in its bearing with their economic development and history." Second comes "A Sketch of the South Since the War," this being an entirely new feature; and third, a concise account of the present condition of the negro population and of the various aspects which the negro question presents. Fourth, a study of Tammany in New York City as an instance, to quote Mr. Bryce, "of the power of political organizations, a study in fact of one of the perversions to which democratic government in great cities is liable by the abnormal development of party methods." To quote further:

This last chapter had its counterpart in the former edition of the "American Commonwealth" in Mr. Frank Goodnow's article on the Tweed ring. This article is now omitted and the new chapter takes its place, thus bringing three similar subjects into line, Kearneyism in California, the gas ring in Philadelphia (these two are treated in chapters which had a place in the old edition), and Tammany, the last being brought down to give an account of the ring of yesterday as well as the ring under Tweed, and to study its problem as a whole.

Further, as Mr. Bryce explains, "three chapters have been very much rewritten, especially that on elections, owing to the adoption of the Australian ballot, which is now practically a new paper. Among the others that have been a good deal altered is that on territorial extension in its relation to American and foreign policy, and that on the question of how far American experience is valuable for Europe."

These additions of new chapters and reconstructions of old ones bring not far from two hundred pages of entirely fresh additional matter into the revised second volume. We possess, therefore, in these additions, that which is virtually another book by Mr. Bryce upon American topics of practical social interest. His discussion of the South since the war, and the status and future of the negro, constitute what might be published separately as a very valuable monographic contribution to the literature dealing with the great section of our country that lies below Mason and Dixon's line. In like manner, the

Tammany sketch has fresh interest, and would be highly useful as a pamphlet for wide popular distribution; while the two chapters upon the home of the nation, and our territorial extension in its relation to domestic and foreign policy, would in an entirely different way, if published in large type as a separate volume, take its place as a notable new contribution to the study of American public policy. The additions to this volume therefore are important enough to be considered as among the prominent literary achievements of the present season.

Mr. Bryce's chapter on our election system makes note of the adoption in thirty-seven of our states of the Australian ballot system, remarking that the new laws of New York and Connecticut and New Jersey are the worst. He discusses the honesty of American elections with much frankness. Regarding bribery and corruption, instead of condemning us sweepingly, as many Englishmen have done, he expresses the following view:

Bribery is a sporadic disease, but often intense when it occurs. Most parts of the Union are pure, as pure as Scotland, where from 1868 till 1892 there was only one election petition for alleged bribery. Other parts are no better than the small boroughs of Southern England were before the Corrupt Practices act of 1883. No place, however, not even the poorest ward in New York City, sinks below the level of such constituencies as Yarmouth, or Sandwich, used to be in England.

Upon the question of the lavish use of money in election expenditures, Mr. Bryce is not disposed to regard the United States as worse than England was up to about 1884. Since then, he thinks, the evil in the United States has grown rapidly. The recognition of this evil is stimulating interest in the enactment of laws against corrupt practices. He remarks:

A few states have now passed such statutes. Those of Missouri and California are described as likely to prove efficient; those of Massachusetts and Kansas, as less drastic, but fairly useful; those of New York, Michigan, and Colorado, as amounting to little more than provisions for the compulsory publication of certain items of expenditure. In Pennsylvania it would appear that the acts are seldom put in force. The practice, so general in America, of conducting elections by a party committee, which makes its payments on behalf of all the candidates running in the same interests, renders it more difficult than it is in Britain to fix a definite limit to the expenditure, either by a candidate himself or upon the conduct of the election.

He makes the following reflections upon the question of the value of such laws:

Although it is true that you cannot make men moral by a statute, you can arm good citizens with weapons which improve their chances in the unceasing conflict with the various forms in which political dishonesty appears. The value of weapons, however, depends upon the energy of those who use them. These improved ballot acts and corrupt practices acts need to be vigorously enforced, and the disposition, of which there have been some signs, to waive the penalties they impose, and to treat election frauds and other similar offenses as trivial matters, would go far to nullify the effect to be expected from the statutes.

As to the new interest in the United States in the question of referring contested elections of Congressmen and legislators to the courts, Mr. Bryce regards the idea with favor, and declares:

The experience of England, where disputed parliamentary elections have since 1867 been tried by judges of the superior courts, and municipal elections since 1883 by county court judges, does not fully dispose of this apprehension; for it happens every now and then that judges are accused of partiality, or at least of an unconscious bias. Still, British opinion decidedly prefers the present system to the old one. In the United States the validity of the election of an executive officer sometimes comes before the courts, and the courts, as a rule, decide such cases with a fairness which inspires general confidence. The balance of reason and authority seems to lie with those who, like ex-Speaker Reed, himself a hearty party man, have advocated the change.

The subject of compulsory voting is commented upon, with comparisons of the actual percentage of votes cast in the United States and other countries, the conclusion being reached that abstention from the polls is rather less serious in America than elsewhere. Mr. Bryce makes the point that "it is not desirable to deprive electors, displeased by the nomination of a candidate, of the power of protesting against him by declining to vote at all. At present, when bad nominations are made, independent voters can express their disapproval by refusing to vote for these candidates."

The chapter upon Tammany is largely devoted to a clear narration of the development of the Tammany society, the rise and fall of the Tweed ring, and the recent political methods of Tammany under the boss-ship of Croker. The discussion comes down to the work of the Lexow Committee, and, in a foot note referring to the election of November, 1894, occur the following sentences:

This result, even more striking than the overthrow of the Tweed ring in November, 1871, seems to have been chiefly due to anger roused by the exposures of police maladministration already adverted to. Such a victory, however, is only a first step to the purification of municipal politics, and will need to be followed up more actively and persistently than was the victory of 1871. If the rowers who have so gallantly breasted the current drop even for a moment their stalwart arms, they will again be swept swiftly downward.

Upon the permanent reform of New York's municipal government, and the suppressing of the Tammany system, Mr. Bryce makes the following comments which also have some bearing upon municipal reform in other cities:

Strongly entrenched as Tammany is, Tammany could be overthrown if the "good citizens" were to combine for municipal reform, setting aside for local purposes those distinctions of national party which have nothing to do with city issues. The rulers of the Wigwam, as Tammany is affectionately called, do not care for national politics except as a market in which the Tammany vote may be sold. That the good citizens of New York should continue to rivet on their necks the yoke of a club which is almost as much a business concern as one of their own dry-goods stores, by dividing forces which if united

would break the tyranny of the last forty years—this indeed seems strange, yet perhaps no stranger than other instances of the power of habit, of laziness, of names and party spirit. In such a policy of union, and in the stimulation of a keener sense of public duty rather than in further changes of the mechanism of government, lies the best hope of reform. After the many failures of the past, it is not safe to be sanguine. But there does appear to be at this moment a more energetic spirit at work among reformers than has ever been seen before, and a stronger sense that the one supreme remedy is to strike at the root of the evil by arousing the conscience of the better classes, both rich and poor, and by holding up to them a higher ideal of civic life.

The chapter on the home of the nation is a succinct account of our territorial resources and our conditions of topography and climate. It is for the most part intended to enlighten non-American readers, but incidentally its tone and conclusions have interest and value for Americans, as the following extracts will indicate:

Severing its home by a wide ocean from the Old World of Europe on the east, and by a still wider one from the half old, half new, world of Asia and Australasia on the west, she has made the nation sovereign of its own fortunes. It need fear no attacks nor even any pressure from the military and naval powers of the eastern hemisphere, and it has little temptation to dissipate its strength in contests with them. . . . Thus it is left to itself as no great state has ever yet been in the world; thus its citizens enjoy an opportunity never before granted to a nation, of making their country what they will to have it. These are unequaled advantages. They contain the elements of immense defensive strength, of immense material prosperity. They disclose an unrivaled field for the development of an industrial civilization. Nevertheless, students of history, knowing how unpredictable is the action of what we call moral causes—that is to say, of emotional and intellectual influences as contrasted with those rooted in physical and economic facts—will not venture to base upon the most careful survey of the physical conditions of America any bolder prophecy than this, that not only will the state be powerful, and the wealth of its citizens prodigious, but that the nation will probably remain one in its government, and still more probably one in speech, in character, and in ideas.

The chapter upon the South since the war gives, perhaps, the best and fairest survey that has yet been made of the main characteristics of the reconstruction period. Justice is done to the motives of both sections, while the evils of the "carpet-bag" era are unsparingly set forth. As to the present condition of the South, Mr. Bryce writes in hopeful vein, and the following paragraph concludes his chapter:

Everywhere there is progress; in some regions such progress that one may fairly call the South a new country. The population is indeed unchanged, for few settlers come from the North, and no part of the United States has within the present century received so small a share of European immigration. Slavery was a fatal deterrent while it lasted, and of late years the climate, the presence of the negro, and the notion that work was more abundant elsewhere, have continued to deflect in a more northerly direction the stream that flows from Europe. But the old race, which is, except in Texas (where there is a small Mexican and a larger German element) and in Louisiana, a pure English and Scots-Irish race,

full of natural strength, has been stimulated and invigorated by the changed conditions of its life. It sees in the mineral and agricultural resources of its territory a prospect of wealth and population rivaling those of the Middle and Western States. It has recovered its fair share of influence in the national government. It has no regrets over slavery, for it recognizes the barbarizing influence that slavery exerted. Neither does it cherish any dreams of separation. It has now a pride in the Union as well as in its state, and is in some ways more fresh and sanguine than the North, because less cloyed by luxury than the rich are there, and less discouraged by the spread of social unrest than the thoughtful have been there. But for one difficulty, the South might well be thought to be the most promising part of the Union, that part whose advance is likely to be the swiftest, and whose prosperity will be not the least secure.

This difficulty, however, is a serious one. It lies in the presence of seven millions of negroes.

In the chapter which follows, the negro problem is discussed with due appreciation of its difficulties. After summing up the existing conditions, Mr. Bryce says:

We arrive, therefore, at three conclusions.

I. The negro will stay in North America.

II. He will stay locally intermixed with the white population.

III. He will stay socially distinct, as an alien element, unabsorbed and unabsorbable.

His position may, however, change from what it is now. Two changes in particular seem probable.

He will more and more draw southward into the lower and hotter regions along the coasts of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Whether in the more northerly States, such as Maryland and Missouri, he will decrease, may be doubtful. But it is certainly in those southerly regions that his chief future increase may be expected. In other words, he will be a relatively smaller, and probably much smaller, element than at present in the whole population north of latitude 36°, and a relatively larger one south of latitude 33°, and east of longitude 94° W.

This change will have both its good and its evil side. It may involve less frequent occasions for collision between the two races, and may dispose the negroes, where they are comparatively few, to acquiesce less reluctantly in white predominance. But it will afford scantier opportunities for the gradual elevation of the race in the districts where they are most numerous. Contact with the whites is the chief condition for the progress of the negro. Where he is isolated, or where he greatly outnumbers the whites, his advance will be retarded, although nothing has yet occurred to justify the fear that he will, even along the Gulf coast, or in the sea islands of Carolina, sink to the level of the Haytian.

In further conclusion of this matter he makes the following deductions:

There is no ground for despondency to any one who remembers how hopeless the extinction of slavery seemed sixty or even forty years ago, and who marks the progress which the negroes have made since their sudden liberation. Still less is there reason for impatience, for questions like this have in some countries of the Old World required ages for their solution. The problem which confronts the South is one of the great secular problems of the world, presented here under a form of peculiar difficulty. And as the present differences between the African and the European are the product of thousands of years, during which one race was advancing in the temperate,

and the other remaining stationary in the torrid zone, so centuries may pass before their relations as neighbors and fellow-citizens have been duly adjusted.

No chapter, perhaps, will have greater interest than that which deals with the question of territorial extension and foreign policy. As to America's general attitude toward international questions, the following remarks are worth quoting :

As there is no military class, so also is there no class which feels itself called on to be concerned with foreign affairs, and least of all is such a class to be found among the politicians. Even leading statesmen are often strangely ignorant of European diplomacy, much more than the average senator or congressman. And into the mind of the whole people there has sunk deep the idea that all such matters belong to the bad order of the Old World ; and that the true way for the model Republic to influence that world is to avoid its errors, and set an example of pacific industrialism. . . . Such abstinence from Old World affairs is the complement to that claim of a right to prevent any European power from attempting to obtain a controlling influence in New World affairs which goes by the name of the Monroe Doctrine, from the assertion of it by President Monroe in his message of 1823. . . . The slave-holding party sought to acquire Cuba and Porto Rico, hoping to turn them into slave states ; and President Polk even tried to buy Cuba from Spain. After the abolition of slavery, attempts were made under President Johnson in 1867 to acquire St. Thomas and St. John's from Denmark, and by President Grant (1869-73) to acquire San Domingo, —an independent republic,—but the Senate frustrated both. None the less does the idea that the United States is entitled to forbid any new establishment by any European power on its own continent still survive, and indeed constitute the one fixed principle of foreign policy which every party and indeed every statesman professes. It is less needed now than it was in Monroe's day, because the United States have grown so immense in strength that no European power can constitute a danger to them. Nevertheless, it was asserted in 1865 and led to Louis Napoleon's abandonment of his Mexican schemes. It would have been asserted had the Panama canal been completed. It is at the basis of the claim occasionally put forward to control the projected Nicaragua inter-oceanic canal, and it is supported by the argument that a water-way between the Atlantic and Pacific is of far more consequence, not only in a commercial but a military sense, to the United States than to any other power.

As to the question of an American navy, Mr. Bryce's point of view must of necessity have been that of an English statesman, as the following sentences will show :

The cry which is sometimes raised for a large increase in the United States fleet seems to a European observer unwisdom ; for the power of the United States to protect

her citizens abroad is not to be measured by the number of vessels or guns she possesses, but by the fact that there is no power in the world which will not lose far more than it can possibly gain by quarreling with a nation which could, in case of war, so vast are its resources, not only create an armored fleet but speedily equip swift vessels which would destroy the commerce of its antagonist. The possession of powerful armaments is apt to inspire a wish to use them. For many years there has been no cloud on the external horizon, and one may indeed say that the likelihood of a war between the United States and any of the great naval powers is too slight to be worth considering.

Upon the question of Canada's future, Mr. Bryce says plainly that England will consider Canada perfectly free to choose her own destiny, and he holds that the United States will never, under any circumstances, be disposed to bring pressure to bear for Canadian annexation. He points out the circumstances which are developing a growing friendliness between the Americans and Englishmen, and is of opinion that the future of Canada, whatever it may be, will not involve English-speaking countries in strife. He exonerates the United States absolutely from any disposition to make territorial conquests in the European imperial spirit, although he evidently considers that manifest destiny will bring about a crumbling of Mexico, with corresponding gradual accessions to the United States on the south, comparable with our acquisition of Texas. He looks forward to the extension of the United States as far south as the Isthmus of Panama. He discusses the Hawaiian question with frankness and fairness, although in our judgment he underestimates the strength of American sentiment in favor of annexation. He makes it clear, as regards the Sandwich Islands, that "Americans would not stand by and see any other nation establish a protectorate over them," and he also holds that it is certain that the future relations of the United States with the western coast of South America will be far more intimate than those of any European states, and that the sphere of political and commercial influence that opens up before the United States in South America is a vast one.

Mr. Bryce's views upon other topics of permanent and current interest might be profitably quoted ; but we have sufficiently indicated the attractive and valuable character of the new matter contained in the revised edition of the "American Commonwealth," and can but recommend the study of the entire work to all citizens, old and young, who would broaden their views as to our own institutions, and as to the facts and philosophy of political and social organization in general.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. J. M. LUDLOW, who wrote in the last issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* a striking article on the influence of England over America, contributes to the January number of the same magazine a paper on "Co-operative Production in the British Isles," which has many instructive facts concerning the actual operations in this field. It is largely a review of Mr. Benjamin Jones' volume on "Co-operative Production."

The history of co-operative production in Great Britain dates from the end of the last century, when the Hull Anti-Corn-Mill society was established for corn-milling. This experiment was wholly successful. The society has had a life of a whole century, reaching its greatest commercial prosperity in 1878, when its membership was four thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and its annual sales £71,744. While these early societies were co-operative in intention, they do not seem to have allowed any share of the profits to workers. The earliest instance which could fill entirely the claims of co-operative industry was the Sheerness Economical, begun in 1816, which is still in operation, and during the past year did a business of £29,641, earning a total profit of £3,483, of which a little over 1 per cent. was apportioned to labor.

SOME HISTORICAL STATISTICS.

At present there are two great co-operative wholesale societies, one for England and one for Scotland, which are so much more important and extensive than any others that a consideration of them is practically a discussion of the whole field. Of these, the English society withholds from the worker a share in the profits and the Scotch society allows him this share. The figures and other facts relating to the English society are given tersely in the following paragraph:

"The present Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, was founded in 1863, as the North of England Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited. For nearly ten years it confined itself to the business of purchasing articles wholesale and selling them retail to co-operative societies and companies, whether members or not, at a small profit, which is divided half-yearly among all customer-societies in proportion to their purchases, mere customers receiving only half dividends, customer-members whole. Its sales in 1865 (the first complete year of its working) were £120,754. In 1872 these had reached £1,153,132. The society now began to turn its attention to production, purchasing some biscuit works, and starting in Leicester a boot factory in 1873, then soap works in 1874, other boot works at Heckmondwike in 1880. Leather-carrying was entered on in 1886, a woolen mill taken over in 1887. Cocoa works were opened in 1887, a

ready-made clothing department in 1888 (clothing having been already made up in two branches as an adjunct to the woolen cloth and drapery departments); a corn-mill was opened in 1891, jam-making entered on in 1892, and a printing department undertaken, besides building departments in the society's three English branches—Manchester, London and Newcastle (there is also a branch at New York). In addition to these there is a shipping department, the society having quite a little fleet of its own. During the quarter ending June 30, 1894, the society purchased a factory at Leeds for the manufacture of ready-made clothing.

"The success of the society as a whole has been prodigious. Its business in the distributive departments during the last quarter (ended June 30) was £2,272,946, or at the rate of upward of £9,000,000 a year, making it one of the largest commercial establishments in the world; although the quarter's business was 1 per cent. less than in the corresponding one of last year, and the profits were nearly 18 per cent. less. In its manufacturing departments the sales amounted for the quarter to £196,407, or at the rate of nearly £800,000 a year, an increase of not far from 12 per cent. on last year. But the society has not been uniformly successful in its ventures upon the field of production, and a considerable loss incurred in the working of its flour mill has reduced the net profits of the quarter by over 79 per cent. on last year.

THE SCOTCH SOCIETY.

"The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society was established in 1868. It entered upon production in 1880 with a shirt factory, followed in the same year by a tailoring department (the two were united in 1888), by a cabinet factory in 1884, boat works in 1885, currying works in 1888, a slop factory in 1890, and a mantle factory in 1891. A printing office had been opened in 1887, to which business ruling and bookbinding were afterward added. Preserve-making and tobacco-cutting have also been entered on. Many of the productive departments have been grouped together on twelve acres of land at Shieldhall on the Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow. The requisite buildings have been put up by the building department of the society, as well as several of its warehouses; and latterly a large flour mill at Chancelot, near Leith, I believe the latest productive venture of the society, has been built by it.

"The Scottish Wholesale Society has paid bonus to labor since November, 1870. The principle on which such bonus has been granted has varied, but by an alteration of rules made in 1892 bonus is credited to all employed at the same rate on wages as on purchases, half the bonus remaining on loan at 4 per cent. What is more, a Co-operative Investment Society has been formed for enabling those who are employed, if

over twenty-one, to become members of the Wholesale, taking from eight to twenty shares. The shares held by those employed, on their leaving the society's service, have to be transferred to other persons in its employ. The worker shareholders have the right to send a delegate to the meetings of the society, and an additional one for every one hundred and fifty of their number who are shareholders. The claims of the worker to a share both in the profits and in the government of the society are thus distinctly recognized."

THE GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

So rapidly has the idea grown that the number of societies allowing profit to labor rose from fifteen in 1883 to one hundred and nine in 1893. During the same period their sales increased from £160,751 to £1,292,550; their capital from £103,436 to £639,884; their net profits from £8,917 to £64,679. There are many other weighty arrays of figures which we have not the space to quote. Mr. Ludlow's conclusion is that this historical *résumé* tends to show beyond doubt that "the British workman is bent on carrying out some form of co-operation in which he shall be no mere hired servant to capitalist or consumer, and that, in his dogged way, he is stumbling along, through failure after failure, to success."

THE "SLUM SISTERS" AT WORK.

IN the January *Scribner's*, Maud Ballington Booth tells about "Salvation Army Work in the Slums." Mrs. Booth was the foremost pioneer in inaugurating the crusade against misery in the slums of New York, a crusade now more than five years old.

Much as has been written by such discriminating and thorough investigators as Mr. Jacob Riis, the worst has yet to be told about the slums of New York, if we are to believe Mrs. Booth. She speaks of tenement houses in which some thirty and odd families reside, families consisting not only of parents and children, but of other relations and lodgers. "In two rooms," she says, "it is quite common to find a mother and father, and grown sons and daughters and little children, and only two beds for the family, while the rest will be upon the floor or wherever they can sleep."

NEW WORLD AND OLD WORLD SLUMS.

"In contrasting the denizens of the Old World slums with those of the New, I should say that the brain capacity, wit and spirit of the people is far in the ascendancy here, while the crime and desperateness for evil may be additionally strong. Again, it should be remembered that in some cities the slums are exceedingly cosmopolitan. This is particularly so in New York City and the city of Chicago. To meet this difficulty we have in our Slum Brigade representatives of all the different nationalities, French, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Irish, Italian and American, which enables our workers to reach many who could not possibly be reached and dealt with in other than their own language."

HOW THE SALVATIONISTS WORK.

The devoted soldiers of the Salvation Army do not confine their visits to the tenement houses with their fearful scenes of squalor, drunkenness and fighting; they set aside certain evenings of the week to go in the midst of the obscenity and profanity of the lowest class of saloons and dives.

The slum workers were at first regarded with suspicion, as was very natural, but their patience and earnestness have given an "open sesame" which rarely fails to allow them an opportunity to make the most of their mission.

"Perhaps the duty which absorbs the greatest part of their time is that which we call visitation proper—viz., the systematic house-to-house and room-to-room visitation of all the worst homes in their neighborhood. During the last six months fifteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-two families were thus visited. A visit does not mean a mere pastoral call, but often means the spending of several hours in practical work. Sometimes it includes a whole night of patient nursing. It brings with it very often hard and difficult work in the way of scrubbing, cleaning, disinfecting. No one has the slightest idea who has not visited the slums of the terrible extent to which they are infested with vermin. For women brought up in very different circumstances and accustomed to absolute cleanliness, the self-sacrifice which this alone entails can be really understood."

IN THE SALOONS.

"The visits paid in saloons and dives are naturally of a different character. There it has to be personal, dealing face to face with the people upon the danger of their wild lives, and the sorrow and misery that is coming to them. Sometimes it has to be very straight and earnest talk to some drunken man. At others gentle, affectionate pleading with some poor outcast girl, down whose painted cheeks the tears of bitter remorse fall, as the word 'hope' is brought home to an almost hopeless heart. In many of the places thus visited, no other Christian workers would be admitted, and were they admitted they would indeed feel strange. Our women work entirely without escort, and this very fact appeals to the spark of gallantry in the hearts of those rough, hardened men, and if any one dared to lay a finger upon the 'Slum Sisters,' or say an insulting word to them, champions would arise on every hand to defend them, and fight their battles for them. Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eleven visits have been made in saloons and dives during six months, and these visits are often lengthened into prayer meetings, which include singing and speaking, to a more interesting congregation, and certainly a more needy one, than can be found within the walls of many a church. The practical good, the changed lives, the wonderful cases of conversion resulting from this work a thousand fold repays them for the facing of such revolting scenes of debauchery and drunkenness as must be witnessed."

THE "NAPOLEON" IN M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THERE began in the November number of *McClure's Magazine* Miss Ida M. Tarbell's life of Napoleon Bonaparte, the several chapters of which have been illustrated by reproductions of the magnificent collection of Napoleon pictures in the collection of the Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard. Some may have been inclined to doubt the judgment of the indefatigable Mr. Samuel McClure when he selected a young girl, a journalist of modest though earnest experience, as the author of this biography, on which he counted so largely at the most crucial point in the life of his magazine. But Miss Tarbell's chapters have been a surprise even to those who were well aware of her conscientious studies on the European Continent, her trained industry and facility with her pen. As a matter of fact, this history of the transcendent Corsican is at once readable, dignified and satisfactorily accurate. Miss Tarbell's style shows a lucid simplicity, which is generally an achievement of older heads than she, and which is admirably adapted to the historical narrative. From the point of view of a scientific biography, it is sufficient to say that her work bears evidences of being careful and discriminating; as is natural and right in compiling a popular life of Napoleon, she is not harassed by the necessity of bringing forward for discussion particular events which invite an original exhaustive research and learned citations of authorities *pro* and *con* their historical values. She quotes appositely and freely from the writings of such contemporaneous authorities as Madame de Remusat, Madame Junot and the Chancellor Pasquier.

Miss Tarbell keeps close to the man Napoleon, as the centre of the vast system of Empire and the still vaster chaos of struggle which was about him. Her accounts of his personal characteristics are,—as is ever the case with this genius, who is so fascinating a psychological study to both his admirers and detractors,—the most immediately interesting parts of the life.

In the January magazine she brings Bonaparte to the period of the First Consulship, and tells of the infinite attention to detail which supplemented his audacious innovations in the reconstruction of French government.

"An important part of his financial policy was the rigid economy which was insisted on in all departments. If a thing was bought, it must be worth what was paid for it. If a man held a position, he must do its duties. Neither purchases nor positions could be made unless reasonable and useful. This was in direct opposition to the old *régime*, of which waste, idleness and parasites were the chief characteristics. The saving in expenditure was almost incredible. A trip to Fontainebleau, which cost Louis XVI \$400,000, Napoleon would make, in no less state, for \$30,000.

"Those who look at Napoleon's achievements, and are either dazzled or horrified by them, generally consider his power superhuman. They call it divine or diabolic, according to the feeling he inspires in them ;

but, in reality, the qualities he showed in his career as a statesman and law-giver are very human ones. His stout grasp on subjects ; his genius for hard work ; his power of seeing everything that should be done, and doing it himself ; his unparalleled audacity explain his civil achievements.

"The comprehension he had of questions of government was really the result of serious thinking. He had reflected from his first days at Brienne ; and the active interest he had taken in the Revolution of 1789 had made him familiar with many social and political questions. His career in Italy, which was almost as much a diplomatic as a military career, had furnished him an experience upon which he had founded many notions. In his dreams of becoming an Oriental law giver he had planned a system of government of which he was to be the centre. Thus, before the 18th Brumaire made him the dictator of France, he had his ideas of centralized government all formed, just as, before he crossed the Great Saint Bernard, he had fought, over and over, the battle of Marengo with black and red headed pins stuck into a great map of Italy spread out on his study floor.

"His habit of attending to everything himself explains much of his success. No detail was too small for him, no task too menial. If a thing needed attention, no matter whose business it was, he looked after it. Reading letters once before Madame Junot, she said to him that such work must be tiresome, and advised him to give it to a secretary.

"'Later, perhaps,' he said. 'Now it is impossible ; I must answer for all. It is not at the beginning of a return to order that I can afford to ignore a need, a demand.'

"He carried out this policy literally. When he went on a journey, he looked personally after every road, bridge, public building, he passed, and his letters teemed with orders about repairs here, restorations there. He looked after individuals in the same way ; ordered a pension to this one, a position to that one, even dictating how the gift should be made known so as to offend the least possible the pride of the recipient.

"When it comes to foreign policy, he tells his diplomats how they shall look, whether it shall be grave or gay, whether they shall discuss the opera or the political situation.

"The cost of the soldiers' shoes, the kind of box Josephine takes at the opera, the style of architecture for the Madeleine, the amount of stock left on hand in the silk factories, the wording of the laws, all is his business.

"He thinks of the flowers to be scattered daily on the tomb of General Rénier, suggests the idea of a battle hymn to Rouget de l'Isle, tells the artists what expressions to give him in their portraits, what accessories to use in their battle pieces, orders everything, verifies everything. 'Beside him,' said those who looked on in amazement, 'the most punctilious clerk would have been a bungler.'

The hundreds of illustrations which accompany Miss Tarbell's text are well worth in variety, quaint-

ness and rarity the reproduction here, which will allow them to be enjoyed by so many thousands of people who could never have seen the originals in Mr. Hubbard's famous collection.

SOME NAPOLEONIC IDEAS.

An Interview at Elba.

"MACMILLAN" reprints a pamphlet published in 1823 by Lord Ebrington, who interviewed Napoleon at Elba. The interviews are reported half in English, half in French. There were two conversations, which took place in December, 1814.

We present as follows some of the more noteworthy views and opinions expressed by the great captive: Napoleon condemned the terms of peace. Belgium he thought should never have been taken from France unless the allies were prepared to dismember the country altogether. "The loss of Belgium mortified the French character, and," said Napoleon, "I know the French character well. It is not proud like the English. Vanity for France is the principle of everything, and her vanity renders her capable of attempting everything." Speaking of his own reign, he said what France wanted was an aristocracy, but aristocracies are the growth of time. He had made princes and dukes, and given them great possessions, but he could not make them true nobles.

ENGLISH SOLIDITY.

He made a rather curious remark about the English legislature. He said he thought the House of Peers was the great bulwark of the English constitution, and when Lord Ebrington said he thought this was laying rather too much stress upon the usefulness of the peerage, Napoleon replied that in mentioning the peerage he meant to include the whole of Parliament, for the aristocracy of the country were the heads of the commercial, as well as of the landed interest, whether their representation was by descent or by election. It is also curious to note that Napoleon gave it as his opinion that the scandal of the Prince Regent and Mrs. Clarke would have shaken, if it had not overturned, the throne in France, whereas in England the affair had produced no disturbance, "for John Bull is steady and solid, and attached to ancient institutions."

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

Napoleon discussed freely his imperial and royal contemporaries. He admitted frankly his amazement at the ending of the Russian campaign. He said that when he reached Moscow he considered that the business was ended. He had been received with open arms by the people on his march, and the town was fully supplied with everything, and he could have maintained his army there comfortably through the winter. Suddenly, in twenty-four hours, the city was fired in fifteen places, and the country laid waste for twelve miles round about. "It was an event," he said, "for which I could not have calculated, for it is without a precedent, I believe, in the history of the world." He criticised his generals freely, and spoke

of Talleyrand as the greatest of rascals, who had often urged him to have the Bourbons assassinated.

NAPOLEON'S MOHAMMEDANISM.

He defended the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, and recalled with apparent pleasure his own admission and that of his army to Islam when he was in Egypt. He received from the men of law, after many meetings and grave discourse at Cairo, permission to drink wine on condition of doing a good action after every draught. Questioned as to the alleged poisoning of his sick at Joppa, he said the story was not true. Three or four of the men had taken the plague, and it was necessary to leave them behind. He suggested that it was better to give them a dose of opium than to leave them to the Turks. The doctor refused, and the men were left to their fate. "Perhaps he was right," said Napoleon, "but I asked for them what I should under similar circumstances wish my best friends to do for me." He admitted and defended his massacre of 2,000 Turks at the same place.

ENGLISH POLICY AND ENGLISH STATESMEN.

He discussed English affairs and English statesmen with keen interest and considerable knowledge. He praised English consistency, and contrasted it with the readiness with which Frenchmen embrace, first one party and then another, as it suited their convenience. He expressed amazement at the impolicy of the English government in relation to the Catholics. Lord Sidmouth he believed was a bigot; but in spite of him he believed that Parliament would not be long in passing Catholic emancipation. Nearly fifteen years passed before Napoleon's anticipations were fulfilled. He compared Fox to Demosthenes, and Pitt to Cicero, and praised Lord Cornwallis very highly. He wished, he said, that he had some of that beautiful race, the English nobility, in France. Discussing the economic conditions of the two countries, he said he should think ill of the prosperity of England when the interests of the land came to be sacrificed to those of commerce.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Napoleon declared a Church establishment to be essential to every state to prevent disorders that might arise from the general indulgence in wild speculative opinions. Most of the people needed some fixed point of faith where they could rest their thoughts. The French, he said, loved to have their *cure* and their mass, provided always they had not to pay for him. In all the innumerable petitions he had received for parish priests from French villages, he had never found them ready to accept a priest if they had to pay for him. He therefore, whenever he thought it reasonable, gave them their priest free, for he liked to encourage devotion among his people, but not, he said, in the army. He would not suffer priests there, for he did not love a devout soldier. He expressed surprise that Henry VIII had not confiscated the tithes when he reformed the Church.

A PLEA FOR BIGAMY.

The conversation often took a wide field, as for instance when discussing the settlement of San

Domingo, he declared that the best way of civilizing the colonies was to allow every man to have two wives, provided they were of different color. He strongly recommended England to make peace with America. He said, "You had better make peace; you will gain more by trading with them than by burning their towns." He spoke with more enthusiasm concerning the cavalry charges of the King of Naples than on any other subject. The article is full of interesting information.

ANECDOTES OF LINCOLN.

IN the January *Century* there is a paper with many readable Lincoln reminiscences, by Noah Brooks, which he calls "Glimpses of Lincoln in War Time." The writer tells of Lincoln's extraordinary fondness for the theatre, and explains that, instead of showing a frivolous side of the President's nature, it was rather a means of rest from his intensely arduous and constant labors, and probably the only rest that could be obtained from the almost eternal clamor of office seekers. Lincoln was wont to sally forth very frequently on foot to pay quiet and unannounced visits to the play, though, of course, his extraordinary physique would not allow him to indulge in these pleasures incognito.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the anecdotes related here are those which concerned the President's really phenomenal memory. Mr. Brooks says: "A notable meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representative in January, 1865, when the United States Christian Commission held its anniversary exercises. Secretary Seward presided and made a delightful address. As an example of Mr. Lincoln's wonderful power of memory, I noticed that a few days after that meeting in the capitol he recalled an entire sentence of Mr. Seward's speech, and, so far as I could remember, without missing a word. This faculty was apparently exercised without the slightest effort on his part. He 'couldn't help remembering,' he was accustomed to say. One would suppose that in the midst of the worries and cares of office his mind would become less retentive of matters not immediately related to the duties of the hour. But this was not the fact. Although the memories of long past events, and words long since read or heard, appeared to be impossible of obliteration, more recently acquired impressions remained just as fixed as the older ones. One of my cousins, John Holmes Goodenow, of Alfred, Maine, was appointed minister to Turkey early in the Lincoln administration, and was taken to the White House, before his departure for his post, to be presented to the President. When Lincoln learned that his visitor was a grandson of John Holmes, one of the first senators from Maine, and a man of note in his day and generation, he immediately began the recitation of a poetical quotation which must have been more than a hundred lines in length. Mr. Holmes, never having met the President, was naturally astonished at this outburst; and as the President went on and on with this long recitation, the suspicion crossed his

mind that Lincoln had suddenly taken leave of his wits. But when the lines had been finished the President said: 'There! that poem was quoted by your grandfather Holmes in a speech which he made in the United States Senate in —' and he named the date and specified the occasion. As John Holmes's term in the Senate ended in 1833, and Lincoln probably was impressed by reading a copy of the speech rather than by hearing it, this feat of memory appears most remarkable. If he had been by any casualty deprived of his sight, his own memory could have supplied him with an ample library."

One of the most fantastic situations in which Mr. Lincoln ever found himself was when a dashing society woman of Washington, on the occasion of the President's visit to the Army of the Potomac, suddenly flew at him and imprinted a bouncing kiss on his picturesque but not very kissable face. The President took the embarrassment of it in good part, and did not envy the lady the box of gloves which she won by her audacity.

THE TRIUMPH OF JAPAN.

THAT observant traveler and scholarly Orientalist, Sir Edwin Arnold, contributes to the January *Chautauquan* an interesting study of the causes which have determined Japan's victory in her present contest with China. Sir Edwin pays a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the Japanese.

"In a word, the picture passing before our eyes of unbroken success on one side and helpless feebleness and failure on the other—which was numerically the stronger—is a lesson for the West as well as the beginning of a new era in the East. It teaches, trumpet-tongued, how nations depend upon the inner national life, as the individual does upon his personal vitality. The system under which China has stagnated was secretly fatal to patriotism, loyalty, faith, manhood, public spirit and private self-respect. In Japan, on the contrary, those virtues, rooted anciently in her soil, have never ceased to blossom and produce the fruit that comes from a real, serious and sensible national unity. In the Chinese journals we read miserable accounts of corruption, defalcation, duties shirked and discipline replaced by terrible cruelty. Take up any Japanese newspaper of the present time and you will find reports of private subscriptions and donations sent in shiploads to the army and navy; the Japanese men eager to share in the maintenance of their flag; the Japanese women volunteering for service in the field hospitals or toiling at home to prepare comforts for their brave countrymen. One town in Ehime prefecture unanimously adjured the use of tea that it might raise funds to send gifts to the regiments in Corea. Another in Fukushima resolved to set aside the drinking of *saki* till the triumph of Japan was complete, the money saved being forwarded to the army. The villagers of Shizuoka went *en masse* to the top of Fuji San to pray for the success of the armies of Japan. In fact the whole land from the emperor to the lowest *ninsoku*, or 'leg-man,' has been consolidated by one great heart-

beat of national effort, and the consequence is that the vast, unwieldy, inarticulate mass of Chinese strength has gone down before the flag of Japan like rice before the harvest knife."

"SHAKESPEARE'S AMERICANISMS."

UNDER this facetious title, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge has a not too chauvenistic paper in the January *Harper's*. At the same time he clears away the ground at once by boldly arguing that there is no such thing nowadays as the "Queen's English!"

THE QUEEN HAS LOST HER GRASP ON "ENGLISH."

"This it is which makes it out of the question to have any fixed standard of English in the narrow sense not uncommon in other languages. It is quite possible to have Tuscan Italian or Castilian Spanish or Parisian French as the standard of correctness, but no one ever heard of 'London English' used in that sense. The reason is simple. These nations have ceased to spread and colonize. They are practically stationary. But English is the language of a conquering, colonizing race, which in the last three centuries has subdued and possessed ancient civilizations and virgin continents alike, and whose speech is now heard in the remotest corners of the earth."

Mr. Lodge takes the point of view that the English language is a marvelously strong and rich one, which must constantly grow, especially under the conditions which have brought it into all parts of the world. New words must be invented, which may be both valuable and necessary, or the old words must be changed with altered conditions.

"It is this last fact which makes it so futile to try to read out of the language and its literature words and phrases merely because they are not used in the island whence people and speech started on their career of conquest. It does not in the least follow, because a word is not used to-day in England, that it is either new or bad. It may be both, as is the case with many words which have never traveled outside the mother country, and with many others which have never been heard in the parent land. On the other hand, it may equally well be neither. The mere fact that a word exists in one place and not in another, of itself proves nothing."

In Mr. Bartlett's dictionary of Americanisms, the use of the word "well" as an interjection is called one of the most marked peculiarities of American speech. We can share Mr. Lodge's delight in the thought that in "Hamlet," Bernardo answers Francisco, "Well, good night." And this interjectional use of the word is so common in Shakespeare that the concordance omits it on account of its constant repetition.

The English, as we all know, prefer most decidedly the word "ill" to the word "sick," which has a more specific meaning with them, and yet Shakespeare makes Helena say, "Sickness is catching." And in "Cymbeline" there is the phrase, "One that is sick o' the gout."

Such cases as these, and more that Mr. Lodge cites, are irrefutable. They will perhaps justify his further claim for the phrase "In the soup," which the most ardent Jingo would at first sight admit the American origin of. "It is singularly like," says Mr. Lodge, "the language of Pompey in 'Measure for Measure,' when he says, 'Troth, sir, she hath eaten up all her beef, and she is herself in the tub.'"

It will be almost as surprising to hear that "flap-jack" as a phrase for griddle cake is undeniably Shakespearian, occurring at least once in "Pericles." Mr. Lodge concludes:

"These few examples from Shakespeare are quite sufficient to show that because a word is used by one branch of the English-speaking people and not by another, it does not therefore follow that the word in question is not both good and ancient. They prove also that words which some persons frown upon and condemn, merely because their own parish does not use them, may have served well the greatest men who ever wrote or spoke the language, and that they have a place and a title which the criticisms upon them can never hope to claim."

CESSATION FROM TARIFF DISCUSSION.

IN concluding a review of our recent tariff legislation in the *Political Science Quarterly*, Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard, files a protest against continued agitation of the subject.

"Apart from the right or wrong, the expediency or in expediency of protective duties, it is certainly to be wished that this particular question should occupy a less prominent place in the minds and in the votes of the American people than it has occupied heretofore. The extent to which the prosperity of the community depends on high import duties has been ludicrously exaggerated by their friends; and the benefits which will accrue from lower duties have been almost as much exaggerated on the other side. A satisfactory solution of the currency difficulties is of more real importance than the modification of the tariff system one way or the other. Even more important is the solution of those great social questions which move more and more into prominence, and which must inevitably command more attention than they have received from legislation and from political parties in the past. The problem of public ownership or public supervision of the means of transportation; the mode in which the great monopoly industries shall be dealt with; the question as to labor, the hours of work, the legal rights and actual doings of labor organizations; the redistribution of taxation by inheritance taxes, by income taxes, by taxes on the unearned increment,—all demand more thoughtful attention than they have received. It may be that the Populist movement, with all its absurdities and extravagances, marks the beginning of a juster attention to such pressing problems. At all events, it is certain that these must eventually push aside issues of comparatively minor importance like the tariff."

THE BALTIMORE PLAN OF CURRENCY REFORM.

SEVERAL articles appear in the magazines this month in support of the proposed currency reform known as the "Baltimore plan," the main features of which have recently received the endorsement of President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, and the present Comptroller, Mr. Eckels. This plan received its name from having been proposed at the last annual convention of the American Association of Bankers on October 11, 1894, by the Clearing House Association of Baltimore, as a body representing the banking interests of that city.

The Plan in Outline.

The "Baltimore plan" is briefly outlined as follows by the editor of the *Engineering Magazine* in an introductory paragraph to two addresses delivered before the recent bankers' convention, which he publishes: "It provides that bond security for national bank notes shall be abolished; that the banks shall be permitted to issue circulating notes up to 50 per cent. of their paid-up capital (and under emergency conditions an additional 25 per cent. may be named); that the notes of failed banks are to be paid out of a 'Guarantee Fund,' created by an annual tax on all national bank notes sufficient to cover such failures; that the government shall have a prior lien upon the assets of each failed bank and upon the liabilities of shareholders, for the purpose of restoring the amount withdrawn from the 'Guarantee Fund' for the redemption of its circulation; and otherwise that the redemption of all national bank notes and the close scrutiny of all national banking affairs shall be carried on by the government as at present." It will be seen that practically the only change proposed is the substitution of a guarantee fund for government bonds as security. From this fund, which, as is specified in the plan, shall be equal to 5 per cent. of the outstanding circulation, the government is to redeem notes of failed banks.

ELASTICITY A REQUISITE.

Mr. Charles C. Homer, who presented to the bankers' convention the plan on behalf of the banks of Baltimore, said in the course of his address, which is published in the *Engineering Magazine*: "We claim no novelty or originality for the plan which our Clearing House Association has delegated me to present to you, and which it hopes may meet with the approval and advocacy of yourselves and of our entire country. Having lived and prospered for thirty years under the influence and blessing of the national banking system, which supplies every requirement except that of elasticity, we have aimed to outline an amendment which would not dwarf its good features, but which would be so broad and so liberal as to invite all State banks to come within its folds.

"Our currency must be supplied by the banks,—not by the government. The banks are the arteries of commerce, feeling instantly the changes of commercial activity. It requires no demonstration or argument to prove that a flexible currency, responsive

to the demands of commerce, can never be obtained so long as the institution issuing the same is required in advance to invest as much money or more in securities. To be elastic, it *must be based upon credit*; and the institution issuing the same must have for its sponsor the necessary government regulation, supervision and examinations."

The Safety Fund Feature.

Ex-Comptroller A. B. Hepburn, who discusses the "Baltimore plan," in the *Forum*, draws from our own experience since the creation of the national banking system, evidence in support of the soundness of the safety fund principle embodied in the proposed plan. "From statistics furnished him by the present Comptroller, he is able to show that an annual tax of two-fifths of 1 per cent. would have been sufficient to meet the cost of our national bank system during the last thirty-one years, and also the redemption of the notes of failed national banks during this period, and is convinced that a 5 per cent. guarantee fund maintained by the banks is ample to protect the government, under the "Baltimore plan," against loss in guaranteeing the redemption of notes.

Mr. Hepburn goes on to say: "The State Bank of Ohio, chartered in 1845, having as many as thirty-six branches, illustrated the safety fund principle. Each branch was liable for the circulation of all, and was required to deposit with the Central Board of Control a 10 per cent. guarantee fund in money or bonds of the State of Ohio or the United States. This bank was very successful and its note-holders suffered no loss.

"The safety-fund principle was proved sound also in the State of New York. A free banking act was passed in 1829. A safety fund of 3 per cent. was provided for the protection of note holders. By a mistake in legislation this fund was made to apply to all liabilities of failed banks, and hence, when the crash came, was utterly inadequate. For twelve years there was no failure. Millard Fillmore, Comptroller of the State, shows in his report that, had this safety fund been limited to the protection of note holders, it would have been ample with several hundred thousand dollars to spare.

"Just such a law as the one proposed by the Baltimore bankers is now in successful operation in the Dominion of Canada, except that the Canadian law allows circulation to the par of unimpaired capital, and the government assumes no responsibility for the redemption of failed banks' notes beyond the application of the 5 per cent. fund. The law has proved eminently successful and satisfactory in Canada. In the light of these facts no one can dispute the safety of the plan.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

"The deposits in national banks are to their capital and surplus as \$2,255,000,000 to \$1,002,000,000. The deposits are more than double the capital and surplus combined, which means that more than two-thirds of the banking business is done upon deposits, and less

than one-third upon the money of the stockholder. The national banks, with over 300,000 stockholders, far from being monopolies, are great co-operative institutions, both as to ownership of stock and deposits. The borrowing season of one industry is offset by the surplus season of another. The extra demand from one section, while marketing its particular staple, is supplied from the surplus money of another section whose crop has been moved or whose special money wants have been supplied. This keeps money moving to and from our distributing money centres. With our present inflexible currency system, there is no alternative. Under the proposed law the banks of locality could increase their note issue whenever the demand for money is active and when the demand ceases such currency would naturally flow back to the banks' vaults, awaiting a renewed demand. This would in a measure save the expense of transporting money to and from money centres and would tend to prevent the congestion of money in our large cities with abnormally low rates and a tendency to speculation; and, on the other hand, it would tend to reduce the high rates for money in rural localities. An elastic currency is indispensable in time of panic. The only elasticity of our present currency system consists in the auxiliary credits.

"Ninety-two per cent. of all the business transacted through banks in the United States is consummated by means of checks, drafts and other forms of credit. Hence, when credit is withheld, a money stringency is easily created. Reliable data show that certified checks, cashiers' checks, certificates of deposit from banks, due bills from individuals and corporations, all in round amounts, intended to pass from hand to hand as money and added to clearing house certificates used in settling bank balances, were utilized to the extent of more than \$100,000,000 during the recent currency famine. This illustrates the defect in our currency law, for which the Baltimore bankers have suggested the remedy. Under their proposed law, the banks would have met the situation with an increased issue of notes.

"Another objection is that note-holders will have a prior lien upon the assets of a failed bank. So they have now by the National Bank act. Nearly all our State laws contain the same provision. The prior claim of note-holders has long been recognized in Great Britain. It is a well-settled principle of currency legislation, and was well settled long prior to the passage of the National Bank act. It gives note-holders an advantage over depositors, says the critic. He is entitled to it. Currency is the ingredient that assimilates all business transactions, reduces all barter to a common unit, and permits set-off and payment of balances. The claim of a depositor is wholly a private contract, and rests upon an entirely different basis. No man deposits money in a bank because the government has given it a charter, but because of the standing of the bank.

"As to the objection that banks would be organized in remote places solely for the purpose of issuing circulation,—remember that all circulation is issued

by the Comptroller, who would enforce wholesome restrictions. All provisions of the National Bank act as to payment of capital in cash, verified reports, and expert examinations, would still apply. The Comptroller has power to withhold a charter if the character of the incorporators, the locality, or any good reason convinces him that good banking is not the purpose of the organization.

"It is a recognized duty of the government to supply its citizens with money which possesses debt-paying power, which when tendered by a debtor to a creditor must be accepted as extinguishing the debt. The constitution reserves to Congress the sole power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and with the coining of gold and silver, I think, the government's money function should end. Our own experience and the experience of other nations prove the wisdom of leaving the issue of auxiliary currency, paper money which does not possess legal-tender quality, under proper regulations, to the banks. Our government's credit would not then be measured by its gold reserve. The national bank note exemplifies the true principle of paper money, and, relieved from the unreasonable restrictions and given the elasticity embodied in the safety-fund principle, I believe it will prove a boon to our commercial interests, and relieve us from vexatious and injurious currency agitation."

Mr. Bradford Rhodes' Endorsement.

Mr. Bradford Rhodes, editor of the *Journal of Banking*, gives the "Baltimore plan" his unqualified endorsement. In the current number of his *Journal* he says: "The plan is most conservative, and exhibits careful regard for some of the prejudices which its practical introduction will be sure to encounter. It is of great importance to have the American Bankers' Association recognize and recommend a course of financial reformation founded on sound principles, and the principles on which this is founded have all of them been submitted to the test of successful experience. In fact it embodies and combines the results obtained at two different periods of the history of banking in the United States with the results of banking methods tried with success in Canada and in Germany.

"The two periods of banking in the United States referred to are, first, the period of the New York safety fund banking from 1829 to 1860, and the period of national banking from 1863 to the present time.

"The Canadian banking system, though in some respects under conditions that cannot prevail in the United States, indicates the possibility of the safety of a bank note circulation based on bank credit without special security, and the experience of the system of banking in the German empire has proved the utility of a heavily taxed emergency circulation. For years the *Journal* has called the attention of the public to the value of the features combined in the 'Baltimore plan,' and has carefully elucidated the principles underlying each one of them, and has moreover

pointed out the times and circumstances under which each one of them has been successfully tried. The 'Baltimore plan' is in itself, therefore, all that can be desired. It contemplates the retention of all that is advantageous in the national banking laws, and endeavors to so improve them in respect to the note-issuing function that the objections to the non-elasticity of the present national bank note currency will be removed. It also makes provision for the participation of State banks in the work of furnishing a currency, either by the inducements offered to these institutions to become national banks or by permitting them to issue currency as State banks if willing to submit to the supervision of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency."

While thus approving of the plan, Mr. Rhodes finds two difficulties in the way of its being successfully put into operation. "First, the difficulty of obtaining the favorable action of Congress. To overcome this difficulty the American Bankers' Association has appointed a distinguished committee to present the plan for the consideration of Congress and to press its adoption. If this committee shall wait upon the Banking and Currency Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, and merely present the plan, we fear but little will be accomplished. The financial cranks, the fiat money and silver dollar advocates, much exceed the sound bank money men in the virtue of practical effort and perseverance therein. The bankers' association should establish an office in Washington properly equipped for bringing all legitimate influences to bear on Congressmen throughout the entire session. The distinguished committee cannot spend all its time in that city. Some one should be in charge of this office who can carefully watch the course of legislation and point out to the committee the times and seasons to bring their arguments to the attention of Congress. The plan itself should be open to much change and modification of details, which might under proper management gain votes for it, while the important principles might all be retained.

"The second difficulty is that even if Congress should be induced to adopt the 'Baltimore plan,' it will not have a fair field in which it can be submitted to a practical test so long as there remains outstanding the present enormous volume of inelastic government notes, legal tender and Treasury notes and silver certificates. To put so good a plan in operation in so poor a field would be a triumph for all the enemies of a bank note currency. The currency under the 'Baltimore plan' would we fear show but little if any more elasticity than the present national bank note currency, when brought in contact with the present excessive government issues. Some preliminary steps are necessary, therefore, before the 'Baltimore plan' should be introduced, even if Congress were willing to take up its consideration. The distinguished bankers who evolved the 'Baltimore plan' will after further consideration see the necessity of going into further details such as are here briefly outlined."

The Views of Comptroller Eckels.

Comptroller James H. Eckels, in the *North American Review*, concludes an article on our experiments in financial legislation as follows: "It would seem that some plan ought to be devised whereby both the Treasury Department and the business interests of the country will not be constantly in jeopardy through such laws as the Sherman Silver act and kindred legislation. The perplexities under existing conditions could not be more succinctly or more admirably stated than in the language of the Secretary of the Treasury, who in the report referred to says:

"While the laws have imposed upon the Treasury Department all the duties and responsibilities of a bank of issue and to a certain extent the functions of a bank of deposit, they have not conferred upon the Secretary any part of the discretionary powers usually possessed by the executive head of institutions engaged in conducting this character of financial business. He is bound by mandatory or prohibitory provisions in the statutes to do or not to do certain things, without regard to the circumstances which may exist at the time he is required to act, and thus he is allowed no opportunity to take advantage of changes in the situation favorable to the interest of the government or to protect its interest from injury when threatened by adverse events or influences. He can neither negotiate temporary loans to meet casual deficiencies nor retire and cancel notes of the government without substituting other currency for them, when the revenues are redundant or the circulation excessive, nor can he resort, except to a very limited extent, to any of the expedients which in his judgment may be absolutely necessary to prevent injurious disturbances in the financial situation.'

"It seems incredible that such an indictment could be presented and justified by the absolute facts against that which we term the currency system of this country. In the light of it the wonder is not that we have suffered so much financial disaster during the years of its construction, but that we have suffered so little. It is not at all surprising that each morning the first inquiry that addresses itself to the business man of the country, anxious to satisfy himself as to business conditions, is: Have a thousand dollars of gold come into the Treasury, or have a thousand dollars of gold gone out of the Treasury? No one can overestimate the detrimental influence upon the country's prosperity which such uncertainty breeds. It is an uncertainty which calls a halt upon every new undertaking and blocks every avenue of trade in which a busy people are engaged. It will continue to work injury to the people's interest until present conditions are completely changed and the source of the evil completely done away with. It may be delayed and its immediate effects for harm lessened by issuing bonds and the enactment of temporary measures of relief; but until the whole currency and banking system of the country is formulated into one harmonious plan in which each part shall be absolutely sound in principle, and the embodiment of monetary science, there can be no hope of undisturbed and substantial prosperity to all classes of the American people."

Some Objections.

Mr. George Gunton, in his *Social Economist*, brings forth a number of objections to the "Baltimore plan."

In advising that the greenback notes be retired, without showing how this is to be done, the plan may be assumed to mean that they shall be paid off by the government issuing coin in their stead. But how is this to be accomplished, inquires Mr. Gunton, when the government has no coin in the Treasury with which to pay off the \$267,000,000 in greenbacks now in circulation? And, furthermore, he declares that to retire the greenbacks by paying them off and burning them, as was attempted by Secretary McCulloch in 1867, would bring about a sharp contraction of the currency and, as a result, a monetary crisis.

WHAT THE BANKS SHOULD DO.

As a means of avoiding contraction from the retirement of the greenbacks, Mr. Gunton suggests that "the banks of the country *en masse*, should in their associated strength assume the task of redeeming the greenbacks, and issuing their own notes in place of them—a plan which the banks could well afford, since the notes they would issue would be their own costless notes, and the coin with which they would purchase the greenbacks for retirement is now in their vaults and would return to them on deposit as soon as the purchase had been made."

In further criticism of the proposed plan Mr. Gunton says: "The 'Baltimore plan' does not provide of what the 'paid-up capital' shall consist, nor in what securities it shall be invested, nor who shall pass upon its value. The 'corporation-forming' community know pretty well what 'paid-up capital' means. It means whatever trash the promoters of a corporation may choose to pay the cash for, which they have borrowed for an hour from the nearest source to pay with, and which they promptly return to its owners as soon as the payment has been made. It may mean mortgages on Seminole swamp lands assessed at \$1,000 a front foot, or titles to mountain or desert wastes, or corporate shares in worthless enterprises. Of course the originators of the Baltimore plan will say, 'It is not our business to present a scheme which will be proof against perjury.' But perjury is just the weapon that a good banking scheme should be proof against."

INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION.

"A bank whose notes are daily subjected to the test of coin redemption, is protected as to its notes by a system in which perjury can have no share. So is a bank which deposits government bonds to a value exceeding by 10 per cent. the notes it issues. But a bank which enjoys an interim, while stepping out of one of these systems into the other, in which it is amenable to neither test in an effective manner, is in the air."

"Nor can any tax of 1 or 2 per cent. upon the total volume of a circulation which is permitted to be issued without the effective test of either bond security or coin redemption, amount to a guarantee fund for the redemption of the whole. As well expect a tax of 1 per cent. on the value of goods stolen to constitute a guarantee fund for the reimbursement of owners. Such a guarantee fund would apply in Canada, or among the provincial banks of England, where coin redemption indisposes to inflation. It would suffice under the bond security system. But where neither is in vogue it would have no application. The 'Baltimore plan' has the merit of stating correctly a need of our currency system. It needs elasticity. It lacks the merit of prescribing adequately for that need. Elasticity cannot be separated from coin redemption. To the achievement of coin redemption its prescription does not even profess to relate."

THE ISSUE OF TREASURY BONDS.

COMMENTING in his *Social Economist* upon the proposal, since carried into effect, to sell fifty more millions of government bonds, Mr. George Gunton points out that this means of replenishing the Treasury is uncovering a weakness in our financial condition greater than had been suspected: "The government appears to be discovering for the first time the evils, indeed the imminent national bankruptcy, which threaten it so long as the United States Treasury is the sole debtor, in a nation of sixty-two millions of people, that can be asked for gold on its demand obligations. All the banks can make the government their 'buffer' under the Legal Tender act by paying in greenbacks. All depositors can, under the Legal Tender act, call upon their banks for the greenbacks. Holding either greenbacks or 'Sherman notes' they can present them at the Treasury and demand gold for them. This same gold they can tender to the Treasury in payment of their subscriptions to the fifty-million loan put forth ostensibly to replenish the Treasury with gold. In short, the purchasers of the bonds can draw out at the Treasury 'spigot' the whole fifty millions of gold which they pour in at the Treasury 'bung,' get 2½ per cent. per annum for loaning to the government exactly the \$61,500,000 in gold now in the Treasury and not increase the stock of gold in the Treasury by a dollar."

"Never in all the history of national finance, not even in any of the old sinking-fund plans of paying off the principal of a large debt out of the savings to be made from interest derived from investing small portions of that same debt, nor in any of the famous financial hocus pocuses and bubbles of the South Sea and Mississippi era, was there ever devised a scheme so thin as that of keeping gold in the Federal Treasury by means of a sale of bonds when every purchaser of the bonds is entitled by law to draw gold from the Treasury itself to purchase the bonds with."

CONSULAR REFORM.

A DEFINITE plan for the reorganization of our consular service is outlined in the *North American Review* for December by Mr. Henry White, ex-Secretary of the U. S. Embassy at London. The following paragraphs embody Mr. White's principal suggestions:

"I would suggest that our service should consist of consuls-general, consuls (of two or three classes), and vice-consuls, the number of officials in each grade to be determined by Congress, and the unmeaning designation of vice or deputy consul-general abolished: consular agents and consuls permitted to engage in business to be only retained (not as a portion of the regular service) where absolutely necessary, and with a view to their abolition at as early a date as may be practicable.

EXAMINATIONS.

"Those seeking admission to the service after a certain date (to be fixed by Congress) should be compelled to pass an examination in, 1, the English language; 2, arithmetic; 3, commercial law, and, 4, one or two foreign languages, either French, German, or Spanish (with a view to our interests in South America) to be compulsory, and the examination therein rigid. Successful candidates should be appointed vice-consuls.

"Each original appointment as vice-consul and each subsequent promotion must be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as provided by the Constitution; but the assignment to posts of those appointed should, so long as no increase of rank takes place, be left to the Secretary of State. I can see nothing in the Constitution to compel the President to assign consuls to particular posts at the moment of their appointment, and there is no more sense in his doing so than there would be in his giving a captain in the navy the command of a ship or an admiral that of a squadron at the moment of his promotion.

REFORM BY DEGREES.

"The only foundation upon which a reorganization such as I have suggested can be based with any hope of success is the Consular Service as existing at the time the same goes into effect; all vacancies after a certain date to be filled under the new system, and no removals to take place after the same date, save for causes to be determined by a board of officials, and which should, in each case, be communicated to Congress. . . .

"It is only by a gradual process of improvement in the existing services, and not by the sudden creation of new ones through parliamentary action or otherwise, that those in Europe, to which I have referred, have attained their present degree of efficiency; and it is only by a process somewhat similar that ours can be made to produce the results which the people of this country have a right to expect, and which, I believe, it is their intention shortly to obtain."

OUR NEW NAVY.

TO *Cassier's Magazine* Mr. Lewis Nixon, naval constructor at Cramps' shipyards, contributes a short history of the development of our new navy. We abstract as follows the main facts:

"The absence of effective vessels from the United States Navy first began to attract public attention about the beginning of the Forty-fifth Congress, in 1879, and the Naval Committees of that Congress and of the Forty-sixth Congress investigated the condition of both American and foreign navies and reported in favor of new men of war. Previous to the assembling of the Forty-seventh Congress, the Hon. J. H. Hunt, Secretary of the United States Navy, organized a board, with instructions to report upon the number of vessels needed, together with their cost, size, displacement, armament, machinery and equipment. This report was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, but none of the vessels recommended were built. It was used, however, as a basis of operation by the Forty-seventh Congress, which, in an act, provided for the completion of the double-turreted monitors and authorized the construction of a 6,000-ton cruiser. Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, then Secretary of the Navy, found the authorization for the cruiser so vague that he would not begin it. A second session of this Congress passed a definite bill, authorizing the construction of four ships and appropriating \$1,300,000 to begin them. This was the beginning of our new navy.

"Mr. Whitney, who succeeded Mr. Chandler as Secretary of the Navy, brought about a continuous naval policy and domesticated armor and gun making and other industries that were necessary to make the government self-contained in shipbuilding, and made it possible to replace the wooden ships by powerful steel protected cruisers.

"General Tracy, by his strong advocacy, brought the battle ship and the first-class cruiser to the front, introduced Harveyized nickel-steel armor and gave the United States a war navy.

"Secretary Herbert, who had aided in all the above as member and chairman of the Naval Committee of the American House of Representatives, finds himself with many of the plans of his predecessors matured; and all the great problems in connection with financing, manning, coaling and handling our growing fleet before him, together with the necessity of constantly adding to the number of ships already in existence."

Mr. Nixon in conclusion gives a classified list of the forty-five ships constituting our new navy, now in commission, or actually under construction: "Twelve gunboats, *Petrel, Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Machias, Castine, Penguin, Albatross, Porpoise, Detroit, Montgomery* and *Marblehead*; ten protected cruisers, *Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Charleston, Baltimore, Newark, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Raleigh, Cincinnati*; three first-class protected cruisers, *Columbia, Minneapolis* and *Olympia*; three armored cruisers, *New York, Brooklyn* and *Maine*:"

five battle ships, *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, *Iowa* and *Texas*; six monitors, *Puritan*, *Miantonomoh*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, *Monterey* and *Monadnock*; four special types, *Dolphin*, *Vesuvius*, *Katahdin* and *Bancroft*; two first-class torpedo boats, *Cushing* and *Ericsson*. The total displacement of all these vessels is 180,478 tons. They carry ninety 4-inch, sixty-eight 5-inch, one hundred and twenty-six 6-inch, sixty-six 8-inch, twenty-two 10-inch, twelve 12-inch and twelve 13-inch rifles, making three hundred and ninety-six guns in all. In addition to these they carry five hundred and fifty small rapid-firing guns and three 15-inch dynamite guns."

IS THE WEST DISCONTENTED?

AN interesting study of the "contented classes" or shall we say "masses"—of our great West, particularly of Nebraska, is contributed to the *Forum* by Chancellor Canfield of the Nebraska State University. "Local color" is the prime quality, we should say, of Chancellor Canfield's article. It is impossible to reproduce here the instances cited from real life in Nebraska to prove the writer's contention that "the plain people" of the West are, as a rule, content with their lot. We give his conclusion, based on personal conversations and correspondence with hundreds of men and women of all callings and conditions.

"There is some discontent within the limits of Nebraska. In a new State, and especially in a rich State like our own, where all natural resources seem to be within the easy grasp of each and all, there have been great opportunities for acquiring a competence and even wealth. In most of these Western States money-getting has been easy. In the pursuit of wealth, some, by reason of extraordinary diligence, extraordinary shrewdness, or good fortune, have been more successful than others. With the unsuccessful, even though they have done more than fairly well, the sense of not being as far along in the race as those with whom they made the start is irritating. The rapid rise in values has unquestionably unsettled many men and made them discontented with conditions which we all know to be more nearly normal. The tenth commandment is undoubtedly often and badly shattered in Nebraska; but I fancy we are neither the only sinners nor the chief of sinners in this respect. Our people do not always wait to be deprived of necessities before they complain, but are apt to speak, and speak sharply, if what may be termed the lavishness of supply is lessened. Men here, as elsewhere, are in haste to get rich; not simply to secure a competence. With many others the present complaining is hereditary, and comes to them with their New England blood. Most well-organized, normal New Englanders are always 'on the road to the poor house.' The only difference between New England and Nebraska seems to be that, whereas in the former people go cheerfully and willingly and seem rather to enjoy the prospect (they rarely get there, of course,—those who are always talking

about it never do), their descendants in Nebraska, with the same prospect in view and entertaining it just as sincerely as do their ancestors (which is not sincerely at all), grow rebellious at the very thought. With all this, however, it is quite a difficult task to avoid making out a case for contentment in one's own locality when the existing facts and conditions are studied carefully and in detail. Suffering, deprivation and discontent are much like the ague,—'over in the next township'; and it is not at all unusual to find an audience applauding a speaker who tells them they are pauperized, when very few men in the audience would part with their possessions short of a sum represented by a big unit and three ciphers.

"The discontent which really does exist, however, to any great extent and with any great power, is not so much discontent with one's individual lot as with the existing order of things. In our haste to build an empire in a night, we have not always guarded carefully the interests of all the people. We have only ourselves to blame for this, and part of our present ill-humor comes from a secret consciousness of this fact. Much, if not all, legal inequality might have been prevented by wise forethought and unselfish action on our part. It would sometimes seem as though our children could not possibly govern themselves any worse than we have governed ourselves, and that if they do not vastly improve in all methods of public administration they will suffer more than we do.

"Out of such bitter experiences, however, and out of this kind of rational discontent are evolved all human improvement and all advancement of the race. This kind of discontent seems to have naturally and properly become a powerful factor in American public life. But as for ourselves and our neighbors as individuals, and in our own individual and private interests and affairs, it is safe to say that 95 per cent. of the people of this State fall easily under any thoughtful definition of the expression 'contented classes.'"

THE RAILROAD STRIKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SOME of the peculiar phases of the great strike of last summer on the California railroads are discussed by Prof. Thomas R. Bacon, of the University of that State, in the *Yale Review*. That the strike had certain features in California which it did not have elsewhere in the country was due, says Professor Bacon, to the Southern Pacific's monopoly of transportation throughout most of the State, and to the condition of public feeling toward the company.

"The Southern Pacific Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Kentucky, controls all the railroads in the State, north of the Tehachapi pass. A glance at the map shows that this includes the whole State, with the exception of that comparatively small part which is commonly known as Southern California. The only exception to this general statement is found in the case of some small local roads, which open up some agricultural and mining

regions. It is impossible to get out of Northern California by rail, except by passing over the lines of the Southern Pacific. This corporation does not own a single foot of real estate, but leases the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Central Pacific Railroad, the California and Oregon Railroad, and their various branches and adjuncts. A tie-up of the Southern Pacific lines means, therefore, the paralysis of all railroad traffic through this immense territory."

PEOPLE VS. RAILROAD.

The damage to business interests in the State caused by the strike was immense; farmers were left with their fruit rotting on the ground; thousands of men were kept from their daily work; manufacturers were threatened with ruin. Nevertheless, Professor Bacon affirms that sympathy with the strikers was general, even among the people most injured. The reason for this state of feeling he finds in the "unanimous hatred of the people of California toward the Southern Pacific Company."

"According to common report, the Southern Pacific runs political conventions, influences elections, controls legislatures, owns railroad commissioners, and frustrates justice. It is the arbiter of trade, fixes the prices of most commodities, determines who (if any) shall prosper and who shall go to the wall, dictates the waxing and waning of prosperity in every community within its grasp. It pursues individuals with petty spite, from which great corporations are supposed to be free. Its policy seems still to be that which has been pursued in the past of wrecking railroad corporations for the benefit of those who control them. Some of these charges are proved, more of them are known to be true, all of them are believed. There are no indications that the company has learned anything from recent events. Indeed, there is evidence that it regards the suppression of the late disorder as a corporate triumph, and that it is free to be just as mean, just as unscrupulous, just as oppressive as ever, and that it is going to try to be meaner, more unscrupulous and more oppressive than before, if it is possible to be so. Perhaps what I have said will partly explain why California sympathized with the strike. Such sympathy was unreasoning, but it was human."

THE GROWTH OF STREET RAILWAYS IN 1894.

IN a review of the year's progress which appears in the *Street Railway Review*, the fact is brought out that the business has been only slightly retarded by the financial depression, which has had the useful effect of preventing the building of many non-paying roads. The tendency to place fictitious values on electric railway properties having been partially checked, the industry is now on a sounder basis than ever before, in the opinion of the writer. In round numbers there are about ten thousand miles of electric road and about twenty thousand electric motor cars in present use. During the year many improvements were introduced in the details of construction, and everything used in street railway work, especially

track and overhead line, is more substantially built, as a result of past experience.

"Previous to this year the manufacture of electric railway apparatus occupied a peculiar position among the other industries of the country. The profits relative to the factory cost of apparatus were enormous and the ordinary laws of competition in trade did not seem to apply here. At the same time, it may be said in explanation that the amounts spent in experimenting and in making sales were also enormous. Why this condition of affairs existed for so long a time under competition is difficult to explain. However, it was not until the latter part of 1893 that this state of the business began to change, and 1894 has seen a grand crash of prices that has entirely removed the basis upon which the manufacture of electrical appliances formerly rested. Electric railway appliances are now made and sold in very much the same way that other standard articles of manufacture are sold. That is, there is the closest competition and everything is figured on a small margin of profit. In fact, it is said that many contracts are now being taken at a loss. During 1894, prices on railway motors have been cut in two, and while other apparatus has not taken so serious a drop, the reduction is below what would have been thought possible last year. How long prices will continue at their present low ebb it is impossible to say, but it is certain that they will never go back to where they were before the cut throat competition of the panic forced them down.

IMPROVED EQUIPMENT.

"One important move made this year by railway motor makers was the lightening of the equipment by using cast steel or something closely allied to it, in place of cast iron. The movement was begun in 1893, by the appearance of the General Electric 800 motor. Early in this year the Westinghouse No. 12 appeared, closely followed by the Walker motor. Both of these are light motors and have, in addition to the improvement of decreased weight, devices for suspending the motor by springs and relieving the axle of its dead weight. About the middle of the year the Card and Steel motors were announced as on the market.

"The most revolutionizing change in the electric railway field this year has been the increasing use of generators directly connected to engines. They were introduced to the public at the World's Fair and the number installed this year has exceeded the expectations of the most enthusiastic advocate of that type of apparatus. They are growing so in popularity that it looks at present as if it would not be many years before they are used on all new work. Not only are they being built in the large sizes, but in the smaller units. The largest railway power plants in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago are being supplied with them. One company has this year built and installed thirty-six thousand nine hundred horsepower of these generators and is building twenty thousand horse-power more.

"The electric welding of the joints on many miles of street railroad track has been a prominent feature of the year's work. The Johnson Company opened up the season by welding three and a half miles of straight double track at St. Louis. Some track was welded at Boston in '93 but about 10 per cent. of the joints broke near the weld. The method of welding was then radically changed and the work done in 1894 may be said to stand by itself as an important experiment, the results of which we will know ere many days of '95 have passed. On the Nassau Railroad of Brooklyn, thirty-two miles of track have been welded. The Cleveland Electric Railway and the West End Street Railway, of Boston, have also been favored with visits by the Johnson welding cars this year.

"A notable addition to the list of practical railway appliances is the Sperry electric brake. The inventor has been working on this brake for many years, but it has not been put forward for commercial use until this year. This brake has probably attracted more attention than any other single electric railway device brought out this year because it is such a radical departure from any previous commercial braking apparatus. The interest was not lessened by the fact that Mr. Sperry waited until the brake was an assured commercial success before announcing his work to the technical world.

THE CONDUIT SYSTEM.

"About October 15 work was begun on a section of conduit electric road for the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York, by the General Electric Company. This is notable as being the first electric conduit road to be built for commercial operation by any large American electrical manufacturing concern. The principal manufacturing companies have in times past been too careful of their reputations to get tangled up in any underground conduit roads except in their own experimental yards. Although the New York conduit has the best prospects of success of any system yet laid, there is no probability that such a success will create the revolution in electric railway practice that some expect, as its cost is enormous, being greater per mile of track than that of the cable system. This being the case, its use will be limited by commercial considerations to very heavy traffic, such as is served by the cable, and hence it will never come into very extensive use, though it may serve a limited field.

"The three-wire system has been operating for several years on two or three roads of the country. The results were first publicly announced this year through the columns of the *Review* and considerable interest aroused.

CONSTRUCTION IN GREAT CITIES.

"The year has been one of great activity in electric railway construction in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago. Brooklyn has been putting the finishing touches on its extensive systems. Philadelphia has undergone a great transformation, which was begun

last year and is yet to be finished. The general upheaval of Chicago horse lines did not begin until half of '94 was gone, but taken altogether it is probably safe to say that the work of changing over is now about half accomplished. However, this does not mean that half the electric lines are opened for traffic.

ROBBER-PROOF EXPRESS CARS.

WRITING in the *North American Review* on the subject, "Brigandage on Our Railroads," Hon. Wade Hampton suggests ways of making our express cars robber-proof.

"If," he says, "every car had, in addition to its ordinary door, an independent one made of strong iron grating, which could remain closed should the outer door be broken in, any robber making an attack would be confronted with a serious obstacle in the shape of the iron door, should they succeed in forcing the outer one. Let every express company place one brave, determined man, in addition to the ordinary messenger, who should be of the same character, in the car, and let each be armed with a repeating shotgun, each carrying seven rounds of buckshot cartridges. Two brave men armed in this way would be a match for four times their number of men who, like these train robbers, are generally cowards. Should an attack be made on any express car, and the outer door be broken in, the first man showing himself in front of the iron grating could be shot down, while the men inside could be behind cover. A few such receptions to train robbers would bring the business into disrepute, and any of the perpetrators who would be killed would, in the judgment of all law-abiding citizens, have met a fate they richly deserved. There would be no difficulty in securing the services of proper messengers, and no more formidable firearms can be placed in the hands of such men than the weapon I have mentioned, for its seven loads can be discharged in a few seconds. This is the mere outline of a plan to protect trains, and perhaps modifications of it can be made judiciously; but I feel assured that by a comparatively moderate outlay the express companies could make their cars almost, if not quite, unassailable."

A NEW USE FOR DOGS.

In addition to these means of protection, ex-Senator Hampton suggests the use of dogs trained to follow men. He corrects a misapprehension prevalent throughout the North that the dogs employed for such purposes are bloodhounds. He denies that there are a half-dozen bloodhounds in the United States, or that any have ever been used in the pursuit of fugitives except in the fable of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The dogs used, he tells us, are ordinary fox hounds, that will follow a trail, but will not attack the fugitive. They only indicate his route of flight so that parties following on horseback can come up with him. Most of the penitentiaries in the South keep these dogs, as do the managers of convict farms and camps.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

AN interesting account of the engineering enterprise which has resulted in the great waterway connecting Manchester with the Irish Sea is contributed to the *Yale Review* by Mr. Edward Porritt. As the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has heretofore described the canal, we confine our extracts from Mr. Porritt's article to his comments on the present financial prospects of the undertaking, which are not hope-inspiring.

"Since it became possible to form an estimate of the traffic, the position of the canal has been causing some anxiety in Manchester. The waterway is capable of receiving steamers of a size and class which includes nineteen-twentieths of the steam tonnage of the world; sailing craft of almost any size can be towed up and down the canal with only the slight inconvenience which attends the lowering of top-masts: and, so far as navigation is concerned, there is nothing to stand in the way of its use. But while all this is so, the immense inward and outward traffic which in the eighties its enthusiastic and sanguine promoters conceived as waiting for the canal is as yet nowhere in sight. This present comparative lack of traffic, taken in conjunction with the fact that the canal has cost at least one-third more than was expected, and that the charges for maintenance, especially for dredging, are likely to be much higher than was anticipated, form the ground for the uneasiness in Manchester. The shareholders have long ago given up any hope of immediate return. Their uneasiness is at an end. The anxiety has transferred itself to the rate payers of Manchester, who, if the Canal Company defaults, will have to meet the interest due on the city bonds. Sir John Harwood has declared in the City Chamber and elsewhere that default is inevitable, and that, as a consequence, the citizens will have to pay a canal rate which he estimates cannot amount to less than 1 shilling and 8 pence in the pound on the ratable value of all property in the city limits.

"The friends of the canal insist that Sir John Harwood has taken too gloomy a view of the outlook; and they are now doing all they can to prove that he is wrong in his opinions and his estimates. Every day for months past there have been columns of discussion in the Manchester press, the burden of which has been, 'What can be done to increase the oversea traffic of the canal?' Between 1880 and 1885 the cry was, 'The trade is here, let us make the canal.' In 1894 it is, 'The Canal is here, where is the trade?' . . . In no sense was the Canal embarked upon as a philanthropic scheme. Its practical municipalization is the outcome of a series of accidents, and the conditions under which this municipalization was brought about will not allow the Canal a fair chance as a municipal enterprise. There was perhaps a tinge of philanthropy and of civic pride in the action of Manchester in coming to the aid of the Canal in 1891; for had Manchester desired to make the best possible bargain from a commercial point of view, it would have allowed the Canal Company to have gone into bankruptcy, and

then have made an offer for the uncompleted works. Under such an arrangement it might have freed the undertaking from some of the onerous obligations with which it is now encumbered."

THE NEW CZAR.

IN the *Freie Bühne* or *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* for November, a Russian writes a brief character sketch of the new Czar, Nicholas II, which we condense as follows:

He was born in 1868, and his father wished him to be educated as a national Russian, and therefore engaged only Russian tutors. The military governor, General Bagdanowitsch, seems to have exercised the greatest influence over the future Czar. When Alexander himself was young, he had foreign tutors, who kept the outside world informed of his character and the progress he was making. With Nicholas that has not been the case. The Russian tutors were expected to exercise much discretion in this matter, therefore the world does not know what to expect from the new ruler.

It is unfortunate that the two most powerful empires of Europe are governed by young rulers, neither of whom has ever witnessed a battle. The young Czar has not inherited the seriousness which was so characteristic of his father; rather he has the nervous, irritable temperament of his mother.

In his youth he was delicate, but the first time he attended a court ball was in 1886, and on this occasion he engaged the daughter of a general for a waltz and danced so long with her that the young lady almost fainted. When he conducted her to her seat he remarked quite loud: "I beg your pardon for tiring you so, but I wanted to prove that Russia has a Crown Prince who is capable of living, and was not so delicate as he was made out to be." Since that time nothing more has been heard of his delicate constitution.

On the other hand, when a few years ago Pan-slavist feeling ran high, it was undoubtedly true that both the present Czar and his brother were in close connection with the movement, and Nicholas was sent away for the usual spell of travel.

It is quite inconceivable how the German papers can say the new Czar will be more friendly to Germany than his father was. Equally stupid are the utterances about his English sympathies. In his earliest childhood he was certainly much attached to an old English governess who used to give him Scott's novels to read. As to his German sympathies, it should be remembered that he was most tenderly brought up by the most anti-German of mothers, and it is not likely that his German bride will make any serious difference to his feelings toward Germany.

Alexander III's children have always had the example of a happy married life before their eyes, and they have learnt to love their parents as other children do in plain, pious homes. The Czar has already shown that the fifth commandment is sacred to him, and, in consequence of this, some are hopeful that he will be influenced in all his actions by the memory of his father.

"THE LOVELIEST QUEEN IN EUROPE."

A Character Sketch of the Queen of Italy.

IN the *Woman at Home* Mr. Arthur Warren publishes a copiously illustrated sketch of the Queen of Italy. It begins thus:

"Marguerite of Savoy, Queen of Italy, walks before breakfast in the palace gardens and gathers a bunch of flowers for the study table of her lord the king. If the weather be wet, or the season winter, she goes to the conservatory for the nosegay. Often in the afternoons she enters the glass veranda which opens upon the King's study at the Quirinal, and there she tends the blossoms and plants which His Majesty is fond of cultivating. In the north, at her country villa in Monza, Queen Marguerite spends much of her time in the royal gardens. So much does she love flowers, that she says, 'Indeed, I can never have enough of them!' Her favorites are carnations, violets, lilies of the valley, and the dark red velvet rose. And the violet is her favorite perfume.

"Marguerite of Savoy is the loveliest of the queens of Europe. She is not only the best looking queen, but she is the best educated one in Europe. She knows English, French, German, Spanish and Latin thoroughly, and she speaks them as fluently as she does her own Italian. She is a good Greek scholar. She is not only acquainted, but she is familiar with the masterpieces of European literature; she quotes Petrarch, Dante and Goethe, and she is so fond of Shakespeare that she has written for her own amusement a little work on his heroines."

A ROYAL MOUNTAINEER.

The article is full of details as to the Queen's amusements and mode of life. The writer says: "In Rome she is the Queen; at Monza she is the country gentlewoman; in the Alps she is a daring mountain climber. She has that absolute indifference to all risk and danger which characterizes the members of the house of Savoy. On the mountains she will lead where few care to follow—over glaciers, to the verge of precipices, on narrow, dizzy paths and treacherous ledges. She does not care for hunting, fishing, racing; mountain-climbing is her favorite sport. At Monza, too, horticulture is something more than a hobby with her. The gardeners say that she understands flowers and their cultivation as thoroughly as if she had made this the sole business of her life. There are flower beds at Monza which she permits no one but herself to cultivate during the period of residence there. She works in her garden every morning and then she has it literally to herself, for all the members of the household, without exception, are excluded."

A ROYAL DAY'S WORK.

The following is Mr. Warren's account of the Queen's work-a-day life: "Before noon she has finished her correspondence, and then, until the luncheon hour, she is engaged in some of the special labor

which she has cheerfully taken upon herself. She receives the directors of charitable institutions; the committee of some working women's guild; she considers a project for organizing an industrial or art exhibition; she receives deputations from undertakings which seek royal patronage; she discusses some new scheme of philanthropy; she encourages art in all forms and assists women's work; she visits hospitals, asylums, orphanages, bazaars; she lends her presence, or her help, to any important organization which seems to her to be designed for the welfare of humanity. So in the afternoon she makes her visits through the studios, the charitable institutions and the rest. But, for all that, she contrives to get time for her own pleasures; a private audience for distinguished persons; a little reception for her personal friends; and then, about half-past four, she goes for a drive through the city to some public park.

"The Queen goes back to the Quirinal from her drive in the grounds of the Villa Borghese, and she proceeds to the King's study, where she sits for an hour with her husband. She reads to him, or talks with him, or plays, perhaps, on one of the musical instruments with which she is an expert performer—the piano, the mandolin, the lute or the lyre. The King and Queen make it a point that nothing shall interfere with this hour which they spend together before dinner. The dinner is served at seven, and the party is usually a small one, comprising their Majesties, the Prince of Naples when he is in town, the Marchesa Villamarina, a gentleman in waiting, and a guest or two."

LORD SALISBURY ON THE PRIME MINISTER.

THE *National Review* enjoys the distinction this month of an article by the Marquis of Salisbury. He furnishes a sardonic criticism of "Lord Rosebery's plan" of procedure against the House of Lords, a criticism less slashing but more searching than some of the writer's recent platform utterances. He begins by girding at the closing words of Lord Rosebery's Bradford speech—"We fling down the gauntlet, it is for you to take it up"—and insists that the policy the Premier propounded was really a defiance to his followers. They demand the abolition of a Second Chamber, Mr. Asquith declaring for a single House, whereas Lord Rosebery is avowedly a Second Chamber man. The writer opines that from the Radical standpoint Mr. Asquith takes the juster view, having thought the matter out, as "his chief probably has not done," and expects that the Second Chamber will go the way of "the predominant partner." It is only by ending and not by mending the House of Lords that the avowed objects of their party can be accomplished.

WHY LIBERAL PEERS TURN TORY.

The sin of the peers in the Premier's eyes is simply that "on several occasions they have left his Government in a ludicrous minority." Lord Salisbury does not wish to deny the charge, or dispute the fact.

He prefers to ask for an explanation of the fact. In 1831 the Liberal peers numbered one hundred and twenty-eight. Since then two hundred and ten peerages have been created by Liberal Governments, of which only thirty have become extinct. These figures might suggest that the Liberal peers to-day would number three hundred, instead of thirty. Why have these two hundred and seventy peers fallen away?

Lord Salisbury makes fun of the Premier's suggestion that the Upper House is a party organization ruled by party managers. The wiles of party management will hardly suffice as an explanation; for have not the Liberals had a Schnadhorst? Yet they have been left behind. The real reason Lord Salisbury finds in the fact that the party which calls itself Liberal no longer represents the principles to which the peers whom the Liberals created and their descendants considered themselves pledged. In Lord Palmerston's time, Liberals stood for—1, the established Churches; 2, the integrity of the Empire, and 3, the rights of property. As they have fallen away in these points, they have lost their adherents among the peers.

WHAT IS THE NEW SECOND CHAMBER TO BE?

The following passage puts the writer's most weighty argument: "The distaste they have excited, both in respect to the rights of property and the integrity of the Empire, is a serious hindrance to Lord Rosebery's dream of fashioning a new Second Chamber warranted to exhibit Gladstonian proclivities. The classes among whom the candidates for Liberal peerages have hitherto been found have deserted his party, because of the monstrous transformation which the teaching of his party has undergone. He must dig deep and search far before he finds a *couche sociale* with the dispositions that he wants. I doubt if he will find it in any large abundance, unless he digs in Celtic soil. Of course, his Second Chamber may be so constructed that it will turn out to be a mere replica of the House of Commons; and in that case it will exhibit the oscillations which have marked the history of opinion in that assembly. But if it resembles the House of Commons in the origin and basis of its authority, it will insist on also possessing the same powers and the same functions. It will demand a voice in questions of finance, and the power to dismiss ministers; and it will be able to extort compliance with its demands by precisely the same methods as those by which the House of Commons in past days has built up the fabric of its own authority."

PROSPECTS OF CONSERVATIVE REFORM.

Lord Salisbury point blank denies Mr. Asquith's statement that the Conservatives have on the stocks a scheme of reform for the House of Lords, but after recalling proposals to this end supported by him twenty-five and again five or six years ago, he goes on to state that "it is very likely that if circumstances were favorable"—in the event of a sufficiently large majority being returned to the Lower House?

—"renewed attempts in this direction would be made on the same or on different lines." He considers it safe to predict that no measure diminishing the scope and importance of the present functions of the Upper House would ever be accepted by that House. Lord Rosebery apparently "means so to alter the House of Lords that it shall always defer to the House of Commons whenever Gladstonians are in office. Mr. Asquith and the other ministers wish on the other hand to enthrone the House of Commons as absolute sovereign *sans phrase*." The writer expects, with Mr. Chamberlain, that the struggle will be a long one, and anticipates that men will meantime closely scrutinize the Lower House which claims sole authority. They will see that "there party government is rapidly coming to mean government by an iron party machine, blindly fulfilling the bargains which its conductors have made in order to secure the votes of fanatical or self-interested groups."

SHOULD ENGLAND JOIN THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE?

The Anti-English Policy of Italy.

THE first place in the *Contemporary Review* is occupied by an article by Ex-Diplomat, entitled "Peace and the Quadruple Alliance." The writer, however, has much more to say about the shiftiness and untrustworthiness of the Italian policy with regard to England than about the peace of Europe. He begins well enough by pointing out the frightful danger which would menace Europe should war break out. He believes that such a war would not be of short duration. He says: "The highest probability is that the war will be long and exhaustive, exhaustive of wealth and of human life; of the finest results of civilization, as of the resources of future progress. The first results of such a struggle, prolonged, would be a general bankruptcy of all the powers involved."

THE WAY OF PEACE.

The question, therefore, of how this catastrophe can be averted is the supreme question for all civilized men. Ex-Diplomat has his own particular scheme and that is: "The accession of England to the Triple Alliance, forming a Quadruple Alliance on the basis of the maintenance of peace."

He thinks that the only alternative is an English alliance with Italy and the adhesion of England to the Triple Alliance. By way of proving that the former is the preferable policy, he proceeds to set forth the unfriendliness which the Italian government has shown in relation to England. His paper is an attempt, as he says, to put "the diplomacy of Italy in relation to England, and to put the Italian diplomacy in its true light, for the benefit, not only of the English, but of all European public opinion. The machinery can be started by a very weak hand, but no one knows where to look for one strong enough to stop it. The war will end in social revolution and windfall republics."

His story is not likely to encourage England to form an alliance either with Italy or with any federa-

tion of which Italy forms a part, for he has no difficulty in "showing how inconsistent toward England, but how blind to her own good, was the manner of conducting affairs adopted by that power which owed so much to English good will."

ITALY'S ANTI-ENGLISH POLICY.

The following is Ex-Diplomat's own summary of Italian policy in relation to England: "Having done what was in its power to counteract the operations of England in Egypt, the Italian government continued to oppose the English administration of Egyptian affairs. In all the sanitary questions arising in the Levant (which are *au fond* political) Italy has always been in agreement with France in opposition to English views. Italy has repeatedly called on England, clearly under the instigation of France, to give effect to her promises made on assuming the administration of Egyptian affairs and to withdraw from Egypt, and instead of acting as a link between the Triple Alliance and England, has devoted all her influence to draw England into line with Paris and away from Berlin. For these endeavors of its diplomats and agents in the conferences about Egypt and the Suez Canal the Italian government received the thanks of the French."

MACHIAVELLI IN OFFICE.

Nor is it only England which has reason to complain of the uncertain policy of Italian statesmen. He says: "Under the guidance of Crispi and Robilant the Italian government has never, since Cavour, acted in good faith with any of its associates, but has leaned to France one day, and to Germany the next; England on one side and Russia on the other, according to some momentary advantage for which it hoped. It is the inheritance of the Middle Ages, the method of Machiavelli, entered into by the great majority of the public men and diplomats of Italy."

WHAT ENGLAND SHOULD DO.

The writer thinks that Crispi and Robilant can be relied upon to persist in the policy of the Triple Alliance, but in order to secure this desirable end England must help. He says: "Nothing more is needed to paralyze its action and insure the conformity of the government under any lead with the sentiment of the nation, than the placing of the issue plainly before king, parliament and country, by the conclusion of a definite agreement with England, which shall leave no ambiguity or pretext for misunderstanding the relations of the two countries, or Italy's relations to the Triple Alliance. The moral influence of England over the Italian people is such that any distinct declaration of policy by England, in the direction of consolidation of interests, would compel any possible Ministry to follow it, and insure the full adhesion of Italian parliaments to it. The position is not one to be trifled with or met by a see-saw dilettanteism, seeking to be all things to all interests, to friend and foe alike."

SHALL THERE BE WAR OR PEACE?

Ex-Diplomat sums up his point as follows? "Bismarck, long ago, expressed the opinion that the Triple

Alliance without an accord between Italy and England would not guarantee the peace of Europe. The material support of England may affect the event of a war, but her moral influence alone cannot influence the decision of the almost more important question: Shall there be war or peace? An accord once established between England and Italy would determine the relations of England with the central empires, and in all human probability the assured maintenance of peace and a final disarmament."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* Mr. James Hutton writes the second part of an article on "The Balance of Power," which, although chiefly historical, concludes with an expression of opinion in favor of the gravitation of England to the Triple Alliance.

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY IN COLLEGE.

THE somewhat difficult task of mapping out a scheme of undergraduate instruction in the so-called science of sociology is undertaken by Prof. George E. Vincent, writing in the December *Educational Review*. Professor Vincent believes that students are now agreed in regarding society as a whole of interdependent parts; "a whole which has been naturally produced by the continuous action of innumerable forces that are still operative, effecting unceasing changes in social structures and activities."

Assuming that this conception of the subject will be generally accepted by teachers, Professor Vincent proceeds to outline a plan of instruction which, as he says, follows not the chronological, but the pedagogical order; that is, its method is one of progress from the better known to the less known. These are the main features of his plan for college study:

"During the sophomore year a course of lectures and quizzes should deal with the chief external traits of society, beginning with the community in which the college is situated, and extending the survey to include the State or the nation. It should be shown that knowledge about the earth, its structure, conformation, climate; about physical and chemical forces; about vegetable and animal life; about man's psychical nature; about language, all is correlated in the conception of society as a whole.

"Next, the great classes of social phenomena should be discriminated and apportioned among the different special sciences to which the students have already been introduced or will soon apply themselves. By such broad, synoptic treatment general relations will be indicated and study of details will become more intelligent.

"Throughout the junior year there should be at least one exercise a week designed to continue the work of correlation and constantly to remind the students who are pursuing different social sciences that their tasks have a common end; that they are engaged in the several divisions of one great psychical labor.

"At the beginning of senior year the work of synthesis should be begun. The results of special study should be organized into a more complete conception of society, and the inspection of actual social con-

ditions should be insisted upon. Books about phenomena should be subordinated to positive knowledge gained from personal observation. A family, village, town or city should be studied in much the same way that an animal organism is examined by the zoölogist. Structures and activities should be analyzed and classified; processes of social change should be carefully observed and, so far as may be, accounted for in the light of past social experience.

"Ethics based upon the economies discoverable in the laws of social evolution or harmonized with them should follow, together with psychology, which should further explain the structural bonds and motive forces of society."

It is Professor Vincent's theory that after such training as this, near the end of senior year, students would be prepared to criticize intelligently the social reform programmes of the day. He would not encourage such discussions earlier in the course.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

AN article by Prof. Charles A. Briggs in the December *North American Review* traces the history and triumphs of the Salvation Army from its formation in 1877 to General Booth's jubilee in 1894. Professor Briggs thus describes the organization of the Army:

"The Salvation Army is a religious order of the nineteenth century. The religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church assume the vows of poverty, virginity and obedience. The Salvation Army also has its vows. The soldiers are sworn in and are required to wear the uniform, to obey their officers, to abstain from drink, tobacco and worldly amusements, to live in simplicity and economy, earning their livelihood and saving from their earnings for the advancement of the kingdom of God. The officers assume more serious vows. They wear the uniform of officers, abstain from jewelry and finery, and dress in accordance with the direction of headquarters. They cannot make an engagement of marriage with any one or marry without the consent of the district officer and headquarters, and their companions in marriage must also be officers able to co-operate with them in the work of the Army. They are not allowed to earn anything for themselves, but only for the Army, and that with the consent of headquarters. They cannot receive presents of any kind for themselves, not even of food, unless it be to meet their wants when the corps is unable to give the necessary support. The maximum sum for the support of officers in the United States is: For single men, lieutenants, \$6 weekly, and captains, \$7; for single women, lieutenants, \$5 weekly, and captains, \$6; for married men, \$10 per week and \$1 per week for each child under fourteen years of age. The allotment in other countries depends on the cost of living. Even this sum is not guaranteed. Every officer is expected, so far as practicable, to collect his own salary in his field and 'perfectly understands that no salary or allowance is guaranteed to him, and that he will have no

claim against the Salvation Army or against any one connected therewith on account of salary not received by him.'

"The officers are pledged to promptly carry out all orders of superior officers and to be ready to march at short notice to any place where they are directed to go, in any part of their own land or of the world. The field officers are usually stationed in the same corps only for six months, so that they are constantly on the march. Provision is made for resignation if the officer is unable or unwilling to comply with the regulations of the Army. No one is received as an officer unless he has experienced full salvation and who cannot say that he or she is living without the commission of any known sin. It is easy to see that the organization is simple and powerful. General Booth finds as prompt obedience and as unflinching allegiance in the soldiers of the Salvation Army as the General of the Jesuits in the Society of Jesus. And for economical administration of funds it seems to the writer that the Salvation Army is pre-eminent above all other organizations."

Professor Briggs finds a remarkable characteristic of the Army in its employment of women in its ranks and among its highest officers. He also notes the fact that some of its officers have come from the higher strata of society. He shows that the existing churches, of various denominations, are gainers from the Army's work, since many of those "rescued" by the Army prefer to work in the churches. "We could no more anticipate that all the converts to the Army should be enrolled in its ranks than that every Roman Catholic should unite with one of the orders of his church. The army is essentially, therefore, a religious order, which aims at the rescue of men from sin and their salvation by Jesus Christ. It is not a church organization, and it will never become a church with the consent of the General or the present chief officers."

After giving an account of the original methods introduced by the Army into foreign mission work, the London social purity campaign of 1885 and the "Social Scheme" of General Booth, Professor Briggs presents the following statistics showing the Army's present condition. No religious organization in history, he says, has enjoyed such a marvelous growth in so short a time—seventeen years:

LATEST STATISTICS OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

	Corps.	Officers.
International Staff and Employees, including		
Rescue, Trade and Social Staff.....	1,159	2,981
Great Britain.....	1,210	2,981
Canada and Newfoundland.....	240	635
United States of America.....	539	1,953
South America.....	9	41
Australia.....	378	1,217
New Zealand.....	84	288
India and Ceylon.....	139	435
South Africa and St. Helena.....	63	194
France.....	47	206
Switzerland.....	67	199
Sweden.....	166	627
Norway.....	63	220
Denmark.....	60	188
Holland.....	55	214

Germany.....	24	81
Belgium.....	11	34
Finland.....	11	47
Italy.....	5	20
Jamaica.....	29	49
Grand total.....	3,200	10,788

DIVINE AND HUMAN ELEMENTS IN GENESIS.

DR. WILLIAM R. HARPER, President of the University of Chicago, contributes to the *Biblical World*, of which he is editor, the last of his remarkable series of articles on "Some General Considerations Relating to Genesis," begun in the September number. In this final installment, Dr. Harper answers the objections raised by interpreters of the book of Genesis who have ignored the human element, and by those who, on the other hand, have disregarded the divine element. We give, first, his answers to the objections advanced by those who have ignored the human element in Genesis:

"Are not the outside stories copied from the Bible stories? This position is untenable because: 1, there is evidence that some of the outside stories were in their present form before Israel was a nation; 2, the biblical stories contain upon their face the evidence of comparatively late origin; 3, this objection is based upon the supposition that there was a primitive revelation of the material contained in these stories, which has been preserved pure and intact alone in the Hebrew account. This supposition is opposed at the same time to all the historical facts involved, and to any proper conception of the development of the Old Testament religion.

"Did not Moses, according to the New Testament, write the law and is not any denial of this fact a denial of the veracity of Jesus himself? It is true that Moses organized the institutions of Israel as they had been inherited or borrowed from other nations before his time, and this pre-Mosaic element in the Mosaic system is very considerable. It is also true that in this reorganization new principles were given by Moses which justify tradition and history in ascribing his name to the system; but it is equally true that many additions and modifications were made in the centuries that followed. Should criticism prove that the larger portion of the Mosaic system, as we have it to-day, arose in a post-Mosaic period, it would not in any way contradict the representations made in the New Testament. A considerable portion of the law, upon any hypothesis, was Mosaic; the remainder grew out of the Mosaic portion and was permeated by the Mosaic spirit. The real essence of the law was Mosaic, and therefore we are justified to-day in calling it the Mosaic system.

"Was there no revelation from God before 900 B. C.? This is not a fair implication, for it is distinctly maintained that the facts underlying these narratives are facts which were known to all the intervening centuries; and so far as these facts carry with them the lessons found there, revelation must be acknowledged. It is distinctly maintained that

Abraham handed down these stories in a purified form, and that the essence of the Mosaic teaching, which was revealed from God, was known to the people and after Moses' time. The acceptance of the analysis does not, therefore, bring down the date of the first revelation to the year 900 B. C. It only concedes that the present literary form of this revelation dates from about that period. A distinction must be made between the events themselves and the literary form.

How can this material be the word of God, and yet contain errors and inaccuracies? It seems impossible to take the space required for a detailed answer to this question. It will be sufficient, at this time, to note: 1, the parallelism between Israelitish history into which God entered in a special way, and Israelitish literature given above (pages 410-13); 2, the fact, universally accepted, that in the present manuscripts and versions of our Bible there are errors and inaccuracies; 3, the impossibility of supposing *a priori* that anything with which a human hand has had to do could be absolutely perfect; 4, that there is no necessity for demanding absolute freedom from error except as concerns religious truth.

How can a statement be false in fact and yet ideally true? In this form the question is often asked. A moment's consideration shows that this putting of the question is a begging of it. In reply to it we may say: 1. That according to the hypothesis here presented the statements are not false in fact. It has been maintained that these statements were true in their essence. 2. That in any case care must be taken to distinguish fact and truth; there are many facts which teach no truth; there is much truth which is not dependent upon fact. 3. That even fiction has been employed in all periods of the world's history for the inculcation of the most important truth. Our Lord himself employed the parable, which is a species of fiction. 4. That the phrase "idealized history" presupposes, in the case of every narrative to which it is applied, real and genuine history. 5. That this phrase, properly interpreted, means history written for a special purpose, implying, of course, something different from and higher than history written merely to narrate or chronicle facts."

Following are Dr. Harper's answers to the objections urged by those who have ignored the divine element:

How can it be shown that these words are not the work of a comparatively late date? This follows from: 1, their external character (including literary style and historical allusions) as compared with that of other similar stories; 2, their fundamental character in relation to the older biblical system, the beginnings of which, we must concede, date back to great antiquity; 3, their perfect consistency with the representations which they make concerning themselves.

How can it be shown that God acted in Hebrew history as in no other? This is the teaching of the facts in the case, for if we study Hebrew history in its environment, Hebrew religious teaching in the midst of the teachings of surrounding nations, the

peculiar outcome of Israelitish history as seen in New Testament history, the institutions of Israel as compared with those of other nations, the position of Israel to-day among the nations of the earth,—there is surely no ground, from a scientific point of view, for doubting this fundamental position.

"Is there any more of inspiration in these records than in the work, for example, of John Bunyan? Because these records are the outgrowth of theocratic life, a life into which God entered as into no other, the inspiration which belongs to them is peculiar and may not be compared with that of even the world's greatest thinkers. This is something unique and incomparable. The history being what it was, the records are what they are. If, in the providence of God, there shall come another epoch in the world's history, during which he shall select and treat some nation as he did Israel of old, then, and not till then, shall we have writing to which may be accorded the same kind of inspiration that we accord to the Sacred Scripture.

"Is the predictive element sufficiently specific to prove anything? Yes. Even upon the supposition that these predictions come from a period not earlier than the eighth or ninth centuries B. C., we find in them evidence of a knowledge of the future development of the history of the human race which cannot be explained except upon the ground of the revelation from God. Prediction, to be sure, is and must be general, and these predictions may be said to be generic in each case. It remains true, however, that although generic, the details are of such a character as to make it impossible that they should have been uttered without some peculiar knowledge of the divine plan, or at all events of the principles which underlie that plan.

"Cannot the superiority of the Hebrew stories be accounted for on purely natural grounds? The effort to do this has been made many times, but always without success. It is just as great a mistake to throw out the supernatural element and try to explain everything from a purely natural view as it is to throw out the natural element and try to explain everything from the supernatural view. There is, without question, natural development, but in connection with this and permeating it through and through, there was a divine element. If we allow this divine element to be recognized as one of the factors, then everything may be said to be natural. It is impossible, however, to explain the presence of certain elements in Hebrew history and narrative, or the absence of the same elements in the history and narrative of contemporaneous nations, without asking why, if in the former case it was natural, it does not appear also in the latter?

"If these stories are divine why do men, Christians as well as skeptics, so largely fail to recognize the divine element? No one will deny that few people, comparatively, believe in the historical or even the religious value of these stories. This does not disprove the divine element in them. It shows merely that these people deny a particular current interpre-

tation of these stories and that the world supposed that in the denial of this particular interpretation there is also a denial of the divine element in them. All this is wrong. A reasonable view of the narratives will receive acceptance. It is because men have been expected to adopt a thoroughly artificial and monstrous interpretation that they have been compelled to deny the divine element. When the real facts of the material are presented, and the true philosophy of the divine element is understood, men will no longer hesitate to accept these chapters as an organic part of the divine word with which they are connected, and they will no longer make their unbelief in these chapters an excuse for their unbelief in the Bible as a whole.

JOURNALISM IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE system under which the weekly papers of the Methodist Church in the United States are officially supervised and conducted is imperfectly understood outside of that connection. Much light is thrown on the matter by Dr. Theodore L. Flood, writing in the December *Chautauquan*. Few persons have any idea as to the amount of capital invested by Methodists in their periodical press. Dr. Flood estimates it at \$2,500,000, exclusive of buildings and equipment. The combined circulation of the weeklies he estimates at 250,000. The General Conference every four years elects the editors of the *Christian Advocate* (New York), the *Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), the *Central Christian Advocate* (St. Louis), the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Syracuse, N. Y.), the *California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco), and several other papers at various points. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, at New York, and Dr. Arthur Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, have held their positions for nearly twenty years. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, of *Zion's Herald*, at Boston, holds his place by the suffrage of the New England Wesleyan Association. Other prominent editors in the church are Dr. J. B. Young, of the *Central Christian Advocate*; Dr. D. H. Moore, of the *Western Christian Advocate*; Dr. C. W. Smith, of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*; Dr. B. F. Crary, of the *California Christian Advocate*; Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, editor of Sunday school periodicals; Dr. J. F. Berry, of the *Epworth Herald*, and Dr. Wm. V. Kelley, of the *Methodist Review* (New York). Even the editors of the "unofficial" papers, of which there are many scattered through the country, must answer to the Annual Conference for errors in doctrinal teaching, or for "inveighing in any degree against the established organization." The business management of these journals seems to be entrusted to the Methodist book agents very largely. Dr. Flood suggests that each paper should have a business manager of its own. He also advocates a weekly paper at a dollar a year, illustrated.

THE ORIGIN OF PROTESTANT PATRIOTISM IN ENGLAND.

A MELANCHOLY interest attaches to *Longman's Magazine*, which publishes another of the Oxford lectures by Mr. Froude on the English seamen of the sixteenth century. There is very little in it about seamen, and a great deal about the Pope and his emissaries, the Jesuits, who succeeded in making patriotism in England almost synonymous with Protestantism in the latter end of Elizabeth's reign.

HOW THE REFORMATION BEGAN.

In this article Mr. Froude sets forth once more that Protestantism in its origin was anything but dogmatical. He says: "The Reformation at its origin was no introduction of novel heresies. It was a revolt of the laity of Europe against the profligacy and avarice of the clergy. The popes and cardinals pretended to be the representatives of Heaven. When called to account for abuse of their powers, they had behaved precisely as mere corrupt human kings and aristocracies behave. They had intrigued; they had excommunicated; they had set nation against nation, sovereigns against their subjects; they had encouraged assassination; they had made themselves infamous by horrid massacres, and had taught one-half of foolish Christendom to hate the other. The hearts of the poor English seamen whose comrades had been burnt at Seville to make a Spanish holiday thrilled with a sacred determination to end such scenes. The purpose that was in them broke into a wild war music, as the wind harp swells and screams under the breath of the storm."

RED LETTER SAINTS OR BLACK TRAITORS?

The most interesting part of the article, however, is the publication of a document which Mr. Froude had unearthed from the archives of Spain, in which Parsons, the head of the Jesuit mission in England, presents in summary the arguments in favor of a prompt invasion of England. It is ridiculous, says Mr. Froude, to regard the severity with which such traitors were treated as an instance of the *odium theologicum*. He says: "What these seminary priests were, and what their object was, will best appear from an account of the condition of England, drawn up for the use of the Pope and Philip, by Father Parsons, who was himself at the head of the mission. The date of it is 1585, but it is new, and being intended for practical guidance, is complete in its way. It comes from the Spanish archives, and is not, therefore, open to suspicion."

PARSONS' "BRIEF NOTE."

"Parsons describes his statement as a 'brief note on the present condition of England,' from which may be inferred the ease and opportuneness of the holy enterprise. 'England,' he says, 'contains fifty-two counties, of which forty are well inclined to the Catholic. Heretics in these are few, and are hated by all ranks. The remaining twelve are infected more or less, but even in these the Catholics are in

the majority. Divide England into three parts; two-thirds at least are Catholic at heart, though many conceal their convictions in fear of the Queen.

"The enemies that we shall have to deal with are the more determined heretics whom we call Puritans, and certain creatures of the Queen, the Earls of Leicester and Huntingdon, and a few others. They will have an advantage in the money in the treasury, the public arms and stores, and the army and navy, but none of them have ever seen a camp. The leaders have been nuzzled in love-making and court pleasures, and they will all fly at the first shock of war. They have not a man who can command in the field.

"In the whole realm there are but two fortresses which could stand a three days' siege. The people are enervated by long peace, and except a few who have served with the heretics in Flanders cannot bear their arms. Of those few some are dead and some have deserted to the Prince of Parma, a clear proof of the real disposition to revolt. There is abundance of food and cattle in the country, all of which will be at our service and cannot be kept from us. Everywhere there are safe and roomy harbors, almost all undefended. An invading force can be landed with ease, and there will be no lack of local pilots. Fifteen thousand trained soldiers will be sufficient, aided by the Catholic English, though, of course, the larger the force, particularly if it includes cavalry, the quicker the work will be done and the less the expense. Practically there will be nothing to overcome save an unwarlike and undisciplined mob.

"Sixteen times England has been invaded. Twice only the native race have repelled the attacking force. They have been defeated on every other occasion, and with a cause so holy and just as ours we need not fear to fail. The expenses shall be repaid to his Holiness and the Catholic King out of the property of the heretics and the Protestant clergy. There will be ample in these resources to compensate all who give us their hand. But the work must be done promptly."

WERE THE PRIESTS RIGHT?

Mr. Froude points out that the failure of the Armada three years later does not by any means prove that Parsons was wrong in his estimate as to the ease with which England might have been overrun. The circumstances had changed. Mary Queen of Scots was dead, the determined heretics called Puritans and the seamen who had been taught to detest Spain by the Inquisition shattered the Armada before a landing could be effected. Mr. Froude evidently had his suspicions that if the Armada had effected a landing it would have subjected the patriotism of Catholic Englishmen to a test so severe that it probably would not have emerged triumphant. The statement by the priest that England had been invaded sixteen times, and that only twice had the native race succeeded in repelling the invader, is likely to figure conspicuously in future arguments in favor of increasing the English navy.

SCIENCE A NATURAL ALLY OF RELIGION.

AMONG the reasons given by President E. Benjamin Andrews, in the *New World*, for declaring science a natural ally of religion are these: Science forces us to believe in the unseen; it insists upon pure love of truth; it reveals primordial being as spirit, not matter, confirming this truth through the doctrine of evolution, and gives us a more worthy conception of the relation of the works of the Deity to His purposes.

President Andrews sounds a note of warning to those false friends of religion who think it necessary to continually cry "War" when there is no war. "Religious teachers ought to beware how they assume that science, or any statement put forward in its name, conflicts with religious truth. Even if a tenet of science is not proved, and is destined yet to be much modified, it is nearly certain to contain important truth, which must be recognized at last, putting to shame such as refused its right to be heard. Religion has suffered immeasurably from these false alarms, of which in the end it has always been obliged, however reluctantly, to admit the groundlessness. But this confusion is not the worst. To do aught against real science is to shut a prophet's mouth, to stifle a voice from on high. We may be sure of it, every discovery in any field of truth has its religious bearing; to suppress or to hinder this from coming to due influence is fighting against God.

"Let such, then, as are permitted the privilege fearlessly and zealously engage in the study of science. Its objects are but the works of God. We shall be thinking God's thoughts after Him, and if they fail affectingly to remind us of their source, it will be because we forbid them to do their proper and normal work upon our spirits. It seems to the writer that if critical study of the world ever dulls a man's religious sense, or fails to foster his appreciation of divine things, it must be because he has gotten himself involved in some false theory or method, or because he is simply a smatterer and no student at all, or else because he has a proud heart and will not learn. Unless one is humble and honest, science will of course not guide one aright. Vanity, hero worship, shibboleths and false watchwords are quite as plentiful and quite as dangerous in the scientific as they are in the theological world.

"Propositions relating to religion are to be sifted, like others. Creeds two centuries hence will read somewhat differently from ours. But the substance of religion is eternal, and the man who supposes otherwise is very shallow. Not to take into account Plato and Aristotle, whom the fathers all rightly recognized as theists, depend upon it that Jerome, Augustine, Anselm, Thomas Aquinas, Bossuet, Pascal, Hegel and Sir William Hamilton were not fools in affirming a spiritual world and a living God! And a Teacher greater than any of these was not confusing things when he said in one and the same discourse: 'Consider the lilies of the field,' and 'Seek the kingdom and righteousness of God.'"

HOW TO PREVENT BLINDNESS AMONG CHILDREN.

Suggestion for Municipalities.

MISS CHARLOTTE SMITH, writing in the *Medical Magazine* for November, has an article on ophthalmia, which should be read by all practical philanthropists. She says that at the present moment there are as many as 7,000 totally blind and as many half-blind persons in England, who would not have lost their sight if the local authorities had taken the very simple precaution of issuing with the vaccination notices a small printed warning as to the need of taking care of the eyesight of the new-born child. Unfortunately the recommendations of the Ophthalmological Society have not been carried out by the government. It would seem that it is too great a burden on the local registrars to include the following very small leaflet of the society along with the vaccination notices:

Instructions regarding new born infants: "If the child's eyelids become red and swollen or begin to run with matter, within a few days after birth, it is to be taken, without a day's delay, to the doctor. The disease is very dangerous, and if not at once treated may destroy the sight of both eyes." The Royal Commissioners were in favor of much more information being supplied gratuitously through sanitary authority or post office.

At present, however, not even this irreducible minimum of information is supplied to any one excepting by the municipalities. Glasgow leads the way. "The municipal authority of Glasgow, under that distinguished sanitarian, Dr. Russell, have drawn up a two-page leaflet of instructions to parents, which is distributed gratuitously to all persons registering the birth of a child by the local registrars. The number of copies distributed annually is 20,000, at a total cost to municipality of \$25 per annum. The amount of instruction given in these brief 'Hints on Management of Children' not only contains the advice urged by the Ophthalmic Society, but other much-needed directions as to proper food and clothing."

The only other town in the United Kingdom which has taken action in this direction is Manchester, and it is not the municipality which has done anything by a voluntary association. Miss Smith says: "The Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association have issued instructions (under the sanction of Professor Ransome and others) of so simple a nature that no possible sane man could be found who would not wish it 'God speed.'"

Miss Smith calls attention to the fact that 60 per cent. of the children born in England have not the advantage of medical attendance or skilled assistance. In several large towns, among which are Wolverhampton and Macclesfield, doctors are absent from no fewer than 90 per cent. of the births. This being so, it is still more important that the untrained midwife and the still more untrained mother should be told what simple steps should be taken in order to save the child's eyesight.

THE SPREAD AND CURE OF DIPHTHERIA.

DR. ROBSON ROOSE writes on "The Spread of Diphtheria" in the *Fortnightly Review*. From his paper it would seem that diphtheria increases steadily side by side with the improvements in sanitary administration.

THE INCREASE OF DIPHTHERIA IN EUROPE.

Dr. Roose says: "The average mortality varies in different epidemics; it generally ranges between 25 and 40 per cent. During the last few years the number of fatal cases has been steadily increasing in London, though the proportion of deaths to attacks has considerably diminished. In the metropolitan area in 1889, the deaths from diphtheria numbered 1,617; in 1892, they were 1,969; while in 1893, they reached a total of 3,265. During the second quarter of the current year, 644 deaths were registered from diphtheria, and 1,826 from the same cause in England and Wales. Recent observations, extending over eight years, in Prussia, show a yearly average mortality of more than 40,000 children from diphtheria, the number of deaths almost equaling the fatality from scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough combined. The fact that the mortality from diphtheria has more than doubled in London during the twenty years terminated by 1890, and has, moreover, increased to a less extent throughout England and Wales, and especially in many cities and towns, cannot fail to excite alarm not unmixed with surprise. During this period many sanitary laws have been passed, and their provisions have been vigorously carried out by a numerous staff of well trained and competent officers."

THE CAUSES OF ITS INCREASE.

Dr. Roose discusses the causes of this strange and menacing increase. He says: "It is highly probable that the spread of diphtheria is promoted in a very special manner by the massing together of large numbers of children, as occurs at the present day in many of our elementary schools. This view has been forcibly advocated by Dr. Thorne, who has paid great attention to the subject.

"Season and climate exert but little influence on the development and spread of diphtheria, but the disease is more common in temperate and cold climates than in the tropics."

HOW TO REMEDY IT.

The following are Dr. Roose's suggestions as to the best means by which the malady could be kept in check: "The notification and isolation of cases ought, of course, to be sedulously carried out; but there are several difficulties in the way. Sore throat is a very common complaint; it is, indeed, one of the symptoms of an ordinary cold, and a condition which may pass into diphtheria may exist for many hours without exciting the least suspicion. When cases of diphtheria occur in any locality, all forms of throat disease ought to be carefully investigated and examined by a medical practitioner. The efficient ventilation of schools would do much to check the spread of all infective diseases. If natural ventilation could

not be achieved, artificial means of supplying fresh air ought to be adopted, notwithstanding the expense of any such method. When a case of undoubted diphtheria has occurred among children attending a school, the buildings should be forthwith closed and thoroughly disinfected. As a matter of course, the sufferers should be isolated, and visits from other children should be strictly forbidden. The milk supply will require special attention, and all insanitary conditions should be remedied as far as possible."

ANTI-TOXINE.

Prince Kropotkin in his "Recent Science" in the *Nineteenth Century* tells briefly how anti-toxine, the new preservative against diphtheria, was discovered: "Instead of introducing a deadly virus, and then trying to cure it by chemicals, an *attenuated* diphtheria (or tetanus) poison was used for vaccination—all bacteria and their spores having been removed by filtration from the vaccinating liquid, and the morbid properties of the poison itself having been reduced by the addition of certain chemicals. This attenuated poison was injected into a quite sound sheep (or horse) in such limited quantities as to obtain but a very feeble reaction of fever; and the injections were repeated until the animal was accustomed, so to say, to the poison, and no more fever was provoked by subsequent injections. Then stronger doses, up to three and six cubic inches of the attenuated poison, were resorted to; and when they also had no marked effect, an injection of the most virulent diphtheria poison, such as would kill outright an untrained sheep, was attempted. If it did not provoke diphtheria, the sheep or horse was considered immune, and the serum of its blood could be used to cure diphtheria in other animals. This method was gradually perfected, and it was discovered by Roux that the serum need not be drawn each time afresh. It may be desiccated, and kept for a long time in such state without losing its properties. The curative effects of such serum are really wonderful."

ITS ALLEGED CURES.

How remarkable these results are may be gathered from the following case, with which Dr. Roose concludes his article in the *Fortnightly*: "In the Paris Children's Hospital, previous to the serum treatment, the mortality had scarcely ever been below 50 per cent. From February 1 to July 24, 1894, the rate of mortality was less than 24 per cent. among four hundred and forty-eight children treated with anti-toxine. During the same time, at the Trousseau Hospital, where the serum treatment was not used, the mortality amongst five hundred and twenty cases was equal to 60 per cent. Similar and even more striking experiences have been reported from Germany and Austria. In our own country, owing to the difficulty in obtaining anti-toxine, the treatment has been adopted in a comparatively small number of cases. The results have been extremely satisfactory, and leave no room for doubt as to the potency of the remedy. Up to November 10, Sir J. Lister's appeal

had produced about £500, one-quarter of the sum required to enable the association to prepare the serum on an adequate scale. The necessity is urgent, and it is to be hoped that the remaining £1,500 will be promptly supplied."

It is well to know, however, that the merits of anti-toxine are gravely questioned by the German experts. Mr. Roose says: "The views of Berlin medical circles appear to be very divided on the subject of the new cure for diphtheria. At a numerously attended meeting of the Medical Association, held some days ago in the capital, Dr. Hansemann, the assistant of Professor Virchow, read a paper in which he stated that after a careful investigation of the question, he had come to the following conclusions: 1, The Löffler bacillus cannot be indisputably recognized as the cause of diphtheria, as it occurs in many other diseases; 2, the prophylactic character of the serum has not been proved; 3, it is not a specific remedy, as certain cures have not been demonstrated; and, 4, the serum is by no means uninjurious to the human body. Dr. Hansemann's criticisms were heartily applauded."

DR. HOLMES, ANATOMIST.

A GLIMPSE of the late Dr. Holmes as lecturer on anatomy in the medical school of Harvard University, is afforded by Mr. David W. Cheever, writing in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*:

"Dr. Holmes was accurate, punctual, precise, unvarying in patience over detail, and though not an original anatomist in the sense of a discoverer, yet a most exact descriptive lecturer; while the wealth of illustration, comparison and simile he used was unequalled. Hence his charm; you received information, and you were amused at the same time. He was always simple and rudimentary in his instruction. His flights of fancy never shot over his hearers' heads. 'Iteration and reiteration' was his favorite motto in teaching.

"Often witty, he could also be serious and pathetic; and he possessed the high power of holding and controlling his rough audience. In those days academic manners were rude, and even the gentle botanist Gray was forced to suspend a lecture because of the pea-shooters used by the students. On one occasion Dr. Holmes found his lecture floor literally strewn with spitballs, which had been thrown during the preceding hour at Professor Jackson and his odorous pathological specimens. He had them all carefully collected in a bowl, which they nearly filled, and this was covered with a clean white napkin and placed beside his cadaver. Entering the lecture arena, he said that he had first a new specimen to show them, and raising the napkin disclosed the offensive missiles. A shriek of laughter followed. Then taking the matter seriously in hand, he delivered a touching address, saying, "It is not at Dr. Jackson you aim these spitballs, but at the museum and at Pathology, on which he toils away his life, collecting facts by which you and your children may live. It is not at

me you direct them, but against knowledge, against science, against all civilized progress,' etc. In a few moments he had brought his audience to shame, to silence and respect."

"Too sympathetic to practice medicine, Dr. Holmes soon abandoned the art for the science, and always manifested the same reverence for death and tenderness for animals. When it became necessary to have a freshly killed rabbit for his lectures, he always ran out of the room, left me to chloroform it, and besought me not to let it squeak. In his earlier years, however, Dr. Holmes was not devoid of professional aspirations and of success. Winner of three consecutive Boylston Prize Essays, his paper on 'Intermittent Fever in New England' first recognized a tendency to recur in malarial disease, which has since spread again over our State; while his 'Puerperal Fever as a Private Pestilence' may be regarded as the earliest recognition of the principles of sepsis, and asepsis, which have since become the law and the pride of surgery and medicine.

"His interest in his profession and in medical societies was profound and constant. Following the lead of the elder Bigelow, he early developed a skepticism of drugs as panaceas; believed with him in the natural progress and self-limitation of disease, taught that doctrine of expectancy which, carried to excess, ended in a therapeutic nihilism. From this, and from the bathos of infinitesimals, science has slowly and surely emerged through the discoveries of chemistry, of cellular pathology, and, later, of bacteriology, which is now revolutionizing theories and practice, by microscopic research.

MR. LANG ON CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

IN his monthly *causerie*, "At the Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine*, Mr. Lang gossips pleasantly about the modern boy's taste in literature. "When boys love 'The Superfluous Woman,'" he says, "and fondly peruse 'Ships that Pass in the Night,' then, and not till then, I shall begin to despair of boys and of everything." He goes on to say that "only one boy in a hundred cares for reading."

"In spite of this defense of the British boy, as not one whit more illiterate than his father who begat him, I certainly do marvel that, if a lad can get Marryat as easily as Kingston, he should prefer the latter, or any contemporary writer for boys, to the creator of 'Peter Simple' and 'Mr. Midshipman Easy.' The good Captain, our old friend, is as much superior to modern authors of boys' books of maritime adventure as Fielding is to the author of 'The Yellow Aster.' And Marryat has no erudition to puzzle boys, no tedious passages to repel them. He writes of what he saw and knew, with humor, spirit, sympathy, kindness. He was a part of those great national deeds which he records; but if boys won't read him one cannot help it. 'The newest tale is ever the sweetest in the ears of men,' says Homer, and 'Peter Simple' is not new. But it will endure when the new tales are pulp.

REALISM AND THE NEW ROMANCE.

MR. W. R. THAYER publishes in the *Forum* an article entitled, "New Story Tellers and the Doom of Realism."

THE REVIVAL OF ROMANTICISM.

Mr. Thayer sees great significance in the fact that the rising novelists of our day are "not Realists but Romanticists, not analysts but story tellers." In this new class he numbers Caine, Doyle, Zangwill, Weyman, Crockett, du Maurier, Stevenson, Crawford and Rudyard Kipling—men who "are writing the novels which the multitudes are sitting up late to read." Moreover, there are new popular editions of Scott and Dumas *père*. All which, the writer thinks, goes to show that the doom of Realism is sealed, and he believes that the time has already come when we may take an accurate historical view of Realism and specify some of its results.

THE RISE OF REALISM.

Realism was the natural outcome of the great scientific movement of the century, says Mr. Thayer. "Observation and experiment, these were the two methods by which the 'experimental novelist' should produce his work." This was the doctrine expounded in France by Zola and in America by Mr. Howells, a doctrine which sought to annihilate all preconceptions and literary idols. "Even Shakespeare was not spared. At his martyrdom we show that genius, too, must go, and soon the dictum came that 'there is no such thing as genius,' that what the unscientific foreworld called by that name is only a strong congenital predisposition *plus* indefatigable perseverance." Mr. Thayer goes on to show that the novelist, in the Realist's conception, was a dispassionate investigator of phenomena and a patient laborer in the task of classifying the results of his observation. "He [the Realist] disdained anything except an exact reproduction of real life. To him, as to the man of science, there should be neither beauty nor ugliness, great nor small, good nor evil; he was impartial; he eliminated the personal equation; he would make his mind as unprejudiced as a photographic plate.

CRITICISM OF THE REALIST'S DOCTRINE.

"The 'scientific method' applied in this way is not the method for portraying human nature. Only the human can understand, and consequently interpret, the human; how, therefore, shall a man who boasts that he has *dehumanized* himself so that his mind is as impartial as a photographic plate, enabling him to look on his fellow-beings without preferring the good to the bad, the beautiful to the ugly—how shall he be qualified to speak for the race which does discriminate, does prefer, does feel? The camera sees only the outside; the Realist sees no more, and so it would be more appropriate to call him 'Epidermist,' one who investigates only the surface, the cuticle of life—usually with a preference for dirty skin."

INDUSTRY VERSUS THE IMAGINATION.

"By the imagination have all the highest creations of art and literature been produced, and the general truths of science and morals been discovered; for the imagination is that supreme faculty in man which beholds reality; it is the faculty, furthermore, which synthesizes, which vivifies, which constructs. The Epidermist, whose forte is analysis, discarding the imagination, has hoped by accumulating masses of detail to produce as sure an effect of reality as genius produces by using a few essentials. Yet, merely in the matter of illusion, this is an inferior method. If Mr. Kipling, for instance, can in a paragraph illude his readers to the extent he desires, whereas it takes Mr. Howells or Mr. James ten pages to produce an illusion, the chances are ten to one against Epidermism as a means of literary expression."

REALISM A PHASE OF DECADENCE.

Mr. Thayer concludes that Realism has been a token that fiction was the slave of the scientific method, and therefore it has indicated a decadence in literature. He does not believe that the realistic novels will be read by future generations. He believes that they will die, not because they are nasty, or morbid, or petty, but because they are dull. "Against dullness the gods themselves have no refuge save in flight."

HOW POPULAR NOVELISTS WORK.

A Group of Interviews.

THERE are several papers in this month's magazines made of interviews with living novelists, in which they let the public more or less into the secret of how they work.

Mr. Gilbert Parker.

In the *Young Man* Mr. Gilbert Parker, who is to write their serial next volume, explains how it is that he finds it necessary to wander off to the uttermost ends of the earth between the production of his novels. He says: "I worked at night for years, and I never awoke fresh in the morning; the body is a very sensitive machine, which requires a good deal of grooming and shepherding. My friends, and perhaps others, wonder why I suddenly start off to the Continent, or Mexico, or Labrador, or the United States; I do it because I feel that there is danger in keeping, as I am disposed to do, too closely to my work. What may appear as eccentricity in making these sudden long journeys is a very deliberate method of life, which has at least produced this result: that I am always fresh in feeling, and I am younger at thirty-two than I was at twenty-one.

"I have almost arranged with Sir Donald A. Smith, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (to my mind one of the most remarkable men in the world), who is granting me facilities which I believe have never been given before, to take a journey which has been in my mind for years. My plan is to go up through Canada to the Saskatchewan Valley, from

there to the Peace River country, and thence by Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake to the Mackenzie River or the Coppermine River. I propose to winter at Hudson's Bay Fort, and in the spring to come down in a southeasterly direction with the great flotilla of fur-laden canoes, to York Factory on Hudson's Bay, and then to take the yearly ship home to London."

Mr. Baring-Gould.

In *Cassell's Family Magazine* the novelist placed under requisition is Mr. Baring-Gould. When he was asked how he thought out his plots he replied: "Well, I have done a good deal of that work myself in bed. If I have reached any crucial point in a story, if I am embarrassed as to which of several courses to adopt, I can practically think of nothing else till it is settled; it is the last thing I can think of on going to sleep at night and the first on waking in the morning. The story of 'Mehalah,' I remember, was thought out in the course of one sleepless night when I had my living of Mersea, in Essex. I had spent the greater part of the day with the superintendent of the coastguard, who had taken me in his boat to a deserted old house on the dreary marshes. In this uncanny place, in fact, we had eaten a frugal lunch. When I went to bed the spot haunted me, and almost unconsciously I began to make it the scene of a story. The very next day I started writing out the story and gave all my leisure to it till the book was finished.

"As a rule I write one novel a year. People have got an impression, I think, that as a novelist I am much more prolific. This is probably because two or three books of mine have happened to appear simultaneously, owing to publishing arrangements with which you are doubtless familiar. As I have told you, I work hard at a book when once it is begun; but its preparation occupies me not a little time. I do not keep note-books, but trust entirely to my memory for incidents, impressions, etc. I think out my plot and my characters without having recourse to paper, and, before actually beginning the MS., merely make a *précis* of the contents of each chapter. Occasionally I take a character from real life, considerably modifying it, however, in doing so."

Miss M. Betham-Edwards.

In the *Young Woman* Miss M. Betham-Edwards gives the following account of the way in which she does her work: "In summer I rise at 6.30 A.M., take half an hour's stroll on the Downs, read for half an hour some favorite classic (I have now in hand the *Prometheus* of Æschylus, which I almost know by heart), then I work till 1 P.M., allowing no interruption. A little rest after lunch, a walk, tea—often partaken with sympathetic friend or friends, sometimes the excuse for a little reunion. Then, from 5 to 8 in my study again, this time to read, not write, and give myself the relaxation of a little music. Occasional visits to London or elsewhere, two months or more in France every year—this is my existence."

"Which of your books, Miss Betham-Edwards, best gives your views of life?"

"'The Sylvestres,' 'Disarmed,' 'The Romance of a French Parsonage,' and 'Felicia.' If I am asked my opinion as to the secret of a happy life, I should say, first and foremost, the conviction of accomplishing conscientiously what as an individual you are most fitted for; next, the cultivation of the widest intellectual, moral, and social sympathies (especially in the matter of friendships); and lastly, freedom from what I will call social superstitions—that is, indifference to superficial conventionalities and the verdict of the vulgar; in other words, the preservation of one's freedom, of what the French call *une vie de dégaçée*."

"I may here say, once for all, that I began to write without any thought of money or fame, simply and solely because I felt it my vocation."

Sarah Grand.

The *Woman at Home* describes Sarah Grand at home. In the course of the article the interviewer thus reports the authoress' views on the "Heavenly Twins:" "I think," said Sarah Grand slowly, "that the time was ripe for such a book. I had the strongest conviction that there was something very wrong in the present state of society, and in the 'Heavenly Twins' I did what I could to suggest a remedy. That the thought of cultured readers, both in England and America, had been running in the same direction, was shown by the welcome which my theories received. I have had the kindest letters from entire strangers, thanking me for speaking out so fearlessly. Medical men, too, have written, commending the accuracy of the physiological parts of the book. One reviewer, I may mention, suggested that it would be well for me to take a course of physiology. The fact is, that for five years I made a close study of the subject under eminent medical men. I should greatly deprecate any change that would tend to make women less womanly. My theory of the relations of the sexes is not to lower the woman, but to raise the man."

Mrs. Sarah Grand refused to tell even the title of her new book. Her lips are sealed upon any work on which she is engaged. She says: "Contrary to the practice of a well-known novelist, every bit of whose work is hammered out in conversation before he puts pen to paper, and who discusses each character, each scene, even the slightest incidents and dovetailings, I never speak of my unpublished book. To my work such a method would be fatal. My ideas would become common when passed from lip to lip. I think it is not enough to lock only one's manuscript in a bureau; I have to keep the whole delicate process of creation concealed from any outside criticism."

The interviewer gives the following details concerning Sarah Grand's sympathy with the poor of her own sex: "She has interested herself in the poor girls of London. She goes every Thursday evening

when in town to Mrs. Frederic Harrison's Girls' Guild at Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, and there she joins like a sister in the amusements and occupations of the members. 'This summer,' she told me, 'we have provided our girls with very pretty uniforms for gymnastics, and many of them look charming in them—you would hardly know them for the pale, pinched-looking London work girl.'

"Servants, too, have long attracted Madame Sarah Grand's warm sympathy. She is making a study of the character of a little servant girl from the country, who may some day play her part among the great ladies of Morningquest."

CONCERNING "SHIPS THAT PASS."

MISS HARRADEN tells, in the January *McClure's*, many entertaining facts about her now famous book, "Ships that Pass in the Night." She certainly deserves the pleasure of being able to chronicle now that "it has succeeded in spite of its publishers," a reflection which must be all the sweeter in that "they said it could not possibly sell; that it was morbid and pessimistic from beginning to end; that the attempts at sentiment and pathos rang false; that there was nothing original in it. But for all that, if it had been in three volumes, they would have published it, as they admired the style and appreciated the workmanship—or words somewhat to that effect."

These publishers were without a doubt one of the shrewdest and most enterprising firms in the world, and there is scarcely a better example of the difficulty of judging the value of a book before it has been given to folks to read. It is certainly not in order to rail at these mistaken gentlemen, for the loss of the book was a misfortune which not the most censorious could construe into a fault.

HOW THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN.

Miss Harraden had despaired of a title, and finally used Longfellow's words, being unconscious of their derivation. The story was written after a severe and very weakening illness.

"When I began my work again, I had no idea of inventing a story about Petershof; but as I bent lazily over the blank sheet of paper, memories of the Kurhaus came crowding over me, and, much to my own astonishment, the first chapter contrived itself. But that did not help me greatly, for I could not think what to make out of the characters which I had thus casually introduced on the scene; but I went on in a dull kind of way, not knowing from one sentence to another what I was going to say next. And, indeed, it was not until I arrived at the thirteenth chapter that I felt I was beginning to take hold of my people and to form some vague idea of what might possibly be done with them. But for all that, it was a very vague idea; and, indeed, the dimness of purpose pursued me to the last word of the book. The great drawback was that I could not use my hand for more than a quarter of an hour or so at a time; and in consequence of this hindrance my work seemed to me hopelessly disconnected, done in

such snatches, and without the advantage of continuous application. But, with the exception of a word here and there, I made no alterations, and the pages stand just as I originally wrote them."

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

ONE of the last of Mr. Hamerton's literary productions was an article for the December *Forum* entitled "The Chief Influences on my Career." Mr. Hamerton sums the matter up in his opening par graph:

"The most powerful influences over my life have been: 1. Literature. 2. Nature in Landscape. 3. The Graphic Arts. 4. Society. It may seem strange that I should put human intercourse last, but the reason is that I have lived very much in the country, both in England and France, and especially in Scotland, where books and landscapes were more easily accessible than cultivated people. Society, for me, has been chiefly in London, and, in a minor degree, in Paris. My debt to books is infinite and my love of reading seems to increase with age. As for natural landscape, it has always been to me an unflinching pleasure, an inexhaustible study, and a source of refreshment and consolation. The Graphic Arts interested me first because they could represent landscape more or less faithfully; not till later did I understand them as an expression of human sentiment and creative genius."

Mr. Hamerton's boyhood days were passed in the country, but the country, he says, "teaches nothing by itself," and he soon became acquainted with city life in Manchester and London. He never knew his mother, who died very early, and he lost his father in his tenth year. He missed the advantages of Oxford because he found himself unable to sign the thirty-nine articles. He acquired, however, a good classical education, but at eighteen he determined to be a landscape painter.

CHOICE OF AN ARTIST'S CAREER.

"I had always been in the habit of drawing and had learned almost from childhood what drawing-masters used to teach in those days. It did not amount to very much, but it helped to foster the intensely strong instinct of affection that I had for the scenery of the north of England and still more for the sublimer scenery of Scotland. This brought me under new influences, as it led me to make the acquaintance of some artists in London and elsewhere, while, for the time, I completely abandoned my classical studies just when they might have been most profitable and most effectual. However, the pursuit of painting gave me access to other ideas which were a great refreshment to my mind and increased my interest in nature. Besides this, it enlarged my acquaintance with mankind. Young gentlemen in England were then exclusively under the direction of clergymen. I had been so myself from the age of five to that of eighteen. In the provincial upper class at that time artists were personally quite unknown and were supposed to be idle and disreputable."

REMINISCENCES OF DICKENS.

IN the Christmas number of the *Young Man and Young Woman* there is an interview with Charles Dickens' daughter, which contains many interesting items concerning the great novelist. The following paragraphs give an account of the absorption of Dickens in his work:

"He was usually alone when at work, though there were, of course, some occasional exceptions, and I myself constituted such an exception. During our life at Tavistock House I had a long and serious illness, with an almost equally long convalescence. During the latter my father suggested that I should be carried every day into his study, to remain with him, and although I was fearful of disturbing him, he assured me that he desired to have me with him. On one of these mornings I was lying on the sofa endeavoring to keep perfectly quiet, while my father wrote busily and rapidly at his desk, when he suddenly jumped from his chair and rushed to a mirror which hung near and in which I could see the reflection of some extraordinary facial contortions which he was making. He returned rapidly to his desk, wrote furiously for a few minutes, and then went again to the mirror. The facial pantomime was resumed, and then turning toward, but evidently not seeing me, he began talking rapidly in a low voice. Ceasing this soon, however, he returned once more to his desk, where he remained silently writing until luncheon time. It was a curious experience for me and one of which I did not, until later years, fully appreciate the purport. Then I knew that with his natural intensity he had thrown himself completely into the character that he was creating, and that for the time being he had not only lost sight of his surroundings, but had actually become in action, as in imagination, the personality of his pen.

PREOCCUPATION.

"After the morning's close work he was sometimes quite preoccupied when he came in to luncheon. Often when we were only our home party at Gad's Hill, he would come in, take something to eat in a mechanical way, and return to his study to finish the work he had left, scarcely having spoken a word. Our talking at these times did not seem to disturb him, though any sudden sound, as the dropping of a spoon or the clicking of a glass, would send a spasm of pain across his face."

"The railway accident which befell Dickens in June, 1865, has naturally impressed itself very clearly upon his daughter's memory. She speaks of the irresistible feeling of intense dread from which Dickens was afterward apt to suffer whenever he found himself in any kind of conveyance. 'One occasion,' she says, 'I especially recall; while we were on our way from London to our little country station, Higham, where the carriage was to meet us, my father suddenly clutched the arms of the railway-carriage seat, while his face grew ashy pale, and great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead, and though he tried hard to master the dread, it was

so strong that he had to leave the train at the next station. The accident had left its impression upon the memory, and it was destined never to be effaced. The hours spent upon railroads were thereafter hours of pain to him. I realized this often when traveling with him, and no amount of assurance could dispel the feeling.'"

MR. FROUDE.

THERE is an interesting paper in *Blackwood's Magazine* by Mr. Skelton, who describes with the enthusiasm of a friend and a disciple his late master, the historian Froude.

MR. FROUDE'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

"He was a singularly bright and vivacious companion; his smile was winning as a woman's; possibly he did not always unbend, but when he unbent he unbent wholly. In congenial society he was ready to discourse on every topic in the heaven above or on the earth beneath; and when at his best he was not only a brilliant and picturesque but a really suggestive talker. But while he had a passionate scorn of meanness and truckling, he had an equally passionate reverence for truth, as he understood it, whatever guise it assumed. The mask might be sometimes as impassive as Disraeli's; but behind it was an almost tremulous sensitiveness—a tenderness easily wounded. His presence was striking and impressive—coal-black eyes, wonderfully lustrous and luminous ('eyes full of genius—the glow from within'—as Dr. John Brown said); coal-black hair, only latterly streaked with gray; massive features strongly lined—massive yet mobile, and capable of the subtlest play of expression. For myself I can say without any reserve that he was, upon the whole, the most interesting man I have ever known. To me, moreover, not only the most interesting, but the most steadfastly friendly."

MR. FROUDE ON THE CALVINISM OF TO-DAY.

Mr. Skelton then quotes extensively from a series of letters stretching over the last thirty years of Mr. Froude's life, from which we extract some of the more characteristic passages. Speaking of some of the more debased or degraded developments of Scotch Calvinism, Mr. Froude asserts: "Alas! that Knox's Kirk should have sunk down into the thing which is represented in those verses. . . . The horrible creed is not new. Thomas Aquinas says much the same. And after all, if it is once allowed that God Almighty will torture poor devils for ever and ever for making mistakes on the nature of the Trinity, I don't see why any quantity of capricious horrors may not be equally true. Given the truth of what all English orthodox parsons profess to believe, and Hephzibah Jones may believe as much more in the same line as he pleases. Only I think our opinion ought to have been asked as to whether we would accept existence on such terms before we were sent into the world."

THAT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Of Calvinism itself Mr. Froude was a great admirer, although it was the Calvinism of the sixteenth

century rather than that of the nineteenth that commanded his devotion. On this point he says: "It is a paradox to say that old Calvinism was not doctrinal in the face of the Institute; but it is astonishing to find how little in ordinary life they talked or wrote about doctrine. The doctrine was never more than the dress. The living creature was wholly moral and political,—so at least I think myself."

Speaking of his lecture on Calvinism on another occasion, Mr. Froude wrote: "I don't mean to meddle with the metaphysical puzzle, but to insist on the fact historically that this particular idea has several times appeared in the world under different forms and always with the most powerful moral effect. The last reappearance of it in Spinoza, and virtually in Goethe, is the most singular of all. . . . They have believed in Election, Predestination, and, generally, the absolute arbitrary sovereignty of God; and these, and not the moderate Liberals and the reasonable prudent people who seem to us most commendable, have had the shaping of the world's destinies."

THE DAMNABILITY OF THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."

Another curious expression of his religious belief comes out in a letter in which he expressed his sympathy with Swinburne: "The *Saturday Review* temperament is ten thousand thousand times more damnable than the worst of Swinburne's skits. Modern respectability is so utterly without God, faith, heart; it shows so singular ingenuity in assailing and injuring everything that is noble and good, and so systematic a preference for what is mean and paltry, that I am not surprised at a young fellow dashing his heels into the face of it."

RUSSIAN AND TURK.

Mr. Froude's political opinions found free expression in these letters. Of politicians he had the lowest opinion. Regarding Lord Palmerston he wrote in 1865: "Pam. cares for nothing but popularity; he will do what the people most interested wish; and he would appoint the Devil over the head of Gabriel if he could gain a vote by it."

His distrust of Gladstone made him look kindly even on Lord Beaconsfield. "I see plainly that G— is driving the ship into the breakers. . . . I mentioned at a party of M. P.'s the other night that throughout human history the *great orators* had been invariably proved wrong. There were shrieks of indignation; but at last it was allowed that facts looked as if it were true. Will you write on Dizzy now?"

Mr. Froude was very hearty Anti-Turk, his sentiments on that subject bringing him for once into line with Mr. Freeman and Mr. Gladstone. Writing in September, 1877, after the first reverses before Plevna, he said: "This Eastern business is very frightful, and will bring an ugly train of mischiefs behind it, worse than any which were anticipated. No European government can allow Moslem fanaticism to come off completely victorious. The Turk, I fear, is like the bull in a Spanish circus. However splen-

didly he fights, and however many men and horses he kills, he is none the less finished off in the end by *somebody*. Providence, that 'loves to disappoint the devil,' will probably bring one good out of it all—a reform of the Russian administration. That democracies should promote the wrong man to high place is natural enough, but there is no excuse for an autocrat."

Of men of letters Mr. Froude had but small opinion. He said on one occasion: "The ablest men in the country at this time, I believe, are lawyers, engineers, men of science, doctors, statesmen, anything but authors. If we have only four supreme men at present alive among us, and if Browning and Ruskin are two of those, the sooner you and I emigrate the better."

The whole of the article is full of interesting passages, of which these are but samples.

THE POPULAR PRESENTATION OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"UNIVERSITY EXTENSION" contains an article by Professor W. P. Trent, of the University of the South, on "The Popular Presentation of English Literature," the substance of which is as follows:

Critical reviews and magazines do not reach the masses. Schools and colleges can at best only train the next generation. The only means available for the present is the popular lecture courses, such as University Extension provides. The authors and other star lecturers who still keep up the traditions of the Lyceum, cater to popular amusement, or sometimes to the higher tastes of the cultured few. But it may fairly be assumed that any serious effort to educate the people will follow the methods of Extension. How, then, do these methods deal with literature and criticism?

First, should each of these lecture courses (1) treat a series of detached authors, or (2) deal with a defined period, or (3) discuss more exhaustively a single category or topic—*e. g.*, the sonnet? A lecture on a favorite author may stimulate a few to read him. It can hardly train the hearer's critical faculties at the same time. The discussion of a period unifies the course better; but literary history is not literature. It does not teach us to discriminate and appreciate. It should be pursued with caution, therefore, even in the University,—much more sparingly in popular work.

The third method meets the general and rightful demand for scientific treatment. Knowledge of flowers can be imparted only by botanical science. The *sonnet* may be made the subject of as attractive and profitable a course as the flora of a region, or comets, or magnetism. Of course, the popular lecturer cannot presuppose knowledge of Italian, nor refer to a library of books. But Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Song and Lyrics" alone offers rich material. The popular discussion of single authors should lead the communities up to their scientific work in their second or third course.

The lecturer should speak *extempore* as far as possible. He should avoid minute detail. He should not suddenly and harshly shock his audience's prejudices — *e. g.*, by saying smart things at the expense of an author generally beloved, like Longfellow, or Lew Wallace. Nor should his hearers be rudely reminded of their own limitations. In general, the teacher should cultivate sympathy with his audiences, and not ride his own hobbies.

Recent critics ridicule Extension for offering culture to housemaids. But popular suffrage is an accomplished fact, and popular education is also a necessity. Progress consists of such risky stages. No agency is an unmixed blessing, but Extension aids in the war against ignorance. Its lecturers on literature can bring some appreciation of Shakespeare or Homer to those now blind. Some may thereby be rendered discontented with useful tasks. But the sun is not to stop shining because some eyes are weak, nor shall all candles be extinguished to save the foolish moths.

OUR LEGISLATURES.

SOME very sensible remarks, both in criticism and defense of American legislative bodies, are offered by Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman in the *American Journal of Politics* for December. Mr. Bridgman justly complains that the people do not appreciate the true function of these bodies.

"Neither the function of the legislature as a political factor, nor its opportunities for the exercise of high political talent, nor its intimate connection with the development of the body politic are appreciated by the people as a whole. It is to the discredit of the people that they fail to rise to the standard of appreciation and to the noble demand for service which are the due of the law-making body. In the very nature of the case, above the will of man, is the law of the well-being of the state. To attain a right conception of this law and to put it in practice is the noblest service any man can render his fellows. There stands the legislature, created, in so far as men recognize the laws above them, by a will above the human will, an unconscious embodiment of that will, in so far as it is composed of individual human wills, in an attitude of obedience to the good of the state, a body above which there is nothing on earth to control its constitutional action, most honorable in its place in the reign of law and order, most important in its service, most dignified in its acts, most necessary to the good of every person in the state. To the institution, as such, too great honor will never be paid, however much we may condemn the individuals of any particular year. Too lofty a conception cannot be held of what it ought to be in its relation to the people. How much, then, are the voters unworthy of the good they might get from it who pursue the almighty dollar during the entire year, except an hour on election day (and many do not give even that hour), and have little thought of the exalted character and function of that body to which they

elect the members? How inevitable is it that with a legislature elected with so little of appreciation beforehand, there should be so little of appreciation afterward, and that what has been made with contemptuous disregard of its lofty worth should be treated with contempt after its work is done?"

THE CABINET AND ITS SECRETS.

IN *Cassell's Family Magazine*, Sir T. Wemyss Reid has a gossip article concerning "The British Cabinet and Its Secrets," in the course of which he brings out very clearly how surprising it is that Cabinet secrets should be so well kept.

A secret that is known to twenty people is usually regarded as no secret at all; but Cabinet secrets are usually known to a score of persons, and yet they have seldom, hardly ever, leaked out. Sir Wemyss Reid says: "It is all the more surprising that these secrets should be kept so well, seeing that they cannot be confined entirely to the actual members of the Cabinet. The private secretaries of the Prime Minister and of at least one or two other Ministers know many of the most important secrets. Yet there is only one recorded instance of a private secretary betraying his chief. Nor is this all. When the Cabinets are being held small dispatch boxes are constantly being sent round among the members. These contain the most confidential documents, important dispatches, drafts of bills, memoranda addressed by individual members of the Cabinet to their colleagues, and the comments of the latter upon them; and all these documents are printed. It is true that each bears upon it the words, 'Most secret; for the use of the Cabinet.' But, remembering how other private and confidential documents have become public, one may well wonder at the almost complete immunity from disasters of this kind that these Cabinet documents have enjoyed. They are printed, I ought to say, in the confidential printing department at the Foreign Office, where the subordinates are as trustworthy as if they were private secretaries or even Cabinet Ministers themselves.

"Accidents happen sometimes, of course, but it is wonderful how even then good fortune seems to follow the attempt to guard these august secrets from the profane gaze. When the Home Rule bill of 1893 was being prepared by the Cabinet, and when the most intense curiosity prevailed everywhere as to its character, a member of a certain famous club went up to a table in the club library to write a letter. He noticed that some printed documents had been left on the table by the gentleman who last sat there, and he was about to push them carelessly on one side when his eye caught certain words. Among the documents was the secret draft copy of the Home Rule bill."

The person into whose hands this precious document fell was a confidential private secretary, who promptly sealed up the Cabinet secret and dispatched it to its owner. Notwithstanding all this secrecy, however, there are occasional stories of scenes which

have taken place in the Cabinet. With one of these Sir T. Wemyss Reid concludes his article: "There is another and still more memorable scene of the same kind of which I have had a private account. On the second of March last, Mr. Gladstone was present at a meeting of the Cabinet for the last time. He knew it, and his colleagues knew it, but the outer world did not know. That he was about to retire was by this time known to all; but only the initiated knew that this was to be his last Cabinet. The man who had been present at a greater number of Cabinet meetings than any other Englishman of this century, he who had in four successive ministries presided over the secret deliberations of his colleagues, was now meeting them for the last time, and meeting them simply to say farewell. There was a pathetic scene at that particular meeting of the Cabinet. One who was present has so far violated the secrecy of his office as to tell me that nearly all were in tears as for the last time they gathered round their veteran leader and silently shook hands with him. No more would they hear his voice in the innermost councils of the State; the foremost figure in the Parliamentary life of their time was passing from them. Such a meeting was an event of historic interest, and it has furnished a subject which the painter will probably some day make his own."

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.

THE brightest of the many interesting articles in the current number of *Nordisk Tidskrift* is Nils Erdmann's study of "The Life-history of François Coppée." The vivid description of the hot-blooded, lively, bold-tongued Bohemian circle in which the bard moved, introduced as a freshling by his first friend and benefactor, Catulle Mendès, the poet, is most fascinating. Mendès himself was at that time chief of the circle—a twenty-year-old sympathetic, strong-willed, energetic youth, remarkably handsome, with long fair locks flowing over his shoulders, a dazzling white complexion, agreeable manners, and elegant appearance. He had, however, got himself into disrepute and low water by the writing of a ribald song, when Coppée first met him, and his family had wisely treated him to cold shoulder, and withdrawn from him their pecuniary support. His Coventry was the dark little attic of the "Blue Dragon" inn, and here Coppée paid him his first visit. A while later Mendès was pardoned, received his family's support anew, and moved out of the "Dragon" to pleasanter quarters, where he once more gathered about him kindred spirits of wit, intellect and genius. He had only a sleeping room and a salon. There was but little furniture, but his bookshelves were filled, and his walls were well decorated with paintings and engravings. He held a reception every Wednesday. The guests were welcomed by himself, and, stepping in, found themselves in the presence of a charming goddess, attired in red and lounging on a couch smoking a cigarette. Here stood the promising young poet Léon Cladel, his face

framed in with dark hair and beard, and looking somewhat like a Southern Christ. Here sat a future symbolist, Stéphane Mallarmé, little, cool, clerical in appearance, "dreaming about a poet-art that must be music; verses that should give all the impression of a whole symphony." And here was a brown Creole, Herédia of Havanna, he who has just recently entered the Academy; over yonder, Glatigny, the actor-poet, with all the appearance of a circus clown, tall, with broad mouth, little head, large ears, and rapturously admired because he is "in print;" and just within the door stands Catulle of the long locks himself, thinner now, and looking like Napoleon at Arcole. There is a ring at the door; a cry of "Villiers! Villiers!" and a young man enters, with beautiful blue eyes, who tosses back "his flood of hair," bows, presses the hands of one and another of the guests, rolls a cigarette, twists his moustache, and presently seating himself at the piano, sings a dark improvisation à la Baudelaire. Count Villiers d'Adam lived, says Erdmann, as in a dream. It was known that he had for a short time buried himself in a cloister, and served for a short time, too, with the Pope's Zouaves. For the rest, none was his confidant or intimate. Into this charmed circle is Coppée now introduced—"a tall, thin youth with a refined appearance, shy eyes, something of the clerk about him in his slim but new and well-brushed suit, but with a certain elegance, nevertheless, in his exterior, an ironical charm in his humor, and something indescribably gentle and melancholy in his whole personality that makes him noticeable, and almost compels one to look at him." On Saturdays, the poet Leconte de Lisle held a reception in his rooms on the Boulevard des Invalides. There was tea, poetry and reciting, and here young François might chance to receive a nod from the gray-haired, Apollo-like, and somewhat haughty host.

In the existing "Passage Choiseul" was a little shop, open to all the winds of heaven, and overcrowded with books. It was kept by Alphonse Lemerre, antiquary and bookseller, and here every afternoon between four and six swarmed the long-haired and as yet unknown young bards and wits. Fair-whiskered Lemerre, somewhat reminiscent of Ronsard, allowed the lively impecunious youths all their own way; the air was filled with merry laughter, noisy jokes, riotous debate. Lemerre's hunchbacked assistant was, on the other hand, anything but a friend to the Bohemians, whose tricks scared away the customers and played the mischief with trade. In the midst of the throng was a young man, earnest and gentle, with a beautiful black beard, and a constant smile for the startling paradoxes of his comrades. It was the poet André Theuriot, a promising *débutant*, who was about to publish a volume of poetry, "Le Chemin de Bois," which won a prize from the Academy and brought him fame. Lemerre was the friend and publisher of the poor young rhymesters. He printed their organ, *Le Parnasse Contemporain*, which lived three years, and

not only were their poems printed, but they received some honorarium. Coppée had now gained an entrance into the literary world. He had worked hard and unselfishly for his mother and sisters; he left his old work now, and became a bard in earnest. It was not, however, until 1869 that he won any real fame. On the 14th of January in that year his first play, "Le Passant," was performed at the Odéon. His *début* was a conquest. All Paris raved about him. His old chums "The Parnassians" overwhelmed him with their sincere applause and congratulations—among them Gautier, Théodore de Banville, Augier, Sully-Prudhomme—all men of genius—laurel crowned. His fame is made. Newspapers tell of his life, of the sweet and tender mother whom he worships. Far away in the provinces "Le Passant" is being played; neckerchiefs à la Coppée are in every shop window. The Princess Mathilde Bonaparte is his patroness. Through her he obtains a post at the library of the Senate; in her salon—where every Wednesday circles a throng of artists and authors—he makes new friendships; here meets Taine, Ernest Renan, the brothers Goncourt, the artist Fromentin, and in Flaubert—a kindred spirit—finds a firm friend.

But Erdmann's pages must be read to receive justice. The figures portrayed have almost the glow of life, the style of description is so enthusiastic and so clear, and Coppée, "with the world sorrow of a Musset in his eyes," and that nameless charm that women feel and love—even when "Le Passant" was being played it was whispered that Sarah Bernhardt and Mlle. Agar were openly rivaling for the young poet's favor—is himself so fascinating a subject.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE AND CARDIFF.

"THE MAN AND THE TOWN" is the title of Mr. Dollman's article in the *English Illustrated Magazine*. It is a copiously illustrated paper describing Cardiff and the Marquis of Bute. Cardiff, which in half a century has sprung up from being a village of 10,000 inhabitants to a town of 130,000, owes its position, says Mr. Dollman, to the wealth, enterprise and foresight of the present Marquis of Bute, whose fame outside Cardiff rests largely upon his having served as the hero of Lord Beaconsfield's "Lothair." It was his father who decided to invest his fortune in the future of Cardiff, as he had the greatest possible stake in the development of the coal and iron trade. The present marquis did not come of age until 1875, but he set himself to following up the work which his father had begun. He built new docks, from which more coal is shipped than from all the ports of the Tyne together, and devoted himself generally to the development of the town. He has served as its mayor, and the castle, with its moat and ancient keep, is one of the most interesting of the local lions. Rothe Park has been given by Lord Bute to the town as a recreation ground, and three out of the other four recreation grounds of Cardiff were not only given, but were maintained by Lord Bute.

DECORATIVE ART IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

EUGÈNE GRASSET and decorative art in France together form the subject of an interesting article in the *Studio* (London).

HOME DECORATION IN ENGLAND.

M. Octave Uzanne, the writer, is filled with anxiety because of the plethora of painted canvas turned out every year in France, and thinks it would be entertaining to study with prophetic vision the ultimate destiny of it. At the same time he is impressed with the taste which presides at the fitting-up of an English home: "In England, a movement that makes progress every day has manifested itself for more than thirty years—a movement endowing architecture, furniture, and even ordinary and domestic articles, with a veritable springtide of form, arrangement and color. The fascinating element of originality in English decoration is as soothing as the first signs of early spring, and we must admit, however grudgingly, that in decorative art France is barren and unproductive."

In this connection we may refer to an article in the *Magazine of Art* of November and December, entitled "English Arts and Crafts from a Frenchman's Point of View." In it M. Victor Champiez first discusses the principles laid down by Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Lewis Day, and others, and then proceeds to describe the last exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society. He, too, has a good opinion of English decorative art.

EUGÈNE GRASSET'S ART.

M. Uzanne traces back the origin of this sterility and then turns to Eugène Grasset, whose works have lately been exhibited at Paris—ornamental drawings, sketches for architecture, furniture, etc., water color drawings, studies for stained glass, specimens of illustration, book covers, posters, etc. "Impervious to the theories of painter cliques, or of men of the day, careless of fashion, without vanity of any kind, he seems to hide his personality with as much care as he does his works, with which he never allows himself to be satisfied. In spite of his reputation as a craftsman not often pressed to hand over a design 'copyright free,' Grasset has thrown into all branches of industrial art the spirit of a commanding personality."

"His cartoons for stained glass are, numerically speaking, quite extraordinary; his posters, his chromo-typography, his catalogue and book covers, his tapestry panels, his designs for furniture of all sorts, his architectural work, his lithography, his innumerable decorative works, might furnish material for an iconography far more important than we would think."

"In the special art of the Parisian street poster he is essentially personal; his street placards rival the curious chromo-lithographs of Jules Chéret, that master of *genre*. He contrives eloquent 'puffs' for a railway company, a library, an exhibition, or an industrial product, and all with a taste which will survive the things that occasioned them."

THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. SIDNEY LOW writes an article in the *Nineteenth Century* which he calls "If the House of Commons were Abolished," but which is really a demonstration that the House of Commons is really being abolished without any one noticing it. He argues with considerable ingenuity that if it were abolished the government of the country would go on with very little alteration. The gist of his paper is contained in the following paragraph:

"The most important of the functions of the House of Commons, according to all the text books and theories of the Constitution, are these:

- "1. Legislation.
- "2. Administration and executive control.
- "3. Financial policy and management.
- "4. The discussion of abuses and the redress of grievances.
- "5. The appointment of Ministers.
- "6. The testing and selection of public men in debate.

"It is impossible to maintain that the House of Commons still retains its old and theoretical supremacy and efficiency in all these matters, or indeed in any of them. The Cabinet in the first place, the Caucus in the second, the Platform, the Press, Public Opinion, Society and other powers and influences, have encroached on the domain of Parliament, and more particularly on that of the Lower Chamber, in one or other province, till now there is none in which the control of the House of Commons is absolute, and scarcely one in which it has not largely abandoned the real, though not formal, authority and effective force to other hands."

By what means has this extraordinary decadence of the popular assembly been brought about? Mr. Low answers this question as follows: "The comparative weakness and inutility of the House of Commons is due mainly to the increased power of the Cabinet, and to the position of members of Parliament as delegates directed to vote with the party according to the orders of the Caucus, rather than as representatives able to exercise an independent judgment."

It is natural that having succeeded in demonstrating the gradual disappearance of the House of Commons as an effective force in the government of the country, Mr. Low should conclude by asking whether anything could be done to mend matters. He replies, certainly there is one simple and practical expedient by which, if it were adopted, "the House of Commons would be, in fact, a Sovereign Assembly, and become, what it is not now, the real ruling element in the Constitution."

What is that expedient? Nothing more or less than that the members of the House of Commons should vote by ballot. If it did the power of the Caucus would wane, Ministers would cease to be despots, and M.P.'s would once more count for something in the state. It is a very ingenious article, and there is a good deal more in it than many people would at first be inclined to admit.

LORD ROSEBERY AND HIS POLICY.

THE *Fortnightly* publishes two articles entitled "Foreign Views of Lord Rosebery." The title is rather a misnomer. The most important part of the first article, by the Frenchman, is a discussion of the best method of constituting a Second Chamber; the whole of the second article, by the German, is devoted to a demonstration that democracies cannot fight. Both subjects no doubt are important, but they can hardly be said to be views of Lord Rosebery.

The Frenchman's Key to the Mystery.

The Frenchman, however, does give us some views of Lord Rosebery. He is M. Augustine Filon. He is puzzled by England's Prime Minister, and in order to get some light as to his character he has read up his Pitt, and he thinks he has found in it the key with which to solve the mystery. He says: "The most important sentence in the book, and the one which gives the keynote to the whole, is the sentence in which Lord Rosebery mocks at the 'common and erroneous view' that regards 'human nature as consistent and coherent. The fact is, that congruity is the exception, and that time and circumstance and opportunity paint with heedless hands and garish colors on the canvas of human life.'"

WHAT THE FRENCH THINK OF HIM.

M. Filon says that when Lord Rosebery first took office every one in France distrusted him, believing him to be a German. After a time they discovered that he was an Englishman—which he is not, as he is Scotch. They are still ill at ease about him. He says: "As a matter of fact, there is a great deal of admiration and a certain amount of sympathy in our feeling for him, but I am forced to admit that the early mistrust survives. He remains a psychological problem, and every unsolved problem is disquieting."

KIND ADVICE IN THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

M. Filon then discusses several things, and returns, at the end of his article, to administer to Lord Rosebery some advice as to his conduct and general behavior if he is to win the approval of Frenchmen in general and M. Filon in particular, which of course is very kind of M. Filon. He says: "Lord Rosebery knows the good-will of the French political world better than I do, and he will take care not to lose it. He has a chance of strengthening his position, of making his mark, and showing his real self after his long course of politic hesitation and diplomacy, of giving proof of his character, now that he has given proof of his wit, of fixing upon a definite Liberal policy both at home and abroad, of holding to it, and, if necessary, of falling with it. He is at the turning-point of his political career, and it is he, not we, who must find the real Rosebery. To that end he must abandon the charming theory of the variable and manifold ego, which is nothing but a series of dissolving views; he must revert to the good old doctrine which regarded a human being as a compact whole, a homogeneous and distinct personality,

'consistent and coherent,' and able to remember to-day both the deeds and the thoughts of yesterday.

" 'NOBODY ASKED YOU, SIR,' SHE SAID."

"I cannot altogether divest myself of an old prejudice derived from my early education in favor of the 'common and erroneous' view. I mean the belief in personal identity, which appears to me the necessary condition of real responsibility. I may admire the man of many parts (*l'homme multiple*), I may read his books, enjoy his wit and look with pleasure on his pictures, even when they represent Agincourt or Waterloo; but, if I were a business man, I should not choose him as my partner, and if I were a woman, I should not accept him as a husband. Moreover, if I were a nation, I should ask something more than words before I linked my fate with his."

The German's Opinion.

The German is Professor Delbrück of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. He begins grimly enough by saying that there is no German view of Lord Rosebery, because in Germany he is unknown. He is a mere party leader, but his policy, so far as it is understood in Germany, is regarded as impossible. That impossible policy is the alliance of Imperialism and Radicalism, which in Germany is universally expected to result in a great catastrophe for England.

NO WAR, NO EMPIRE.

The following passages are interesting as indicating the German view of English parties and English policy: "There can be no imperial policy where there is in the last resort no possibility of waging a great war. The very first condition of such a policy is an adequate military equipment, and such an equipment is not yet compatible with Radical principles. The Athens of Pericles proved this in the past; it has been proved anew by the France of to-day. England is not now supposed to be in a condition to meet any serious political crisis like the wars against Louis XIV, the Seven Years' War, or the gigantic struggle with Napoleon. The England of earlier days survived because it was an aristocracy.

... Public opinion—or the people, if you like—were not altogether powerless in the eighteenth century, but they could not be said to rule. Lord Rosebery, on his first assumption of power, declared, both in theory and in practice, for Imperialism. He made his confession of faith, too, as to the essence of such a policy in the phrase, 'the best foreign minister is a mute minister.' But in the end his Radical principles will not fail to be the ruin of his Imperialism. At this moment the Radicals are directing all their energies against the Upper House; and if, by some means or other, they can succeed in destroying it, they will proceed to the breaking up of large estates. When both these pillars are gone Conservatism will have lost its hold in England.

"Take away the great Conservative party from English political life, and discipline among the Radicals will inevitably go with it. Probably a Radical England would see the rise of a party which would brook no imperial policy at all, and which would in-

gratiate itself with the masses by promising them the utmost economy in naval and military expenditure. Because a Radical England would not be ready for a great war, Germany holds that Lord Rosebery's programme of 'Radicalism with Imperialism' is a practical impossibility."

MORE GOSSIP BY SIR EVELYN WOOD.

SIR EVELYN WOOD'S charming reminiscences of his boyhood in the trenches before Sebastopol are continued in the *Fortnightly*, but not concluded. When they are reprinted they will form a very delightful volume of stories about the last great European war, which will be a universal favorite especially with boys.

His pages teem with adventures personal and otherwise. Take, for example, this story of how he was frozen tight in a battery:

"In the second week of December, I went to sleep in the twenty-one-gun battery about 8 P. M., when it was freezing, and I was more anxious to get out of the wind than into a dry spot. The wind dropped and it rained about 2 A. M., when, although I felt I was getting wet, I was too tired to rise. When I tried to do so just before daylight, I could not move, the water having frozen around me, for with the coming day the temperature had fallen. My comrades carried me back, and putting hot bottles to my feet and around my body, with loving care and attention saved me from frost-bite."

Notwithstanding this experience he maintains that: "The climate of the Crimea, though more variable, is but little more inclement than that of the North of England."

The frightful destruction of life was due, not to the exceptional ferocity of the elements, but to the scandalous lack of provision on the part of the English Government. He says: "England gave its little army, however, neither enough food, clothing, nor even medicines. We did not understand feeding men, and animals fared still worse."

In proof of this assertion his pages literally bristle with ghastly stories of cruel privations heroically borne, which no patriot can read without mingled pride and shame. Speaking of the failure of the Commissariat Department, he says: "Supply by contract failed in two great wars during the last thirty-five years, and it is unlikely we shall during war trust to such a system in future; but unless our commissariat officers buy during peace they will not know their business in war. Direct purchasers should, I think, be the rule at all large military stations."

His article abounds with homely pictures of the reality of war; as, for instance, the following: "Few men till late in December had more than one shirt, which they had worn incessantly day and night for weeks. During the last week of October, when the days were pleasantly warm, our soldiers tried to wash their only shirt, and every afternoon in the trenches the covering parties might be seen picking vermin of all kinds from their garments."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

FROM the January *Century* we have selected Professor Noah Brooks' paper, called "Glimpses of Lincoln in War Time," to quote from in the "Leading Articles."

A rather unusual article, and a very prettily illustrated one, is made on the subject of "Festivals in American Colleges for Women." Ladies who respectively represent Bryn Mawr, Smith, Wellesley and other of the American woman colleges, write short essays telling of the observances, fêtes and celebrations of their *almae matres*. The editor calls attention to the difference in the customs,—for instance, the college cries,—of the women's institutions from those of our men's colleges. Mr. Gilder says:

"There is every reason that in institutions for women aesthetic culture should proceed along such lines, for in the hands of women especially rests the gentler side of life. If the love and art of grace and beauty are not with them, where shall these qualities be found? In all parts of the country is to be noticed of late years an increase of interest in gay and beautiful pageants, of one sort or another, on land or water. Women have in these a great part, and this new tendency in our rather hard and strained American life is surely one to be cultivated at school, in our homes and in our communities."

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, who has been for several years very much in evidence as an inventor in the field of aerial navigation, tells in this number of the *Century* about a new flying machine. He describes, with very detailed cuts and diagrams and figures, this new *aéroplane*, which is propelled by steam, by a motor, in the construction of which steel plays a most important part. It is interesting to note that Professor Maxim finds aluminum decidedly inferior to steel, weight for weight. In the experiment with this flying machine,—which was about one hundred and five feet wide, over all, with an area of the planes used amounting to four thousand square feet,—a speed of thirty-six or thirty-seven miles an hour was achieved, and the total weight of the machine, with water, fuel and three men on board, is little less than eight thousand pounds; the total lifting effort ten thousand pounds; the screws made between three hundred and seventy-five and four hundred turns per minute; and the fuel used was naphtha. "At the time of writing, the machine is practically finished, but in order to continue the experiments it appears to me that it will be necessary to obtain a very large and level field completely free from trees and houses, where experiments can be made in manœuvring the machine. I do not consider it safe to attempt free flight directly from a railway track with a great number of very large trees in every direction; the slightest hesitancy in manipulating the rudders, or the least mistake, might prove disastrous. What is required is to experiment with the machine running very near the ground, in fact almost touching it; and not until one has complete control of the machine should high or completely free flight be attempted. A suitable field for conducting these experiments is not easy to obtain in England, and is certainly not to be found near London."

Professor Maxim much deploras the great waste of time and resources which the French made in experimenting with balloon flying-machines, which were on an entirely wrong principle, as the *aéroplanists* of to-day consider.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the January *Harper's* there is a paper by Henry Cabot Lodge called "Shakespeare's Americanisms," which we have quoted from among the "Leading Articles."

In this number of *Harper's*, which is quite an attractive one, Mr. Lodge's paper is the only one that goes much beyond the merely entertaining values, unless it be Mr. Janvier's very readable "New York Slave Traders," and Alfred Parson's description of Japan's great mountain, *Fujisan*—the last illustrated by the writer's exquisite wash drawings. Then, in the "Editor's Study," there is Mr. Charles W. Warner's tribute to Dr. Holmes, given with no uncertain words of praise and love. Mr. Warner thinks the present generation is perhaps unable to be critically just to Dr. Holmes on account of its admiration. "Dear Dr. Holmes," is what it said, and never "Poor Dr. Holmes," a term with which it is often obliged to qualify its admiration of men of genius." Mr. Warner says:

"Dr. Holmes is called an optimist. That was his temperament. He regarded the future without anxiety and the past without bitterness. He had his share of grief and sorrow and bereavement, but these he had not the egotism to inflict upon the world. He was an optimist, but his perceptions of life were perfectly clear, and humorously true. He did not lack at all the power of discernment necessary to sharp criticism, but he liked to think well of his fellows, and he wanted their love. He had a nimble enough satirical wit and a sharp pen, but he was exceedingly reluctant to hurt the feelings of any human being. He enjoyed running his pen through what was to him a hateful dogma, but he didn't wish to stick it through anybody's heart. In his contemplation of the past there was hardly a strain of melancholy, rather a feeling of tenderness for what was still dear."

Mr. Thomas Hardy's novel, which began in the December number under the title "The Simpletons," is continued in this January issue with a changed name, owing to the fact that the author's attention was called to the similarity of the first title with another English work of fiction. The story now runs under the name, "Hearts Insurgent." The other story features of the number are the first chapter of Mr. Richard Harding Davis' three part novel, "The Princess Aline"—which takes us again into the New York "high life" that this young writer has observed so successfully—and Sarah Orne Jewett's story, "A War Debt."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the January *Scribner's* we have selected Robert Grant's article on "Income," and Maud Ballington Booth's on the "Salvation Army at Work," to be reviewed as "Leading Articles."

Perhaps it is in general introduction to the history of the past twenty-five years which *Scribner's Magazine* is promising to publish from the pen of President E. Benjamin Andrews, that the magazine this month contains a rather lengthy paper by Noah Brooks, on "The Beginnings of American Parties." This paper covers the period from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the doubtfully named "era of good feeling" which began about 1820. It is a plain statement of historical facts,

with an entire observation of impartiality, and is written in a clear style, which makes it valuable and readable, in addition to its intrinsic importance as a chapter of history.

George Trumbull Ladd writes shrewdly on "The Mental Characteristics of the Japanese." He finds a varied contradictoriness in the distinguishing traits of this peculiar race—a contradictoriness which he traces to the existent situation in which the old ethnic convictions and impulses of the Japanese are covered over by "a thin crust of modern Western civilization." "United in a few controlling social and political sentiments, almost to the last man, the Japanese are yet unable to form and hold together for more than a few months any consistent governmental policy, or to prevent their political parties from an endless splitting up and internal strife over minor points that should be compromised through the power of dominating conceptions and principles. Obviously and traditionally polite to the verge of obsequiousness, they appear capable of the most extreme insolence; flinging away life for trifles in their readiness to display a self-sacrificing courage, they are—when judged by Anglo-Saxon standards—often guilty of the most culpable meanness and cowardice. Having the most delicate æsthetical sensitiveness in certain directions, they are in other directions surprisingly oblivious to all sense of proportion and propriety. Out of the noblest sentiments and impulses, originate with them some of the most hideous of crimes. But all this is understood when once we agree to take the point of view suggested by ethnic psychology."

The literary feature of this excellent number is the first installment of George Meredith's new novel, "The Amazing Marriage"—a title which would fit handsomely the yellow backed novel of the cheap news stands. The very first paragraph, which is a long one, gives liberal promise of the marvelous eccentricities of style that endear Meredith to one part of the reading world, and make him a laughing stock with the rest.

M'CLURE'S.

FROM the January *McClure's* we have reviewed two articles, Miss Ida M. Tarbell's chapter in the life of Napoleon, and Miss Beatrice Harraden's account of the birth of her famous story, "Ships that Pass in the Night."

The many of us who have become enamored of Mr. Kipling's jungle tales will be glad to see a new one in this number, "Letting in the Jungle," in which Baloo, the bear, Bagheera, the panther, Hathi, the wild elephant, Mowgli, the wolf-child, and the rest of the jungle folk, raze to the ground the village near their forest, with great slaughter and flight of the despised men, who smoke pipes, and otherwise "play with their mouths."

Mr. E. J. Edwards contributes a short article on Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in which he sketches the reformer's relations with the political parties, with the Senate Investigating Committee, and more especially with Mr. Goff. Mr. Edwards tells us that it was most largely due to Dr. Parkhurst's influence that Mr. Goff refused the mayoralty candidacy, on the grounds that an acceptance might prevent a union of all the elements opposing Tammany, and because it was believed that Mr. Goff could be of better service as a renovator in the office of Recorder.

Mr. Edwards, who is no contemptible critic of political and executive ability, calls Dr. Parkhurst "the moral ruler of New York, and pays a high tribute to his pru-

dence, foresight and energy as an organizer of the great movement which has recently defeated Tammany.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE January *Cosmopolitan* begins with two notable contributors in "Ouida," who writes a chapter in the "Great Passions of History" series which this magazine is presenting, and in the late Professor Charcot, who tells of the achievements of a still greater scientist,—M. Louis Pasteur. Whatever one's tastes and convictions may allow them to think of Ouida's novels, no one can deny her charm of style and richness of thought; her retelling here of the tragic story of Paola and Francesca is rather the best of the "Great Passions."

Professor Charcot is—or rather his article is, for the Professor is dead—uniformly enthusiastic over Pasteur's career. He records the long list of the latter's scientific triumphs, won by the keenest insight, and the most unwearied energy and tenacity, and culminating in the inoculation cure for rabies.

"Certainly there is none to whom our suffering humanity owes a greater debt of gratitude. His services to it in the past and in the future are incredible. His labors have been so vast that one is disposed to doubt that they are the work of a single brain, and not the contribution of several generations. He is certainly the glory of his native land, but he is more, he is also the glory of the close of the nineteenth century, and if it was still the usage to bestow upon an age the name of a single man, ours might justly be called the Age of Pasteur."

A serial novel begins in this number from that writer of capital stories, W. Clark Russell, who calls it "A Three-Stranded Yarn." Albion W. Tourgée continues his "Story of a Thousand," being the record of his regiment's experience in the War, and there is a short story by François Coppée, "The Christmas Bethrothal," while the enterprising and versatile Mr. Edward W. Bok undertakes to tell why the young man of to-day doesn't go to church. He considers it rather less the fault of the young man than of the preacher, to whom he gives some suggestions of what young men would care to hear, and he waives the question whether the church, aside from the preacher, is appropriately fulfilling its mission.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the January *Lippincott's* there is but little beyond the complete novel, "The Waifs of Fighting Rocks," by Captain Charles McIlvane, and the several short stories.

Elizabeth F. Seat, writing on "Christmas Customs and Superstitions," gives the menu of an old-fashioned Yule Tide dinner. It seems rather formidable, with our degenerate present day digestive apparatus:

"First course, sixteen full dishes: 'a shield of brawn, with mustard; a boiled capon; boiled beef; a roasted chine of beef; a neat's tongue, roasted; a pig, roasted; baked chewets; a goose, roasted; a swan, roasted; a turkey, roasted; a haunch of venison, roasted; a kid with a pudding inside; a pasty of venison; an olive pye; a couple of capons; a custard.'

"To these add 'sallets, fricases, quelque choses, and devised paste, as many dishes more to make the full service thirty-two dishes,' which the housewife is admonished is 'as much as can conveniently stand on one table and in one mess, and after this manner you may proportion your second and third courses, holding fullness in

one-half of the dishes, and show on the other which will be both frugal in the splendor, contentment to the guest, and pleasure to the beholder."

Calvin D. Wilson tells about shooting and eating "The Ducks of the Chesapeake," and celebrates the charms of the aristocratic canvas-back. He has his readers know that, even at the shore, where the backwoods pot hunters shoot them, these royal birds bring from \$5 to \$6 per pair. By the time they reach London \$25 a pair must be paid for them. Such notabilities as the Prince of Wales and Bismarck have received them direct from Havre de Grace as presents. Ward McAllister two years ago ordered one hundred pair of canvas backs from the shore at a cost of \$5.25 a pair. One famous New York hotel advertises on its bill of fare a service of canvas backs for two for \$25. It really seems a pity to kill such valuable creatures as this.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN another department we have reviewed Sir Edwin Arnold's article in the January number on "The Triumph of Japan." "Some Historic Landmarks of London," by John Gennings, is an illustrated article of much interest; the Tower, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's and the Church of All Hallows, are among the landmarks described. Modern London life (in the East End) is sketched in an article by Miss Moody, who writes from personal experience in mission work.

In "The World's Debt to Chemistry," Prof. H. B. Cornwall, of Princeton, describes many practical applications of the science, showing the relations of chemical discovery to industrial progress.

Prof. R. G. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, contributes to the "Required Reading" of the Chautauqua course a study of Scott's "Monastery," which is exhaustive and critical without being dry.

"Famous Revivalists of the United States" (illustrated by portraits of a dozen of them) discusses the personalities of the foremost men now engaged in evangelical work in this country. The writer, Mr. S. Parkes Cadman, has performed his task with discrimination and sympathy.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE January *New England Magazine*, true to home products, prints a long article on Burlington, Vt., which attempts to enumerate the educational advantages and beauties of that sturdy old New England town.

Helen Leah Reade writes on Radcliffe College in a clear and discriminating article, and recommends earnestly that any money which can be obtained should be applied to the establishing of scholarships or fellowships in that institution. Every year promising students are turned away because they cannot themselves afford to bear the whole expense of education at Cambridge. As to the excellent work done by this institution, Miss Reade points out that of twenty-two girls who last June were graduated as the first class of Radcliffe, ten received their degrees *magna cum laude* and three *cum laude*. Nearly two-thirds of the students live in Cambridge or Boston, a somewhat significant fact in an estimate of the influence which the Annex exerts.

In "A Chapter of Alaska," C. E. Cabot tells some interesting things about the habits of the seals. "The male seals begin to land in May, the whole herd following in increasing numbers, staying until November, when they return to the deep waters and remain until the next spring. During these months on land, if the mothers are

killed in their brief absences from their young necessary to obtain food for themselves, the young seals perish. The males while on land partake of no food, subsisting entirely on the store of fat and oil laid up in their blubber through the winter season, when they annually return to feed in the open waters between the islands and the main land. It is in these waters alone that an amount of food is found of fish and of marine life necessary to sustain them for the ensuing season. Some conception of the vast quantity of animal life which exists in these waters may be obtained from the knowledge that each of the five million seals that leave the islands to feed requires at least six pounds of fish per day,—thirty million pounds of food daily for all. It is on their passage through and near these straits that the seals have been wantonly slaughtered by raiders who hunted them in vessels.

"The full-grown male seal weighs between two and three hundred pounds; the full-grown female, about eighty pounds. Never more than one seal is produced at a birth, its weight being about five pounds."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. J. M. Ludlow's review of Benjamin Jones' book on "Co-operative Production."

Havelock Ellis makes a map of France, but, instead of geographical localities, he marks thereon only the names of men—in all, over one hundred and fifty of the most illustrious Frenchmen of the last five centuries. He tells us about the distribution of these names in an article which he calls "The Genius of France." A man's name is placed on the map not necessarily at his birthplace, but where there is reason to believe he had sent down his deepest ancestral roots. Those geniuses of mixed ancestry, like Dumas, George Sand and Zola, and all Parisians, are omitted. One of the striking generalities which Mr. Ellis is able to make from this data is the almost total absence of men of genius from the interior of France. This historiographer of genius finds that the great names on the map range themselves into certain well-defined groups: The Breton group, the large Norman group, the Flemish group, etc., and these he takes up and discusses in turn.

Professor John Trowbridge, writing on "The Want of Economy in the Lecture System," realizes the innate fondness in the human breast for lecturing and for being lectured. He sees, however, a distinct loss in the clearly intellectual classes of lectures. "The necessity of attending at least one course of lectures may be said to have haunted the Puritan conscience as late as 1866," but now there are few towns in America in which courses of serious lectures are attended. What is needed, Professor Trowbridge thinks, is accompanying laboratory work, some practice in looking up cases, or some method of investigation. "A lecture in science, with illustrations and experiments, requires at least two hours of preparation on the part of the professor. In the course of this arduous work, the latter is doing exactly what the student who is to hear the lecture should do in order to appreciate it. The professor does all the work, and the minds of his listeners, not being prepared as his has been, are not in a receptive state, and the amount of instruction that is assimilated is vanishingly small."

The important purely literary feature of this month's *Atlantic* is the short story which begins it, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, which she calls "A Singular Life." Following this there is an essay of very philosophical quality by John H. Denison, on "The Survival of the American Type."

THE FORUM.

THE discussion of the "Baltimore plan" of currency reform by Mr. Hepburn, Philip Gilbert Hamerton's autobiographical notes, Chancellor Canfield's study of alleged Western discontent and Mr. W. R. Thayer's "New Story-Tellers and the Doom of Realism," are reviewed in another department.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge, writing on "The Death of the Czar and the Peace of Europe," takes an optimistic view of the immediate future. He says: "There is no safety in predicting any turn in a game in which a youthful monarch holds a strong hand; but, though many rumors have been running around about the new Czar, Nicholas II, there seems no probability of his undertaking any inflammable rôle. Russia has so much more to gain by peace than war. Barely a third of her army has the new small-bore rifle, and it will be two years before the other regiments are so equipped. Her revenues are none too great. Russia needs her money for the trans-Siberian railway; and she ought not to blow it out of the mouths of big guns. No doubt there is tension in many of the international relations; but that is always present; and diplomats are growing more reasonable. It is probable that what has been said of the character of Nicholas is in the main true; and this should lead him to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father and make Russia still the dictator of peace."

In discussing the question, "May a Man Conduct His Business as He Please?" Col. Carroll D. Wright puts several others: "The employer or the employee may firmly believe that there is nothing in his conduct which warrants the interference of the public; but, if the public is subjected to great loss, to great inconvenience, to paralysis of trade, should not the individual who precipitates the difficulty be held responsible and accountable to the power which enables him to conduct his business or to perform his labor at all? And especially, when organized capital asks of the State peculiar privileges, under special acts or charters, and at the same time asks that individuals contributing capital be relieved from responsibility of the person, does not the question which has been suggested come with still greater force? And is not the answer that the State shall interfere made with greater emphasis?"

Mr. Price Collier contributes a comparative study of the reading habits of Englishmen and of Americans. "England has nothing like the number of averagely well-read men that one finds in America; but America has nothing like the number of thoroughly well-read, widely-traveled, highly trained men in politics, and in all the professions, that one finds here. In America there is a widespread education of the hare; in England there is, confined to narrow limits, the education of the tortoise, and there is a fable that the world is poised upon the back of a tortoise!"

Mr. Glen Miller has no fear lest polygamists should control the new State of Utah; the community, he says, is now in complete harmony with American thought and institutions.

A Brahman and a missionary discuss Christian missions in India from their respective points of view. Their articles form a continuation of the debate started in the *Forum* some months ago, and it cannot be said that the bewildered reader is much better able now than at first to form a judicious opinion as to the matters in controversy.

Dr. Jane Elizabeth Robbins, head worker in the New York College Settlement, in an article on "Charity that Helps and other Charity," records a number of instances

of kindness and self-denial occurring among the very poor. Dr. Robbins says of the rich man asking what he can do for the relief of suffering: "Let him give not alms but *himself*, and the wisdom comes with the giving."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE article by ex-Senator Wade Hampton entitled "Brigandage on Our Railroads," the review of our national financial experiments by Comptroller Eckels, the account of the Salvation Army's work by Professor Briggs, and Mr. Henry White's suggestions as to consular reform, receive attention in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mgr. Satolli contributes an exhaustive study of the Catholic school system in Rome, discussing under separate heads the elementary and high schools, other scholastic institutions, the discipline and results attained, and the expenses for instruction. Mgr. Satolli shows that the Papacy spends annually, for the maintenance of its school system in Rome, upward of 1,000,000 *lire*, and that under the wise direction of the Cardinal Vicar and the special commissioners appointed for the purpose the educational requirements of all classes of people in the Italian capital are provided for in Catholic schools.

Writing of Dr. Holmes and his work, Senator Lodge seems chiefly impressed by the wonderful flexibility and versatility of the poet-scientist's mind. Dr. Holmes had one marked personal trait which Mr. Lodge does not overlook. "He was in the best sense a citizen of the world, of broad and catholic sympathies. But he was first and before that an American and a citizen of the United States, and this fact is at once proof and reason that he was able to do work which has carried delight to many people of many tongues, and which has won him a high and lasting place in the great literature of the English-speaking people."

Adjutant-General Ruggles makes the following recommendation concerning an increase of our standing army: "It thus appears that 5,500 men should be immediately added to the present enlisted force of 25,000, which would bring it to the standard of 30,500, or 500 in excess of that at which, after reduction, it was established twenty-four years ago. These men would be combatants. The cost of additional men is moderate. The cost of a private soldier for pay, subsistence and clothing is \$273 per year. For this increased force there will be required an inconsiderable number of additional officers to replace those who were discharged as supernumeraries in the reduction of 1870. They can be furnished by the promotion of faithful officers of long service who have grown gray in the lower grades, and by filling the few vacancies at the foot of the list from graduates of the Military Academy, by promotion of worthy men from the ranks, or by appointments from civil life."

Sergius Stepniak, considering the probable effect of the Czar's death on the peace of Europe, affirms that the danger of war lies with Germany, rather than with Russia, whose alliance with France is now stronger than ever.

The meaning of the recent elections is discussed by the chairmen of the Congressional committees. Chairman Babcock holds that the people voted to restore the Republican party to power because they believed that party stood for good money, protection, reciprocity and American prosperity. Chairman Faulkner, on the other hand, is confident that McKinleyism is a thing of the past, that tariff reform has been advanced, and that protection, for protection's sake, has secured few, if any, converts.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THEODOR BARTH has an article on "The Three Chancellors," which is really devoted to a eulogy of Caprivi, a narrative of his four years' rule, and explanations as to his overthrow. Speaking of the late Chancellor, Mr. Barth says: "Such a type of character is, I think, peculiar to Germany. A sense of duty, fostered by military and bureaucratic traditions, developing itself nobly and purely under the influences of a laborious life and scanty means; a mental adaptability which enables its owner to master the intricacies of every kind of work, without loss of independence and originality of thought; a lofty standard of honor from which all the temptations of personal gain and petty ambition glance off harmlessly; and a philosophic indifference to outward show—this peculiar combination of qualities is hardly to be met with out of Germany, but even here it rarely reaches such a perfect development as in the case of Count Caprivi."

A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

Mr. Montagu describes the experience of a war artist chiefly during the Russo-Turkish war. The article concludes with an interesting anecdote: "As a Pasha in remote corners of Anatolia, I have assumed with equal success a very different rôle. A scarlet fez, a many-colored turban, a sash of cardinal red, containing a goodly display of weapons, together with an escort of dashing, if rather dirty, irregulars, whose spears glittered in the sunlight, giving one an importance undreamt of in prosaic England. I had a curious *rencontre* once with another Pasha, whose brilliant personal get-up and that of his retinue threw myself and followers completely into the shade. As we passed each other that mighty man salaamed to his saddle-cloth, while I, in a moment of forgetfulness, saluted. Then a strange far-away look came into that Pasha's face, as, with a broad grin and an Irish accent, he said: 'Eh, but yer forgot to salaam, Montagu, yer forgot to salaam!' and the next moment I had discovered that magnificent horseman to be my old friend Edmund O'Donovan, the brilliant 'Special' of the *Daily News*, who, it will be remembered, afterward lost his life while representing the interests of that paper with the army of Hicks Pasha in Egypt."

A PLEA FOR MUNICIPAL PAWNSHOPS.

Mr. Robert Donald transfers from *London*, of which he is editor, to the *New Review* his cogent plea for municipal pawnshops. He says: "The following shows the different treatment extended to poor borrowers in the leading capitals of Europe. A loan of 2 shillings 6 pence for one week pays interest per annum as follows: Paris, 0; Madrid, 6; Brussels, 7; Berlin, 12; London, 260."

The extent to which the poor of London are plundered by the pawnshops justifies Mr. Donald's plea for an improvement. This, he thinks, can best be done by putting all the pawnshops under the municipality. "There are many reasons why pawnshops would be more economically managed under municipal control than under private ownership. There would be a decided advantage in having branches all over the city. Valuable articles pledged in one quarter would pay for small loans in poor districts. The smallest pawns do not pay the pawnbroker, even although he does charge his 100 per cent. Supervision would not be less expensive under the County Council than at present. The officers would require to be well paid, as the success of the institution would mainly depend on their loyalty to the system and their method of valuation. There would be considerable scope for economy in the matter of rent. It would not be necessary to have anything like six hundred pawnshops."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for December is somewhat too metaphysical to be a popular number. Emma Maria Caillard's paper on "The Knowledge of Good and Evil," and Professor Seth's second paper on "The Theory of the Absolute" may be very valuable but they are "caviare to the general."

THE CARRYING TRADE OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Mulhall has one of his fascinating papers from which an endless number of statistics can be gleaned of really remarkable interest. For instance, speaking of the mercantile marine, Mr. Mulhall says: "The main facts to be borne in mind in connection with the carrying trade on the high seas are these: 1, That we possess 56 per cent. of the carrying power of the world; 2, that the trade between Great Britain and her Colonies is growing much more rapidly than the general commerce of the world; 3, that our seamen carry more merchandise per man than those of other nations, and four times as much as the British seaman of 1860; 4, that our annual loss by shipwreck is only half that of other nations, as compared with tonnage afloat."

Passing on he considers the railways, in which Mr. Mulhall says: "The life of a locomotive is fifteen years, during which time it will run 240,000 miles, carry 600,000 tons, or 1,000,000 passengers, and earn \$300,000; its ordinary power is 300-horse, and its first cost \$10,000. The number of locomotives at work is 110,000, representing an approximate value of \$1,000,000,000, while that of the shipping of all nations is about \$1,100,000,000."

He calculates that the railways give employment to 2,394,000 people, while shipping only employs 705,000.

WALTER PATER.

Mr. Edmund Gosse's character sketch of Walter Pater, whom he knew intimately and whom he reveres highly, is a very brilliant and interesting piece of literary workmanship. He says: "Pater, as a human being, illustrated by no letters, by no diaries, by no impulsive unburdenings of himself to associates, will grow more and more shadowy. But it has seemed well to preserve, while still they are attainable, some of the external facts about a writer whose polished and concentrated work has already become part of the classic literature of England, and who will be remembered among the writers of this age when all but a few are forgotten."

OTHER ARTICLES.

An anonymous writer tells the story of Caprivi's fall. The writer says that the cause was entirely a personal one, and was owing to the susceptibility of the emperor to any encroachments upon his resolutions. The *Cologne Gazette* had insisted that Count Eulenberg must go, before the Emperor had announced his decision on the subject. The article was not inspired by Caprivi, but the Chancellor saw that the Emperor did not wish to shut the door definitely on Eulenberg's policy, to which Caprivi could not consent. Seeing this, he thought it better to retire at once, and therefore he declared that he could not disapprove of the article in question, although he had had nothing to do with it. Thereupon he resigned, and Prince Hohenlohe took his place.

W. M. Conway tells with a graphic pen the story of the fall of the mountain of the Plattenbergkopf in the Canton of Glarus, which buried part of the village of Elm in September, 1881. One hundred persons were buried beneath the falling mountain. Karl Blind sets forth in a brief paper the reasons for believing that the French have no foundation in truth or in treaty right for their claim to Madagascar.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* closes the year with an excellent number, from which we make copious extracts elsewhere.

"WHY I AM NOT AN AGNOSTIC."

Professor Max Müller maintains that he is not an Agnostic, and cannot call himself one. To him the purely mechanical theory of the evolution of the universe from protoplasm without a directing mind is unthinkable. He says: "I cannot help seeing order, law, reason or *Logos* in the world, and I cannot account for it by merely *ex post* events, call them what you like—survival of the fittest, natural selection, or anything else. Anyhow, this Gnosis is to me irresistible, and I dare not therefore enter the camp of the Agnostics under false colors. I am not aware that on my way to this Gnosis I have availed myself of anything but the facts of our direct consciousness, and the conclusions that can be logically deduced from them. Without these two authorities I do not feel bound to accept any testimony, whether revealed or unrevealed.

"If Agnosticism excludes a recognition of an eternal reason pervading the natural and the moral world, if to postulate a rational cause for a rational universe is called Gnosticism, then I am a Gnostic, and a humble follower of the greatest thinkers of our race from Plato and the author of the Fourth Gospel to Kant and Hegel."

SEND THE SKELETON BACK TO THE CUPBOARD.

Mr. H. D. Traill has a rather amusing paper entitled "About the Skeleton." He insists that in order to pay homage to realism our recent dramatists have been too determined to drag the skeleton from the cupboard. But he maintains realism is as much violated by the preposterous prominence of the skeleton as by its determined concealment by the older dramatists: "In each and all of them realism only prevails to the extent of creating the skeleton and letting him out of the closet. As soon as it comes to disposing of him realism at once gives way to idealism, with a marked preference for disagreeable ideals. The skeleton of the stage is allowed or encouraged to execute a dance of death among the *dramatis personæ*, dealing destruction with every caper of its fleshless limbs. The skeleton of real life is invariably locked up in the closet again with all possible despatch. But if this is so—if in causing the skeleton to execute the dance of death instead of locking him up again in the closet, he is acting in obedience, not to an inexorable law of truth, but to a mere principle of artistic selection, then how can he evade the awkward question—Is it so imperatively necessary to introduce a skeleton at all?"

THE DECAY OF BOOKSELLING.

Mr. David Scott maintains that unless things change for the better, bookselling in England will soon become an extinct art. People read newspapers, magazines, skim books from the circulating library, or use the free library. The result is that booksellers of the old sort are dying out. He suggests that as a means of reviving the almost extinct practice of buying books, publishers should bring out books at reasonable prices, as they do in France:

"Surely if novels can be published at popular prices, why not the better class of literature? A new class of book buyers would come into existence. The question naturally arises, 'How far should the net system be adopted?' My own opinion is that it should be applied to every copyright book. The non-copyright books can be left to take care of themselves and confided to the tender mercies of the free lances in the publishing trade

who fight for the honor of issuing them." His last suggestion is that the net price system should be generally adopted.

WANTED—AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE!

Sir John Colomb discusses the moral of the recent Ottawa Conference from the point of view of one who is hostile to the claims of the British colonies to readjust the Imperial tariff for the protection of colonial industries, agriculture, of course, being the chief. What he asks is that an Imperial conference should be summoned to look after the first of all Imperial interests, naval supremacy: "The common welfare of the Empire demands the assured supremacy of the sea. To sufficiently satisfy that demand two things are required: 1. An adequate Imperial Fund. 2. The Imperial machinery to administer that fund which will command the confidence of all the contributing portions of the Empire."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for December, the first issue for which the new editor, Mr. W. L. Courtney, is responsible, is a very creditable number. We notice elsewhere the foreign views of Lord Rosebery, Sir Evelyn Wood's "Reminiscences," and Dr. Roose on "The Spread of Diphtheria."

R. L. STEVENSON'S GOSPEL.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn contributes a critical study of Robert Louis Stevenson. He says: "Mr. Stevenson preaches in art the gospel of technical thoroughness, a lesson familiar enough in France, but necessary in England. Like all masters of technical skill, he has the desire to impart what is communicable in his own cunning—to found a school. And he has done it; one has only to look round and see that. He has done for English fiction what Tennyson did for English verse; he has raised the standard of contemporary workmanship; but, unlike Tennyson, he has done it by precept no less than by example. Admirable critic as he is, he is most instructive when he writes concerning his own work and methods."

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Mr. M. R. Davies, writing on "Pekin, a Threatened City," in the course of a gossip description of that dirty capital, refers as follows to the Dowager Empress: "Of course, she is swindled and humbugged right and left by her army of understrappers, but she has her way, or fancies she has, and this amounts to the same thing in the end, while it satisfies all parties. It would be interesting to know exactly how far her hand appears in recent actions. She is generally allowed to be an exceedingly clever and astute woman. She was at the head of affairs during the Taeping rebellion and during the war with France. It is said that she persists in doing everything through the Emperor; that she seldom allows herself to be seen; that in receiving an audience she sits on one side of the screen, while the audience kneels on the other; that she has the choosing of the ladies of the harem, and makes them skip on occasion; that she sells appointments through the favorite eunuch of the court, and shares the proceeds with him. These are a few of the rumors diligently circulated about the influence and importance of the Empress Dowager. She probably inspires many of the Imperial comments on the official reports and acts."

THE METHODS OF MODERN HISTORIANS.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, in an article which is partly an essay upon modern historians, but which is chiefly a trib-

ute to the late Mr. Froude, thus sums up the method of modern historians: "Macaulay believed that the greatness of England was due to the patriotism and enlightenment of one party in the State, and he set himself down to write the history of that party; Taine, listening as an invalid to the speeches of the Revolution contained in Buchez and Roux, divined the intellectual inferiority of the Jacobins, and projected an inquiry into the causes which had raised them into prominence. Carlyle wrote a prose epic; Froude an impassioned protest against the Papacy and the High Church movement; Guizot an analysis of the growth of civilization; the Bishop of Oxford an encyclopædic blue-book on Constitutional Antiquities. Every method of approaching the past is justifiable so long as it does not land you in misrepresentation."

RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE BALKANS.

Mr. Edward Dicey ventures to put in a feeble protest against the universal tribute which Europe has paid to the memory of the peace-keeper. He says that Alexander III might not have gone to war, but that he did not promote any anti-Russian development of autonomy in the Balkan peninsula. He says: "Alike in Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, the influence of Russia throughout the reign of the late Czar has been steadily and actively exerted to hinder the progress of these states, so long as that progress is not in accordance with the theory that the Slav countries of Southern Europe are to be mere satellites of Russia. Such, in brief, has been the policy pursued by the government of St. Petersburg under Alexander III, and I see no reason to suppose it will be materially different under Nicholas II."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for this month is a strong number as regards both value and variety. Lord Salisbury's critique of Lord Rosebery's plan and other principal articles are noticed elsewhere.

HOW BEST TO ATTACK PARIS.

"The Next Siege of Paris" is the subject of a very interesting discussion by Mr. W. Laird Clowes. To invest

the city would require a circuit of one hundred miles and an army of one million, four times as many men as in 1871. Rations were then the chief difficulty inside; but now, thanks to improved methods of preserving foods and pasteurizing milk "it is difficult to believe that any future siege will last long enough to exhaust the huge accumulations" permanently in readiness. The line of approach to Paris from the east and northeast so bristles with fortresses and intrenched camps that Mr. Clowes thinks it almost impracticable. He suggests that Germany might choose the sea as the nearest road to Paris. Her navy should now be strong enough to destroy or shut up the moiety of the French fleet not required in the Mediterranean. She might send after her fleet a flotilla of crowded transports, and land her troops in the mouth of the Seine and find no fortresses worth mentioning between them and Paris. "And then the French defense might probably be broken with comparative ease," under attack from before and behind.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

WE regret to notice that Dr. Chapman, who has been so long connected with the *Westminster Review*, has passed away. The current number contains several articles, but none of very great interest. The most interesting paper in the number is that which describes how woman suffrage got itself established in New Zealand. It was passed by one vote only in the Upper House, where the Minister who introduced and voted for the bill spoke against it. It was treated as a huge joke, and was put in the forefront of the government programme in the hope that the Upper House would suffer by rejecting it. The net effect of the woman's vote in the first election in which it was exercised was to emphasize the drift of public opinion. The writer, Mr. Norwood Young, thinks that women are like men, only more so, and that women's votes will generally be found on what is supposed to be the winning side. An anonymous writer suggests as an eirenicon to socialists and individualists that the very young and the very old should be treated by socialistic methods, while the strong and middle-aged should be allowed to take their stand on individualism.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE November numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are scarcely up to their usual standard of excellence. M. Leroy-Beaulieu sums up briefly the reign and personality of the late Czar of Russia, and Gaston Paris continues his account of the Provençal poet Frédéric Mistral.

THE INCOME TAX.

French readers must find almost a painful interest in Funck Brentano's exhaustive article on the income tax, for it is the one means of raising public money against which the whole nation has determinately set its face, from the peasant, whose worldly goods are kept and added to in the traditional old stocking, to the wealthy stockholder, whose income fluctuates from day to day. According to M. Brentano, the tax, while causing the greatest inconvenience and annoyance, will make no real difference to the wealth of the whole country, and he points out triumphantly that in neither Great Britain, Germany nor Italy, in all of which countries excellent results have been achieved by means of this tax, has it solved the social question. Making a comparison between the rich man and the beggar, he points out that each on the whole pays out what he gets in. In place of the *impôt*

direct, M. Brentano, if we understand him truly, would prefer to see everything in the way of actual production taxed rather than individual incomes at one per thousand; thus the workman who earned \$200 a year would pay 20 cents, the small shopkeeper who turned over \$3,000 a year about \$1.25, and the great barrister or famous artist making his \$100,000 a year, \$100. M. Brentano carefully avoids pointing out the fact that, directly or indirectly, the French citizen, especially the landowner and peasant proprietor, is already exceedingly heavily taxed, and looks forward with horror to any increase of what is significantly called abroad imposition.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

M. Loir discusses at some length the armament of the naval reserve of France. Thanks mainly to the efforts of Admiral Gervais, the French navy is now in an extraordinarily efficient position; each summer everything is put on a war footing, and both men and officers become thoroughly familiarized with their work; during the winter months all is arranged on a reduced level, but can again be brought up to full strength in an incredibly short time. M. Loir considers that the naval war of the future will take place in the Mediterranean.

GENERAL GRANT'S GERMAN SYMPATHIES.

In an article headed "General Grant and France," Mr. Theodore Stanton attempts to disprove the generally credited idea that the great American soldier considered himself during the Franco-Prussian War the enemy of France and the moral ally of Germany; even Victor Hugo mentioned him with horror in his "L'Année Terrible;" and yet, according to Mr. Stanton, there was literally a great deal of smoke without fire in the whole idea; so far from disliking France, Grant was only prejudiced against the Bonapartes. The often reiterated assertion that he had sent telegrams of felicitation to the German Kaiser after each Prussian victory in 1870-71, is, asserts Mr. Stanton, an absurd fiction.

LOTTERIES AND ART.

In the same number M. Serre makes an eloquent plea in favor of a larger yearly grant to the galleries and museums of France, holding up as an example Great Britain, who subsidizes her National Gallery to the tune of \$160,000 a year; and Germany, who allows the state galleries \$100,000 a year; while in France the Louvre, Luxembourg, Versailles and St. Germain divide between them the miserable income of \$32,500! This is the reason why no important additions to French galleries are ever made, save in the way of private gifts by public-spirited donations. Many foreign schools are still unrepresented in the Louvre, which, it seems, lacks a Turner to this day. M. Serre proposes an issue of lottery bonds similar to that which met with so prompt a success during the Exhibition of 1889, and points out that in this fashion a really large sum might be raised to form a permanent art fund.

In the second number two novelists, the late Guy de Maupassant and Pierre Loti, are given the first place.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE Duc de Broglie continues his studies in diplomacy with an account of the Duc de Nivernais' diplomatic missions to Berlin (Austrian Alliance Treaty of 1756).

WHAT IS LUXURY?

M. Leroy-Beaulieu discusses at some length, under the generic title of "Studies in Sociology," the part which is, and should be, played by luxury in human life. "There is nothing," he observes shrewdly, "more difficult to define than the word luxury; what is a luxury to some is a necessity to others," and he offers himself the following definitions: "Luxury consists in those superfluities which exceed what the general population in any given country and at any given time consider as essential, not only to their absolute needs of existence, but to those affecting decency and comfort." The moralists and politicians of all ages have joined with economists in considering luxury a kind of crime, and M. de Laveley declared that although luxury increases the love of the beautiful and ideal, it also strongly appeals both to the vanity and sensuality of human nature; and Rousseau somewhat rashly asserted that if there were no luxury there would be no poverty. M. Leroy-Beaulieu considers that civilization and humanity would both lose much if all luxury were eliminated.

"FROM RUSKIN TO PEARS' SOAP."

M. de la Sizeranne continues in both numbers his really remarkable account of contemporary English art and painters. He defines Mr. Watts' work as being essentially mythical art, and quotes a phrase lately used by the great painter to a friend: "I paint ideas, not objects."

Mr. Holman Hunt is, according to the French critic, the English exponent of Christian art, and he tells the story of how the painter of "The Light of the World" went and worked in Palestine, quoting the following sentence written by Holman Hunt from Jerusalem to a friend: "You know how far above my human affections is my love for Christ." With Sir Frederick Leighton, M. Sizeranne is apparently less in sympathy; he observes that the president of the Royal Academy, though officially the head of English artists, is in reality the most continental painter in England. He has visited every country, frequented every school of art, learnt all languages, reproduced all styles. Mr. Alma Tadema is noted as being essentially an historic painter, and declared to be, though a Dutchman, thoroughly English in his art. Passing on to Sir John Millais, M. de Sizeranne tells the following anecdote: "Some years ago the painter of 'The Huguenots' was taking a walk in Kensington Gardens with a friend; suddenly stopping before the Round Pond, he observed, 'How strange it is to think that once I also was a little boy fishing here for sticklebacks, and now here I am again, become a great man; I am a baronet, have a fine house, plenty of money, and all my heart longs for,' and with these words walked on quickly. On this remarkable utterance M. Sizeranne builds up many conclusions, and finally declares that 'John's career' might be written under the title of 'Ruskin to Pears' Soap, or the Stages of a Perversion.'" Herkomer is cited as a great portrait painter, alone capable of showing an English man and an English woman of the present day as they really are, although the painter, like Holbein, is a German.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

PIERRE LOTT'S "The Desert," an account of his late journey to the Holy Land, is still the feature of the *Nouvelle Revue*; and as usual Madame Adam devotes much of her space to Russia and things Russian, including an excellent article dealing with the judicial revision now taking place in that empire, and a fine prose-poem addressed from France to Russian womanhood.

Under the form of a letter to a young diplomat, the Count de Mouy sums up his ideas of modern diplomacy, and points out how one engaged in the making and unmaking of history should conduct himself. He counsels "an amiable reserve," and considers as essentials, tact, good breeding and gentleness of manner; whilst above all things he insists on the absolute necessity of high private character. "Let a diplomat's dirty linen," he observes significantly, "be always washed at home."

The anonymous account of the judicial revision which is apparently about to take place in Russia seems inspired from some official source. It is interesting to learn that Nicholas Mourouvieff has been placed at the head of a commission whose duty will consist of inquiring into and revising the whole of the Russian judicial system. The Russian Minister of Justice has addressed a long report to his *confrères* on the subject; in this he points out that simplification rather than elaboration is the object to be aimed at by the commission when drawing up new laws and regulations.

A violent anti-English article by Colonel Chaillé-Long deals with Kassala and the Egyptian Soudan; but what the author contributes contains nothing new about the vexed questions with which he deals.

The second number contains only one article likely to be of interest to foreign readers—namely, that contributed by Mrs. Matilda Shaw on the Chinese population of New York, its haunts and habits.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

History of the United States. By E. Benjamin Andrews, President of Brown University. Two vols., octavo, pp. 422-355. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, who is well known to our readers through his contributions to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and various works noticed from time to time in these columns in the domain of history and economics, has performed another important literary task, and is announced for still another. He has written the history of the United States in two readable volumes, which are at once scholarly and attractive. He has not chopped American history up into numbered paragraphs, but has given us a continuous narrative, well proportioned and full of human interest. It is the kind of a book which might well be read by the whole family at home on winter evenings, as collateral with the school work in American history that a boy or girl may be doing perfunctorily. It should also find a welcome place in the hands of public school teachers, who wish to read something fresh, vivid and authoritative, in order that they may be able to put more life into their daily teaching. President Andrews, as announced, is about to furnish *Scribner's Magazine* with a history of the United States since the War, to be published in installments, which will sum up important phases of our recent history. It is a courageous man who will venture to deal candidly with these still controverted topics.

The Winning of the West. By Theodore Roosevelt. Vol. III. Octavo, pp. 339. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The first two volumes of Mr. Roosevelt's work, completed several years ago, brought the story of Western settlement and exploration down to the close of the American Revolution. The present volume, third in the series, covers what Mr. John Fiske has aptly termed the critical period in our history—the seven years succeeding the treaty of peace in 1783. During these years the constitution was adopted and a union of the States established; west of the Alleghenies the foundations of new States were laid. Mr. Roosevelt gives a full account of the Indian wars and treaties of the period; of the extraordinary immigration movements; of the curious career of the State of Franklin; of the various attempts of separatists to alienate the Western settlements from the union, and finally of the successful organization of the Northwest and Southwest Territories and the State of Kentucky. In this narrative are embraced the most important facts connected with the origins of at least three commonwealths—Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. Mr. Roosevelt has made much use in this volume of the Draper collection of manuscripts in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Whether he has in all cases discriminated properly in his treatment of the events under review, we leave to the historical experts to determine; we are content to commend the form which he has given the story, as well as its historical perspective. The volume is a worthy continuation of a work which has earned the praise and gratitude of Americans generally, and especially of that numerous class of Americans the land of whose birth lies west of the Alleghenies.

A History of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1894. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A.M. Two vols., Vol. II. Octavo, pp. 656. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

We have already noticed the first volume of this elaborate work. (See *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, April, 1894). The second and concluding volume fully sustains the reputation won by the first. In the opening chapters the story of the naval war of 1812-15 is brought to a close; seven chapters are then devoted to a review of the minor wars and expeditions in which our navy took part during the years 1815-1861; of this period the chief episodes were the war with Algiers, the suppression of piracy, and the expedition to Japan under Commodore M. C. Perry; then follows the narrative of the naval exploits of the Civil War, in twenty chapters, and the three concluding chapters of the book describe the navy of to-day. It hardly need be said that the author's work throughout is characterized by painstaking attention to details, but this does not mar the fluency or grace of the narrative. Seldom in this country has a literary task of like magnitude been so satisfactorily wrought out in the compass of two octavo volumes. The illustrations and maps are abundant, and of uniform excellence. The index, which fills twenty-five pages, seems to be

practically monopolized by proper names; this, of course, is the most important function of an index to such a work, but by no means the sole function; such an entry as "Ironclads," for example, would prove helpful.

The Story of the Civil War. By John Codman Ropes. Part I. Octavo, pp. 288. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

This work merits distinction, if for no other reason, for its very laudable attempt to fairly present the respective points of view held by the Northern and Southern people at the outbreak of the War. About half the present volume is devoted to this task, while the general narrative is brought down to the opening of the campaign of 1862. That Mr. Ropes possesses unusual powers as a writer on military topics has been shown more than once, and we are glad to be able to commend as equally satisfactory his skill in depicting the march of political events. The text is supplemented by five excellent maps.

The Southern States of the American Union, Considered in Their Relations to the Constitution of the United States and to the Resulting Union. By J. L. M. Curry. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

The reader who wishes to supplement Mr. Ropes' admirable chapters on the South's attitude at the beginning of the Civil War with a more detailed study of the subject will find in Mr. Curry's book a full exposition of the Southern view of the Constitution. It may be doubted whether such an explanation of the South's course as is offered by Mr. Curry is as much needed in the North now as it was a few years ago, but it is in no sense out of order at any time, and the younger generation of students of American history would be unwilling to impugn its general truthfulness.

The Colonial Cavalier; or, Southern Life Before the Revolution. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

This little book modestly disclaims all pretension to the dignity of a history; in our opinion it really contains more history of a genuine and highly valuable sort than many of the conventional "histories" which are constantly issuing from the press. It describes social life in the South before the Revolution. The author rightly affirms that our comprehension of the Maryland and Virginia Cavalier has been far less distinct than our knowledge of the New England Puritan; we think that this book will do much to clarify popular ideas of the Colonial Southland. It describes the Southern colonist as he was in his home life, in his courtship and marriage, in his dress and manners, in his trade and travel, in his amusements, his church relations, his school training, his government, and finally in his sickness and death. The illustrations, spirited and appropriate drawings of colonial scenes and costumes, do much to embellish the text, which is written throughout in a charmingly graceful and unpretentious style.

The Old Church in the New Land. Lectures on Church History. By the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, M.A. With Preface by the Bishop of Maryland. 12mo, pp. viii, 279. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

As may be inferred from its title, this volume of lectures is concerned with the history of the Anglican Church, and more especially with the progress of that church in the United States. The point of view of the lecturer is that of one who is able to believe that the Protestant Episcopal Church, throughout this country, is the church of the whole people and the "national" church, while the Roman Catholic Church is "nothing but a missionary body" among us, and "the sects" have no real status. Those who accept this explanation of facts as adequate will find in the book an interesting exposition of their views of church history, while the many who dissent will probably refuse to be converted to the positions taken by the lecturer.

General Hancock. By General Francis A. Walker. "Great Commanders" series. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The latest volume in the "Great Commanders" series is an important contribution to the history of the Second Army

Corps, as well as a sketch of the military record of the officer who so ably commanded that body of troops. General Grant attested Hancock's pre-eminence as a corps commander when he said of him that "his name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible." While General Walker devotes most of his attention to the military career of his hero, he does not neglect those episodes in his civil history which deserve recounting. The story of General Hancock's ill-starred candidacy for the Presidency in 1880 is dismissed in three pages; his reputed characterization of the tariff as "a local issue" is set down as a blunderhead's distortion of a remark of the general.

The Life of Robert Ross, Sacrificed to Municipal Misrule.

By Rev. James H. Ross. 12mo, pp. 180. Boston: James H. Earle. 90 cents.

This story of a martyrdom to civic duty was written for the worthy purpose of aiding what Dr. Strong calls the present revival of municipal patriotism in our land. The fact that Robert Ross, who was murdered at the polls in Troy, N. Y., March 6, 1894, was a member of the Society of Christian Endeavor, has special significance in view of the advanced ground taken by that organization within the past two years in relation to efforts for purer politics. This young man evidently took his religion into his politics, and by his death as well as his life promoted the cause of good government. He was truly a martyr of to-day.

History for Ready Reference. By J. N. Larned. Five Vols. Vol. III—Greece to Niebelungen Lied. Quarto, pp. 794. Springfield, Mass.: The C. A. Nichols Co.

We have previously commented on the general features of Mr. Larned's scheme for the effective massing of historical literature for purposes of reference. Among the important topics grouped in the third volume of the work are: "Greece," "Hawaiian Islands," "Hungary," "India," "Ireland," "Italy," "Japan," "Jesuits," "Jews," "Law," "Libraries," "London," "Medical Science," "Money and Banking," "Netherlands," "New England," and "New York." Each of these topics is treated chronologically, so far as may be, and the treatment of each chronological division of the general subject is assigned to a writer of literary and historical standing in that special field. In the case of an ordinary cyclopædia the method is the same, except that the collaborators are all living writers and do the work especially for the cyclopædia; in Mr. Larned's undertaking the co-operation of the writers of all time, past and present, is enlisted.

The Meaning of History, and Other Historical Pieces. By Frederic Harrison. Octavo, pp. 490. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

The title chosen for this volume of Mr. Harrison's essays wholly fails to define the topics treated. Indeed, the range of these topics is such that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to construct a title sufficiently inclusive to characterize the subject matter of the book as a whole. It is simply a group of essays on various subjects, most of which have some relation to "history," using the term in a broad sense. The first four chapters are quite in line with the suggestions of the title, while the remaining thirteen wander delightfully from the text and give us less and less philosophy of history in the abstract and more and more concrete illustrations of how history should be written and studied. The essays on "The City—Ancient, Mediæval, Modern and Ideal," "Constantinople as an Historic City," "The Problem of Constantinople," "Paris as an Historic City," "The Transformation of Paris," and "The Transformation of London," will attract and charm all students of the city problem who believe there is something more involved in its solution than the digging of sewers and the cleaning of streets. A good part of the present volume has already appeared in the form of contributions to the *Fortnightly Review* and other periodicals.

Mediæval Europe (814-1300). By Ephraim Emerton, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 632. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Of Professor Emerton's qualifications for preparing a text book on European history it is not necessary to speak. The very general use and acceptability of his little "Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages," published a few years ago, should afford ample assurance of his peculiar fitness for such a task. A word should be said about Professor Emerton's voluntary limitation of field. He has chosen to narrow the application of the term "Mediæval" to the period beginning with the death of Charles the Great and ending in the thirteenth century. This period, the author thinks, has a distinctness that cannot be attributed to the "Middle Ages" as commonly understood, embracing several centuries before Charlemagne and several centuries later than the thirteenth centuries which, in each case, the author contends, were years of transition in a special sense, and not years to be properly included in a well-defined historical period having a distinctive character of its own. Professor Emerton furnishes a valuable

bibliographical introduction to the history. The excellence of the maps and illustrations leads one to wish that there were more of them. The book will doubtless find large use in the colleges and universities of the country.

The French Revolution. Tested by Mirabeau's Career.

Lowell Institute Lectures. By H. Von Holst. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 258-264. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

Professor Von Holst disclaims any attempt to produce a systematic treatise on the French Revolution; the two volumes which he has published are composed of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute, of Boston, and he assures us that, except for the addition of notes referring to authorities, etc., the process of editing has made no change whatever in the body of the lectures, which reveal in various ways the personality of the lecturer and his attitude toward the men and measures of 1789. His portraiture of Mirabeau is most effective, and the lecturer shows himself a master of the subject in hand.

Memoirs of the Duchesse de Gontaut. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. W. Davis. Two vols., octavo, pp. 226-252. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

These volumes record the personal experiences of a governor at the French Court at the time of the Restoration. The Duchesse de Gontaut was eighty years of age when she wrote these memoirs (in 1859) and much time had elapsed since the occurrences narrated. It would hardly seem safe to rely implicitly on the historical accuracy of such writings; but they have a peculiar interest for students of the period, and need not be permitted to seriously mislead the intelligent reader who knows the circumstances of their origin.

England in the Nineteenth Century. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 12mo, pp. 451. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

This sketch of English history in the present century is chiefly remarkable, we should say, for the amount of information about distinguished personalities that it contains. There are very few works in this field embodying in the same compass so great a range of personal anecdote. Not only members of the royal family, but public characters like Canning, Peel, Wellington, Beaconsfield and Gladstone, are cleverly and distinctly portrayed in this interesting fashion. The portraits accompanying the text—twenty-seven in number—are well executed half-tone reproductions.

City Government in the United States. By Alfred R. Conkling. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mr. Alfred R. Conkling, of the New York State Legislature, has prepared a little volume which collates much useful information about the government of our cities, and which presents a high ideal of municipal life. It has grown chiefly out of Mr. Conkling's experience in New York City, where he has rendered valiant service as a municipal reformer, and has helped to expose and punish corruption at the polls.

Suggestions on Government. By S. E. Moffett. 12mo, pp. 200. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

These "Suggestions" include the referendum, a scheme of simultaneous popular assemblies, and proportional representation—reforms which are advocated by nearly every ambitious political prophet in these days. The author naively admits the difficulty of combining "all conceivable improvements in government in one system," and in this concession he betrays a diffidence not common to his class. He goes a long way, however, toward the realization of such a "system"—on paper, and gives us quite enough material for reflection. His description of existing abuses, while at times exaggerated, is truthful in many respects, and deserves consideration, whether Mr. Moffett's remedies for the ills that the political flesh is heir to shall ever be adopted or not.

The Banking System of the United States and Its Relation to the Money and Business of the Country. By Charles G. Dawes. 12mo, pp. 83. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 75 cents.

The chief aim of this little book seems to be to elucidate the relation sustained by what the author terms the bank-credit money of the country to the money of the government. The book has a special timeliness, in view of the propositions of the Bankers' Association, of President Cleveland and of Secretary Carlisle, relative to currency reform. It is calculated to inform and instruct the people concerning the less-understood phases of the question. It is candid in its presentation of argument, but it seems to us that the author has seriously erred in insisting that the number of promises to

pay, in use at a given time, has a greater effect on the value of the standard of payment than the amount of that standard has on the value of such promises or checks.

Water Transportation and Freight Rates. By James Fisher, M. P. P. Paper, 12mo, pp. 34. Brandon.

An interesting argument in favor of a scheme for connecting the Red River with Lake Superior by way of the Lake of the Woods, thus affording a water outlet for the great Manitoba region.

Ninth Annual Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Labor, 1893. Building and Loan Associations. Octavo, pp. 719. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894.

Following the custom of his department, Commissioner Wright has devoted his entire report to a single topic. The subject of building and loan associations is of growing importance in this country. Col. Wright's investigations comprehended nearly 6,000 such organizations, distributed through every State and Territory. Col. Wright well says: "These private corporations, doing a semi-banking business, conducted by men not trained as bankers, offer a study in finance not equaled by any other institutions." He finds that the total dues paid in on shares in force, plus the profits, amount to the enormous aggregate of \$450,667,594. Besides complete and elaborate statistical data, concerning the status of these associations, the report contains full expositions of premium plans, plans for the distribution of profits, and rules for withdrawals. There is also a compilation of State and Territorial laws relating especially to building and loan associations.

The History of Marriage—Jewish and Christian—in Relation to Divorce and Certain Forbidden Degrees. By Herbert Mortimer Lucock, D.D. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

This is a very scholarly treatise, written wholly from the ecclesiastical point of view, and hence possessing greater interest for the churchman than for the nonconformist—for the Englishman than for the citizen of a country like ours, where the place of marriage as a civil function is well defined and all legislation concerning it pertains to the state alone. The work consists of two parts—the first dealing with marriage in its relation to divorce and explaining the practice of the Jewish and Christian churches relative thereto, and the second treating of the several forbidden degrees.

A Discussion of the Prevailing Theories and Practices Relating to Sewage Disposal. By Wynkoop Kiersted, C. E. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: John Wiley & Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. Kiersted discusses the various methods for the purification of sewage—those now in use and those proposed—and reviews the principles involved in water and land disposal respectively. The purely mechanical side of the problem receives less attention, perhaps, than might have been expected in a civil engineer's treatment of the subject; principles, rather than *modus operandi*, are explained and enforced. The methods chiefly considered are those of dilution, irrigation, intermittent filtration and chemical precipitation.

Practicable Socialism: Essays on Social Reform. By Samuel and Henrietta Barnett. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

This is the second edition of the essays first collected under the same title six years ago. "Socialism," as used in the title of this book, seems to correspond neither to the popular nor technical usage of the word; "Social Reform" would better indicate the scope of the essays, which deal with such topics as present-day poverty, children of the great city, relief funds, town councils and social reform, young women in workhouses, university settlements, pictures for the people, a people's church, charity organization, poor law reform, human service, and training for the unemployed. If Mr. and Mrs. Barnett are themselves socialists, the fact is not brought out in these essays, which simply advocate measures of reform in which hundreds of people can and do constantly cooperate, with no thought of anything like a revolution in our social order. The real socialist believes that all socialism is "practicable;" but a mere scheme to improve the condition of the poor under the existing order does not appeal to him as in any sense socialistic.

Towards Utopia: Being Speculations in Social Evolution. By A Free Lance. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

An edition, for American readers, of a book which appeared in London early in 1893. The author holds a conserva-

tive view of the possible regeneration of society. It is evident that he has been profoundly influenced by the writings of Herbert Spencer. He undertakes to point out certain natural processes which may be developed and followed for the general improvement of social conditions. His tendency to an individualistic conception of society forbids his acceptance of so-called social "panaceas." The book makes many sensible suggestions, which may be safely acted on by us all, whether we count ourselves social reformers or adherents of the existing order.

Labor and the Popular Welfare. By W. H. Mallock. 12mo, pp. 385. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

A new edition of a book that has given rise to much discussion in England. The author maintains that labor is the gainer from every new addition to the nation's total income, and that hence the laboring man should be content with the present social system. The socialists, on the other hand, challenge Mr. Mallock's interpretation of statistics, asserting that he has shown an absolute but not a relative gain in labor's income, and that he overlooks the present enormous waste in production due to the competitive system. Still Mr. Mallock makes a vigorous presentation of his case, and seems undaunted by the attacks that have been made on him in England. The controversy has run on long enough to disclose the vulnerable points in the arguments on each side, and for the American reader it has a certain interest as showing the status of socialistic agitation in England at the present time.

Evolution and Ethics, and Other Essays. By Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

The vital portion of this volume consists of Professor Huxley's lecture on the Romanes foundation at Oxford in 1883, with an elaborate introduction and notes; this is followed by characteristic papers entitled "Science and Morals," and "Capital—the Mother of Labor." The latter half of the book is made up of the author's letters to the *London Times* in 1890-91 attacking General Booth's "Darkest England" scheme and all the plans for social reform advocated by the Salvation Army. American readers, at least, will not be ready to admit that the last word has been said on that subject, nor that Mr. Huxley's *ipse dixit*, weighty in certain departments of scientific research, is of equal weight in the vast domain of sociological controversy; but even if not always a trusted authority, Huxley never fails to be interesting and suggestive.

Tenure and Toil: Land, Labor and Capital. By John Gibbons, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 347. Chicago. Law Journal.

The second edition of a book which was first published in 1888. It derives temporary importance from the chapters it contains concerning the Pullman corporation, and recent court proceedings in Chicago involving the motives of its author, now a judge on the bench of that city. The book discusses the rights and wrongs of property and labor with considerable fullness; the author believes that trusts can and should be crushed by legislation.

Early Landmarks of Syracuse. By Gurney S. Strong. 12mo, pp. 393. Syracuse, N. Y.: Published by the Author. \$2.50.

The Rights and Duties of Citizens of the United States. By Dr. Edward C. Mann. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Letters of Emily Dickinson. Edited by Mabel Loomis Todd. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 454. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.

The publication of Emily Dickinson's poems a few years ago created no little interest in literary circles. Many intelligent readers cannot "make much out of them," and they are often very distressing to those who have any sense of artistic form. Nevertheless they are poems and notable poems. They stand almost as much alone in our annals of American verse as the productions of Jones Very's peculiar genius. The individuality of Emily Dickinson is an interesting one. As a recluse, a solitary, she left Thoreau far in the shade; by comparison, that much abused walker and hunter after the secret of nature was a man of the world. It is easy to trace Puritan and New England influences in the recluse of Amherst, and she is also distinctly a woman, in her prose as well

as in the poems. The letters which Mrs. Todd has edited bear dates from 1845, when the writer was a girl of fourteen, to the time of her death in 1886. Many are to members of her family or more distant relatives and to intimate friends unknown to the general public; but there are a goodly number to Colonel Higginson, whom she called in a characteristic semi-whimsical way "Master;" to J. G. Holland and wife;

A Letter always
 seemed to me like
 immortality. For is
 it not the mind
 alone, which endures
 beyond friends?
 I hope you may
 tell us that you
 are better.
 Thank you for
 much kindness.
 The friend
 Angelina writes
 is the dearest
 of all.
 L. Dickinson.

FAC-SIMILE OF MISS DICKINSON'S HANDWRITING.
 (SLIGHTLY REDUCED.)

to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bowles. In large measure the letters show the caprice, and mystical, symbolical language of the poems, the curious mingling of heart skepticism with intellectual piety; but they show other sides of the writer's nature, the humorous and the sympathetic in particular, and reveal the development of her mental traits from girlhood onward. Fac-similes of her handwriting—as peculiar and “disjointed” as her versification—at different dates are given. A portrait taken early in life and a view of her Amherst (Massachusetts) home—the house which she did not leave for man's years before her death—are also of interest.

Freytag's Technique of the Drama. By Dr. Gustav Freytag. 12mo, pp. 375. Chicago. S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.50.

All students of dramatic and literary criticism who do not read German will be so grateful to Mr. Elias J. MacEwan for this translation (from the sixth edition) of Freytag's *Technik des Dramas* that they will not be inclined to deal harshly with his rendering, which, however, seems to be admirable. The work was first published in 1863 and has since been considered a first class authority in its field, though, curiously, it has not heretofore been translated into English. It is not a criticism of the actor's art or of stage management but of the written drama, though what is known as the closet drama not intended for the boards is in Freytag's opinion an anomaly. The work is divided into chapters upon “Dramatic Action” and “The Construction of the Drama,” occupying

about one hundred pages each, and shorter chapters of varying length upon “Construction of Scenes,” “The Characters,” “Verse and Color,” and “The Poet and His Work.” While this is a work of German learning and logical analysis, the style is attractive and the treatment has the merit of good perspective. The examples chosen to illustrate the criticism are drawn from Sophocles, Shakespeare, Lessing, Goethe and Schiller. The publishers have given the book excellent typography, and a neat, serviceable binding.

In the Dozy Hours, and Other Papers. By Agnes Repplier. 16mo, pp. 235. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Repplier has within the past few years attained a recognized place among our literary essayists and her new volume will be welcomed by many admirers. In tone these lately issued essays do not differ materially from those of earlier date. They are rich in quotation, in personal literary reminiscence and preference, in carefully, cleverly turned sentences, in a certain sparkling yet restrained vivacity; they belong to the world of books, social intercourse and contented leisure; not in any considerable degree to the world of struggle or aspiration. Among the score of chapter headings are “Gifts,” “The Discomforts of Luxury: a Speculation,” “Reviewers and Reviewed,” “Guests,” “Opinions,” “The Children's Age,” “A Kitten” and “The Passing of the Essay.”

The Great R fusil: Being Letters of a Dreamer in Gotham. Edited by Paul Elmer More. 16mo, pp. 157. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The artistic form of this little creation is simple. The book contains forty sections supposed to be forty letters written by a young man to the woman he loved, in a dreamy, platonic way; whom he finally renounces entirely, in order that he may withdraw into the depths of an Oriental, mystical contemplation. This dreamer resembles Amiel in his preference for imaginative life over the active; his letters have a flavor of mediævalism and the kinship of this book with Dante's *Vita Nuova* is evident, though the influence at work upon the Gothamite is that of Indian (Buddhist) philosophy. The literary quality of both the prose and the numerous included poems is of a high, delicate order.

Talk at a Country House. Fact and Fiction. By Sir Edward Strachey, Bart. 16mo, pp. 249. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.35.

The “Country House” of the title is an old English manor in Somersetshire, England, and it is an old country gentleman who rambles on in pleasant narrative in these pages, or enters into extended conversations with a young friend of his, here called “Foster.” There are discussions of literary matters, partly in their historical, philosophical and ethical relations and accounts of interesting phases of local life as the old “Squire” has seen it. The subjects of the nine chapters are “The Squire and His Old Manor Place,” “Persian Poetry” (with an extended translation from Sa'di), “The Old Hall and the Portraits,” “A General Election,” “Love and Marriage,” “Books: Tennyson and Maurice,” “Riding Down to Camelot,” “The Arrow Head Inscriptions” and “Taking Leave.” The book is written in quiet, genial style, showing high and wide thought, knowledge of men and books; it is cultured without being artificial.

Women in Epigram. Compiled by Frederick W. Morton. 16mo, pp. 241. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

Mr. Morton has aimed to bring together a large number of the “best things” in literature concerning woman, not debarring opinions uttered by her own sex. These “snap shots,” to use a convenient word of the hour, show very varying results, but there are few that are uninteresting. Some are brilliant, some wise, not a few cynical, some intensely devoted, some humorous, some religiously sincere. Mr. Morton's index of authors shows that among chief contributors to the collection are Addison, William Rounseville Alger, Balzac, Junius Henri Browne, Byron, William Ellery Channing, George Eliot, Euripides, La Bruyère, Plautus, Ruskin, and the popular voice in proverbs. It is an entertaining and companionable little book.

Things of the Mind. By J. L. Spalding. 16mo, pp. 235. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The general quality and style pervading these new essays of Bishop Spalding, and also to a large extent the matter itself, show close kinship with his earlier volume on “Education and the Higher Life,” published a few years ago. Bishop Spalding discusses matters of so high interest as “Views of Education,” “Theories of Life and Education,” “Culture and Religion” and “Patriotism” in a spirit of intelligent religious faith and of living, persistent idealism. His words are en-

couraging to the soul and intellect, of younger people especially.

The World Beautiful. By Lillian Whiting. 16mo, pp. 194. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

In idealism and in sympathetic humanity, these essays by Lillian Whiting resemble not a little those of Bishop Spalding. They are, however, of wider range. In a cynical mood, one would call them perhaps too easily optimistic, but optimism is still a useful force in the world. From four to six essays are grouped under each of the headings "The World Beautiful," "Friendship," "Our Social Salvation," "Lotus-Eating" and "That Which is to Come." In the latter part of the book the author states her belief that an occult psychic power, the value of which we do not yet sufficiently recognize, is to become a practical working force in daily life.

Twenty-five Years of Scientific Progress, and Other Essays. By William North Rice, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 174. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Doctor Rice, Professor of Geology in Wesleyan University, brings together in this volume four essays relating more or less closely to evolution. The second essay is a direct championship of evolutionary doctrine; the third is a philosophical, logical examination of the "Degree of Probability of Scientific Beliefs," and the fourth treats the old topic "Genesis and Geology." Doctor Rice, we understand, believes in the moral teaching of the first book of the Bible, but considers that "a reconciliation between Genesis and modern science is as unnecessary as it is impossible." The language of these essays is clear and direct; the matter will not seem too technical to any educated reader.

FICTION.

The Play-Actress. By S. R. Crockett. 16mo, pp. 194. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

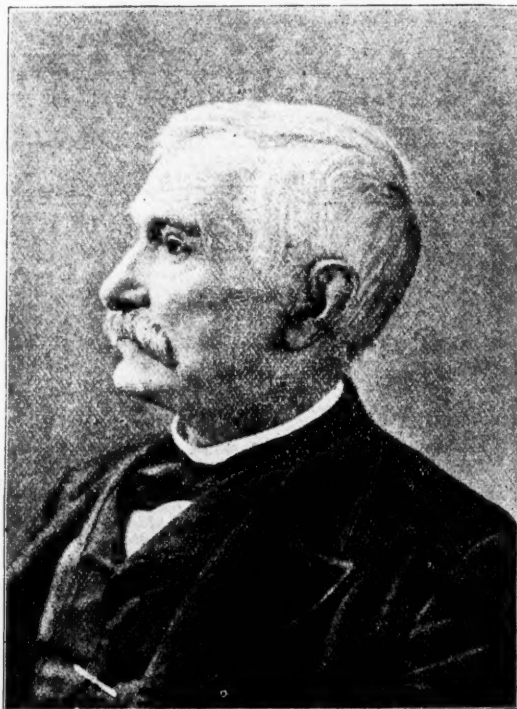
"The Play-Actress" resembles Mr. Crockett's "Stickit Minister" style much more than that of "The Raiders," but it has an individual quality distinct from either of them. It is



S. R. CROCKETT.

a story in which a sweet little girl is the central attraction. About her are the figures of her grandfather, a dignified and naturally rather stern Scotch minister—the "great preacher"

—her beautiful but disreputable mother, her mother's very affectionate sister, who is the "Play-Actress," and several minor characters. The scenes are partly in Scotland and partly in London. One effect of this tender and pathetic little story is to remind us that even a humble London actress may be a very true, lovable woman. The book can hardly fail to find welcome with all who love child life and the record of the affections. In the frontispiece Bessie, the aunt, enacts the rôle of Cinderella for the little girl's amusement.



RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON.

Little Ike Templin, and Other Stories. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.

Colonel Johnston has brought together from the periodicals another collection of his charming stories of Georgia life. While these tales—there are a baker's dozen—are primarily written for the boys and girls, they are excellent reading for adults. The characters are real people and Colonel Johnston knows how they act and how they talk. By choosing types among the poor whites and the negroes he keeps us close to the life of the common people and to such common sentiments as love, fun, pathos, superstition, homely wisdom, delight in childhood and animal life. The background, as well as the pictures, is thoroughly Georgian. The volume has an attractive portrait of the author, and a number of appropriate illustrations.

The Story of a Bad Boy. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. 12mo, pp. 209. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

It is just about a quarter of a century since Mr. Aldrich ventured to give the world that charming bit of autobiographical reminiscence, "The Story of a Bad Boy," which, in the words of his preface to this new edition, chanced to appeal directly "not only to the sense of youthful readers, but to the sympathy of such men and women as still remembered that they once were young." It has become a classical addition to the literature of boyish life in its New England manifestations. The new edition is enriched by a happy bit of prefacing, and by sixty designs of Mr. A. B. Frost's illustrating, some of them, memorable situations in "Tom Bailey's" career at Rivermouth.

Sibylla. By Sir H. S. Cunningham. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

This is among the best of the most recent novels of a serious cast. The characters, well-drawn and of distinctly separate types, belong to high English social and public circles, and there is a background of political life. The reader's interest is mainly concerned with marriage relations of Sibylla and her husband. Affairs are strained exceedingly at one time, but they resolve themselves happily. This is a novel of character study, rather than of incident, and is written in a finished, restrained style.

Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Maclaren's book contains four stories of a Scotch rural parish, told very largely in dialect and belonging to the same class of literature as Jane Barlow's "Irish Idylls" or Mr. Barrie's local Scotch fiction. These stories are rich in characteristic Scotch qualities; pathos, humor, good nature, closeness to real life. The reader is not looking so much into the author's imagination as through his observation and sympathy into the world of people and events.

My Lady: A Story of Long Ago. By Marguerite Bouvet. 16mo, pp. 284. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

This is a love story for adults by the author of the favorite children's stories, "Sweet William," "Prince Tip Top," etc. It gives account of the fortunes of French refugees in England during and after the French Revolution, affording some glimpses of life in both countries, and is supposed to be told by the lips of "My Lady's" devoted nurse. A chief charm lies in the exquisitely simple and transparent English, with the spirit of which the twelve illustrations by Helen Maitland Armstrong are in full accord.

Under Fire. By Captain Charles King, U. S. A. 12mo, pp. 511. New York: Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Captain King's new story deals with life as a certain cavalry regiment saw it on our Western plains back in the seventies. It gives stirring accounts of Indian fighting, moves rapidly from event to event and holds the interest of all who like to follow exciting action. Character drawing, however, is not omitted. There are a number of good full-page illustrations by C. B. Cox.

Otto's Inspiration. By Mary H. Ford. 12mo, pp. 243. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.

This is a double love story, told in sympathetic and clearly-written language, in which a young musical genius is the central figure. There are scenes upon a New England farm and in its neighborhood and in New York City. The final fortunes of the principal characters are happy and the story is cheery throughout.

Iola Leroy; or, Shadows Uplifted. By Frances E. W. Harper. Paper, 12mo, pp. 281. Boston: James H. Earle. 50 cents.

This is the third edition of a novel by the widely known colored temperance worker and writer, Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper. It deals with the negro before, during and after the war, especially with the race prejudices which still complicate the negro problem. The characters are natural and the book contains many passages of effective humor or pathos. It is not surprising that it is pitched in a very sympathetic and rather intense key.

Christ, the Socialist. By the Author of "Philip Meyer's Scheme." 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

This story belongs to the common type of our modern novel which does not aspire to high rank as a form of art, but utilizes the advantages of fiction to teach the author's convictions. The scenes are laid in a New England manufacturing village, the chief characters being the retired school principal—an elderly Scotchman and a strong pleader for socialistic doctrine—a minister whom he finally converts after much argumentation, employers and employees connected with the mill, etc. The author endeavors to show that Christ was in reality a preacher of socialism, in its essential teachings.

The Crucifixion of Phillip Strong. By Charles M. Sheldon. 12mo, pp. 267. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

An interesting story in itself, though evidently a "novel of purpose." The hero is a young American minister who endeavors to lead his church out of its luxurious selfishness to a conception of real Christianity and its relation to modern

society. He is vigorously opposed and is forced to carry so heavy a physical and mental burden that death itself comes to relieve him. If the pathos is somewhat overdrawn, here is at least a cutting accusation against the lethargic, social-club type of the present-day church.

JUVENILE FICTION AND VERSE.

Piccino, and Other Child Stories. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Octavo, pp. 203. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Four stories compose this volume. The first tells about "Two Days in the Life of Piccino," a little Italian peasant boy, very dirty and very beautiful. These days were spent



FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

at the rented villa of a rich and selfish English lady who had taken a sudden fancy to Piccino. The attachment is not reciprocated and the boy—only six years old—escapes and trudges back to his father's hovel and his pet donkey. The second story, "The Captain's Kitten Tells Her Story," and the third, "Little Bessie's Kitten Tells Her Story," and the closing one explains how the real "Little Lord Fauntleroy"—now a sixteen year old athlete and student—became the ideal one of Mrs. Burnett's popular book. These stories have been graced by considerable illustration after the pencil of Reginald Birch.

Little Mr. Thimblefinger and his Queer Country: What the Children Saw and Heard There. By Joel Chandler Harris. Octavo, pp. 230. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

The author of "Uncle Remus" in these fresh pages conducts some children via the bottom of a spring to a strange land where dwell a Mr. Rabbit, large as a man, a Mrs. Meadows, little Mr. Thimblefinger and some other queer people. The children see some strangely amusing things and hear fascinating stories about witches, enchantment, "The Ladder of Lions," "Brother Terrapin's Fiddle-String," etc. Mr. Harris tells the reader that the stories divide themselves into those gathered from the negroes, those which belong to

middle Georgia folklore and those which are merely inventions. Oliver Herford has added very much to the attractiveness of the book by his more than thirty illustrations. The cover is bright and suggestive.

Chatterbox for 1894. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. Quarto, pp. 412. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$1.25.

"Chatterbox" appears this year in all its customary gay and various wealth, to delight the hearts of thousands of old friends; to win the affection of thousands of children just becoming old enough to appreciate it. Decorated cover, puzzles, anecdotes of bravery, poems, natural history lessons, etc., are all here, together with hundreds of illustrations prepared expressly for "Chatterbox" pages. A glance within its covers is enough to make the mature give a sentimental sigh and express the wish: "Backward, turn backward, O Time in thy flight!"

The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner. Told for the Children's Library. 16mo, pp. 280. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

In preparing this favorite old classic for the "Children's Library," the editor has shortened some sentences and paragraphs, cut out some needless matter and made occasional substitution of a simple word for a less intelligible one. There are about a score of small illustrations by George Cruikshank.

When Molly was Six. By Eliza Orne White. 12mo, pp. 133. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

A delicately told child's story giving the varying experiences of Molly, who is a natural and attractive little creature, month after month of the year when she was six. Some grown up people figure in the background. There are several illustrations by Katharine Pyle, which are in the same dainty and cheery spirit as the text.

Lost on Umbagog. By Willis Boyd Allen. 12mo, pp. 120. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Allen's story has the style and the matter after the boyish heart. It tells of the exciting adventures of some Boston boys who camp out in the Maine woods in the winter season. The volume is the first issue in a proposed "Camp and Tramp Series."

Aladdin the Second. By Theo. C. Knauff. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.25.

A tale of a city boy who accidentally becomes the possessor of a lamp as wonderful as that of Aladdin. Good luck comes to his side at every request, though not without occasional delays. There is much playful exaggeration in the manner of telling the story. Ten full-page illustrations are given.

Father Gander's Melodies, for Mother Goose's Grandchildren. By Adelaide F. Samuels. Octavo, pp. 121. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

A collection of rhymes after the Mother Goose fashion, most of them purposely more or less nonsensical, and very freely supplied with humorous illustrations by Lillian Trask Harlow.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

International Education Series. The Education of the Greek People and Its Influence on Civilization. By Thomas Davidson. 12mo, pp. xiv, 229. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

In an earlier work, "Aristotle and the Ancient Educational Ideals," Professor Davidson gave an historical outline of the facts of Greek education. His present volume deals with matters less directly professional in interest; its purpose being to "show how the Greek people were gradually educated up to that stage of culture which made them the teachers of the whole world, and what the effect of that teaching has been." The whole work is written in clear, attractive English, and in a spirit which is philosophical and scholarly without losing the power of personal enthusiasm. In an introductory chapter upon "Nature and Education," Professor Davidson gives the distinction between the actual original "nature" of the child and that ideal nature toward which it is the function of education to elevate him. The last five chapters of the entire nine consider: "The Effort to Find in Individualism a Basis of Social Order," "The Endeavor to Found an Educational Stat: on Philosophical Principles and Its Results," a like attempt to build on scientific principles, "Greek Education in Contact with the Eastern World," and

in contact with the Western World. To all concerned with the larger meanings of education and not familiar with the ground here covered, Professor Davidson's study will prove profitable and stimulating reading.

Systematic Science Teaching: A Manual of Inductive Elementary Work for all Instructors. By Edward Gardiner Howe. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This work, like the one by Professor Davidson just noticed, is an issue in the "International Education Series," edited by our United States Commissioner of Education. The lessons of the manual have been used with success in the classes of the author for more than a decade. Mr. Howe has aimed to give much matter actually used in teaching; references to sources of information concerning further material; to exemplify methods of instruction—this being a most important function of the book—and to explain the methods of investigation adapted to the different fields of nature. The course of study is very carefully graduated and is given in great detail. It begins with the first instruction in natural science given to the child and arranges matter for nine years' progressive work. Most space is given to plants and animals, but the aspects of "Stars and Earth" and "Minerals and Rocks" are also considered throughout the course. A few simple illustrations are used, and the volume is indexed.

Harvard College by an Oxonian. By George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Dr. Hill has described Harvard's life and spirit, as well as her organization, in a way well suited to impart to the English university man some conception of the forces at work and the means at command in our oldest American seat of learning. Sometimes the innocence of this observing Oxonian on his first visit to the New England Cambridge was the cause of his betrayal at the hands of a fun-loving undergraduate, and a few amusing statements about Americans and their ways appear in the book; but this was to be expected. The wonder is that the author was not more imposed upon than he seems to have been. Dr. Hill could have done a still better piece of work if he had possessed Mr. Bryce's comprehensive knowledge of the American educational system. The book contains an excellent frontispiece portrait of President Eliot, and a dozen representations of Harvard buildings, old and new.

A System of Physical Culture, Prepared Expressly for School Work. By Louise Preece. Quarto, pp. 287. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. \$2.

The demand on the part of teachers and others for the publication of this work, analyzing a particular system of physical culture, is one more proof of the tremendous interest now manifested in the education of the mind through the education of the body. The exercises here given are such as can be taken by public school pupils in the aisles adjoining their seats and no apparatus is required. Besides elementary work, forming a system complete in itself, some thirty pages are given to "chorography," and a large amount of space to "Æsthetic Work," "Gesture" and "Pantomime." These last subjects are explained largely by illustrations, which are also used very freely in the earlier portions of the volume.

Higher Medical Education, the True Interest of the Public and of the Profession. By William Pepper, M.D. Octavo, pp. 100. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

This volume contains two addresses given before the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, one in 1877 and one in 1893. In the former an attempt was made to present the position of medical teaching in America at the time and to call attention to some of its serious defects. The second address summarizes the progress made since 1877 and indicates lines of still further advancement. Appendices give intelligible synopses of the condition of medical education in various foreign countries and in the States of the Union in 1877 and in 1893.

A Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry. By G. S. Newth, F.I.C., F.C.S. 12mo, pp. 680. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

What is known as the "periodic" system in the classification of chemical elements is made the foundation on which this text-book is built. A systematic course of elementary instruction is presented, arranged in three parts; the first treating of the fundamental principles and theories of modern chemistry, the second being a study of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon and important compounds, and the third

being a systematic study of the other elements, omitting some rarer ones. This particular work does not give any directions for laboratory exercises, but contains frequent reference to the author's "Chemical Lecture Experiments." It is illustrated and contains a thorough index.

An Elementary Chemistry. By George Rantoul White, A.M. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

The course in elementary chemistry given in this book has grown out of experience in teaching. It is particularly intended for beginners whose instructor cannot devote his entire time to chemistry and for those who study without a teacher. It is based entirely on the great modern pedagogical principle of induction and on the great modern practical method of laboratory experimentation. Part II is given to "History and Development of the Laws and Theory of Chemistry," but even here the student is directed in the proper experiments. The book seems excellent in its purpose and plan.

Technical Drawing Series. Elements of Mechanical Drawing. Use of Instruments. Geometrical Problems and Projection. By Gardner C. Anthony, A.M. Octavo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.50.

In the preparation of this series the aim has been to furnish "text-books rather than copy books." This issue of the series contains about ninety pages of text and thirty-two plates.

Theoretical Mechanics: Fluids. By J. Edward Taylor, M.A., B.Sc. 12mo, pp. 230. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.

This text-book is of English origin and contains sufficient instruction for those preparing for the matriculation examination of London University. "The special feature of the book is the large number of examples which are fully worked out." Diagrams and illustrations are used to some extent.

The Making of the Body. A Children's Book on Anatomy and Physiology. By Mrs. S. A. Barnett. 16mo, pp. 298. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

This book being designed to reach children in schools and the home, or ignorant adults, has been written with exceeding simplicity and somewhat in the style of a story. Yet technical terms are given in their proper place, and the instruction is thoroughly scientific. A goodly number of illustrations are used.

An Introduction to the Study of English Fiction. By William Edward Simonds, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 240. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Mr. Simonds' title-page shows one that he took his doctor's degree at Strassburg and is now Professor of English Literature at Knox College (Illinois). These two facts are well worth noticing because of the comparative rarity of publication by the overworked professors of our Western colleges, and because nine out of ten men who go into our chairs of "English," after German university training, do philological rather than literary work. The significance of Professor Simonds' volume does not depend on its size, and will be apparent to all observers of the trend of the collegiate study of literature in this country. The book contains an outline history of the development of English fiction, occupying some seventy pages, selected representative texts from Beowulf to Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," chronological tables, and a list of one hundred works of fiction, English and continental, "which for one reason or another are worth reading." So far as it goes the volume is suggestive to teachers. There is a sufficient index.

An Introduction to English Literature. By Henry S. Pancost. 16mo, pp. 484. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Pancost's aim in this volume has been to furnish a "working hand-book" serviceable as an introduction, omitting many writers of unquestioned standing in English literature in order that the student may find a few great authors and their works presented in a clear and impressive manner. The matter is mainly historical and critical; representative extracts are omitted, but "reading lists" are supplied liberally. Mr. Pancost gives ninety pages to the "Period of Preparation" including Chaucer; about the same space to the "Period of Italian Influence," including the Elizabethans and Milton; a few pages to the "Period of French Influence," including Pope, and 200 pages to the period from 1750 to the present time. A map of London in 1593, a literary map of England, some valuable chronological tables and other useful materials are supplied. The index is extensive.

Specimens of Exposition. Selected and Edited by Hammond Lamont, A.B. Boards, 16mo, pp. 180. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Following the plan of Mr. George P. Baker's "Specimens of Argumentation," Mr. Lamont aids the student of English composition by bringing together examples of excellent "exposition" in the fields of science, government and law, history, philosophy, literature, etc. There are brief notes, and four sample plans of analysis of Matthew Arnold's essay on Wordsworth.

Endymion. By John Lyly, M.A. Edited with Notes, Bibliography and a Biographical Introduction by George P. Baker. Boards, 16mo, pp. 305. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 85 cents.

Mr. Baker's biographical introduction occupies about two-thirds of this little volume. It is a work of research, making use of all known materials in regard to Lyly, and attempting to throw new light on a number of disputed or obscure matters concerning his career.

An English Grammar and Analysis for Students and Young Teachers. By G. Steel. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Steel attempts improvement in the method of presenting grammar; "the language itself has been made to furnish its facts in such a way as to assist in the classification of them and in the establishment of principles." The history of the language receives a brief separate treatment, and nearly forty pages are given to an analysis of the English vocabulary.

The Odes and Epodes of Horace. Edited by Clement Lawrence Smith. 12mo, pp. 491. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.60.

Professor Smith, of Harvard, has prepared this volume for the "College Series of Latin Authors," of which he is joint editor with Professor Tracy Peck. The text of the Odes and Epodes is arranged at the top of the pages, and the very extensive notes find place immediately below. A distinctive and valuable feature of this edition is the introduction of nearly ninety pages in which Professor Smith, after treating in general of the life and writings of Horace, passes on to an orderly examination of his "Language and Style," and the "Versification and Prosody of the Lyric Poems." This the author believes to be the first attempt at a general exposition of these subjects.

Latin at Sight. By Edwin Post. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Post writes his preface from De Pauw University (Indiana), and his little work is the outgrowth of professional experience. An examination is made of the principal points to be borne in mind in a methodical attempt to learn to read at sight; and about one hundred and eighty selections for practice in translation follow. These are mainly in prose, but some verse is given. The numerous notes are arranged at the bottom of the page, beneath the text.

The First Latin Book. By William C. Collar, A.M., and M. Grant Daniell, A.M. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

This is not a revision of the author's familiar "Beginner's Latin Book," though it follows, with a few improvements, the method of that work. It requires about two thirds as much time, and the reduction has been made largely by shortening the exercises for translation into Latin. The few illustrations add to the general brightness of the book.

Must Greek Go? By John Kennedy. 12mo, pp. 66. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Mr. John Kennedy, Superintendent of Schools in Batavia, N. Y., makes in this booklet a plea for the place of Greek in secondary education. He gives large attention to the beautiful White City of 1893, and considers "the great lesson of the Columbian World's Fair was the continuity of culture and the all-dominating supremacy of classical ideals."

Difficult Modern French. Extraits Choisis parmi les Plus Difficiles de la Littérature Moderne. Par Albert Leune. 12mo, pp. 164. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

The compiler of this volume has selected brief difficult passages from Balzac, Hugo, Théodore De Banville, Zola, Flaubert, Bourget, Pierre Loti and other recent eminent French writers of prose and verse. Short biographical and bibliographical notes (in French) precede the selections from each author, and nearly twenty pages of notes, also in French, are placed together at the close of the book.

A Scientific French Reader. Edited with Introduction, Notes and Vocabulary by Alexander W. Herdler. 12mo, pp. 196. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 85 cents.

The aim of this compilation is to give the American student of science some general familiarity with French technical terms and style. Mr. Herdler has taken most of his selections from the *Revue Encyclopédique*. Electricity receives most attention, with mechanics, physics, chemistry and their industrial applications following. A number of illustrations are used, and special care has been given to the vocabulary.

Hernani. By Victor Hugo. Edited with Notes and an Essay on Victor Hugo by George McLean Harper. Ph.D. 12mo, pp. xlvii, 126. 70 cents.

Professor Harper's introduction to this edition of "Hernani" is a comparatively long one and includes a very interesting sketch of the state of French literature in the first decades of our century and a discriminating criticism of Hugo's place among the great modern French writers. A portrait of Hugo is given and some twenty pages of notes, but no vocabulary.

L'Abbé Constantin. By Ludovic Halévy. Edited by O. B. Super, Ph.D. Boards, 16mo, pp. 208. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 40 cents.

Doctor Super, Professor of Modern Languages in Dickinson College, furnishes this edition of Halévy's popular novel with a brief introduction, twelve pages of notes, mainly philological, and an extended vocabulary. An attractive portrait of Halévy is used as a frontispiece.

Standard Teachers' Library. The Teacher's Mentor. Paper, 16mo, pp. 273. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

To make this number (nine) of his "Standard Teachers' Library" Mr. Bardeen has brought together three works of direct professional interest to teachers—Buckham's "First Steps in Teaching" and Fitch's "Art of Questioning" and "Art of Securing Attention"—and an untechnical but stimulating address by Bishop F. D. Huntington upon "Unconscious Tuition."

Alternative Exercises to Accompany Part I of the Joynes-Meissner German Grammar. By Orlando F. Lewis. Paper, 12mo, pp. 54. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 15 cents.

Heath's Modern Language Series. Germelshausen. Von Friedrich Gerstäcker. With Introduction and English Notes by Carl Osthau, M.A. With Vocabulary. Paper, 12mo, pp. 90. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Heath's Modern Language Series. A Danish and Dano-Norwegian Grammar. By P. Groth, A. M. 12mo, pp. 143. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Prepared by a teacher of Danish and Norwegian to aid those desiring a knowledge of the languages, as they are today, for practical purposes. The arrangement does not seem to be so simple as might be desired, but the treatment is apparently thorough.

Heath's Modern Language Series. Le Monde où L'on S'Ennuie. By Édouard Pailleron. With an Introduction and English Notes by A. C. Pendleton, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 139. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Handbook for School Trustees of the State of New York. An Epitome of the Consolidated School Law of 1894, with References to the Code of Public Instruction. By C. W. Bardeen. 16mo, pp. 93. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

The Uniform Examination Questions of the State of New York in American History, Civil Government, and School Law. Paper, 12mo, pp. 74. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

The Questions and Answers in History, Civil Government, and School Law, Given at the Uniform Examinations of the State of New York, Since June, 1892. Paper, 12mo, pp. 74. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inebriety or Narcomania: Its Etiology, Pathology, Treatment and Jurisprudence. By Norman Kerr, M.D. Octavo, pp. 640. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$3.50.

This is the third edition of a work by an eminent English authority upon inebriety, which first appeared in 1888. The new edition contains more matter than its immediate predecessor to the extent of some three hundred pages. The fundamental conception underlying Dr. Kerr's entire treatment is one now familiar to all—viz., that inebriety in its nature and in its relations to society must be considered as a disease. This treatise as it now stands is an admirably analyzed, almost exhaustive presentation of alcoholic, opium, chloral and other forms of inebriety, their cause, effect, treatment, etc., and their relations to jurisprudence. This last subject receives extended attention. The citation of numerous interesting cases and the general style of the work make the volume of great interest even to one who has no professional need to examine the subjects. The details of typography, indexing, analysis of contents, etc., seem highly satisfactory.

The Great World's Farm. Some Account of Nature's Crops and How they Grow. By Selina Gaye. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

This is the second edition of a work which was noticed in the *REVIEW* some time ago. It is an exceedingly interesting book and valuable for educational purposes; uniting a simple style with accurate scientific teaching in much the same manner as some of Arabella Buckley's writings. The sixteen illustrations are excellent.

Pictures of Swedish Life; or, Svea and Her Children. By Mrs. Woods Baker. Octavo, pp. 421. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$3.75.

The author of these sketches has lived for many years in Sweden and is able to give her readers some very interesting glimpses of Swedish home and social life. The book is a fragmentary one, but written with evident enjoyment, in an attractive, wide awake style. Notice is given to a number of the more important figures in Swedish history, and some few pages are devoted to Dalecarlia, the Finns and the Lapps. There are between seventy and eighty illustrations, many of them being of remarkable excellence.

In Cairo and Jerusalem: An Eastern Note Book. By Mary Thorn Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

This is an entertaining volume by the American young woman who not long ago published an account of "A Girl's Winter in India." Miss Carpenter does not pretend to offer a serious study of social or political conditions; she touches here and there upon historical matters related to her travel, but limits herself mainly to a notice of picturesque and striking aspects of present-day life in the two cities described, as it appears to a passing tourist. The style is clear and agreeable, and the book has nearly a score of excellent full-page illustrations.

The American Annual of Photography and Photographic Times Almanac for 1895. Paper, 12mo, pp. 438. New York: The Scovill & Adams Company. 50 cents.

This volume is the ninth issue of its series. The improvements in the annual and the increased sales the publishers report indicate the wonderful extension of interest in photography for the past few years. This issue contains a very large number of articles contributed by competent authorities upon various matters connected with technical and artistic photography, an extensive arrangement of "Standard Formulas and Useful Receipts," a list of photographic books published in English, French and German, from August, 1893, to August, 1894, record of new patents, lists of photographic societies in the United States and in foreign countries. A chief attraction lies in the scores of full-page and lesser illustrations, some of which are extremely beautiful.

The Great Composers. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 16mo, pp. 195. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.

Mr. Butterworth's little work, dealing with important and picturesque incidents in the lives of the great composers, has been favorably known for perhaps a decade. A new edition now appears, revised and enlarged by an additional chapter. Besides treating a number of great classical names separately, Mr. Butterworth sketches "Hymn Writers of the Past" and of the present, "American National Songs," etc. Nearly a score of quiet illustrations are given.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) January.

Economics in Elementary Schools. S. N. Patten.
Break-up of the English Party System. Edward Porritt.
Wieser's Natural Value. D. I. Green.
Money and Bank Credits in the United States. H. W. Williams.

How to Save Bimetallism. Duc de Noailles.
Economic and Uneconomic Anti-Trust Legislation. F. H. Cooke.

Trusts, Abuses and Remedies. Jerome Dowd.
Relation of Economics to Sociology. S. N. Patten.
Sociological Field Work. S. M. Lindsay.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. January.

The Survival of the American Type. John H. Denison.
The Symphony Illustrated by Beethoven's Fifth in C Minor. P. H. Goepf.

The Meaning of an Eisteddfod. Edith Brower.
The Genius of France. Havlock Ellis.
Gallia Rediviva. Adolphe Cohn.
Co-operative Production in the British Isles. J. M. Ludlow.
Want of Economy in the Lecture System. John Trowbridge.
The Author of Quabbin. J. T. Trowbridge.
Mr. Winthrop's Reminiscences.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) January.

An Irenicon. G. Frederick Wright.
The Pentateuch and Priestly Dues. Henry Hayman.
The Descent of the New Jerusalem. William E. Barton.
Limitations of the Historical Argument. A. T. Swing.
The Authority of the Scriptures. Frank H. Foster.
Close Communion.
The Order of the Assassins. Harvey Porter.
The Republic and the Debs Insurrection. Z. S. Holbrook.
Religion and Wealth. Washington Gladden.

Century Magazine.—New York. January.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—III. William M. Sloane.
Scenes in Canton. Florence O'Driscoll.
The Armor of Old Japan. M. S. Hunter.
Old Dutch Masters. Govaert Flink.
Festivals in American Colleges for Women.
A New Flying-Machine. Hiram S. Maxim.
Glimpses of Lincoln in War Time. Noah Brooks.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. January.

Some Historic Landmarks of London. John Gennings.
Christianity and English Institutions. David H. Wheeler.
Aspects of Social Life in the East End of London. Miss S. Moody.

The Race Question in Austria. Otto Wittelsb  fer.
Count Moltke, Field Marshal. Sidney Whitman.
The World's Debt to Chemistry. H. B. Cornwall.
Scott's "Monastery." R. G. Moulton.
Great City Railroads. Robert I. Sloane.
Famous Revivalists in the United States. S. P. Cadman.
The Triumph of Japan. Sir Edwin Arnold.
Luxury, A Social Study. M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. January.

The Empress of Japan. Frank G. Carpenter.
Si. Se  or, Cacti. C. R. Orcutt.
The Olive and Olive Oil. Isabella Randolph.
Shoe-Boxes and Window-Seats. J. H. Adams.

Engineering Magazine. New York. January.

Silver Coinage Historically Considered. Henry D. MacLeod.
Modern Theories as to Electricity. Henry A. Rowland.

The Drainage System of the Valley of Mexico. Se  or Romero.

Architecture of Municipal Buildings. E. C. Gardner.
Planning the Site for a City. Lewis M. Haupt.
The Selection of Motive Power.—I. Charles E. Emery.
Plumbing Trade Schools and Their Influence. E. N. G. LeBois.

Practical Laboratory Training for Metallurgists. R. H. Richards.

Operating Machine Tools by Electricity. George Richmond.
First Principles of Architecture. W. H. Goodyear.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. January.

St. Andrew and Andrew Lang. M. L. Addis.
America's Egypt. Alice D. Le Plongeon.
Napoleon and Alexander I.
Old Kentucky Homes. Charlotte Moore.
Jerusalem in the First Century. Lydia Hoyt Farmer.
On Entertaining. Frances Courtenay Baylor.
Finland and the Finns. Herman M. Donner.
Chiming Bells. S. H. Ferris.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Fortunes of the Bourbons. Kate Mason Rowland.
Charleston and the Carolinians. Julian Ralph.
Shakespeare's Americanisms. Henry Cabot Lodge.
With the Hounds in France. Hamblen Sears.
Fujisan. Alfred Parsons.
New York Slave-Traders. Thomas A. Janvier.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. January.

The Ducks of the Chesapeake. C. D. Wilson.
Christmas Customs and Superstitions. Elizabeth F. Seat.
Empress Josephine's Happy Day. Edith Dodge.
With the Autocrat.
Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Gilbert Parker.
New Year's Day in Old New York. Edgar Fawcett.
Socialist Novels. M. Kauffman.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. January.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—III. Ida M. Tarbell.
Concerning "Ships that Pass in the Night." Beatrice Har-
raden.
Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. E. J. Edwards.
Thomas Nast and His Cartoons Against the Tweed Ring in
1872.
The Battle of Marengo. Joseph Petit.
Mr. Moody: Some Impressions and Facts.—II. Henry
Drummond.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Art of Living.—Income. Robert Grant.
American Wood Engravers.—Henry Wolf.
A Tuscan Shrine. Edith Wharton.
The Beginnings of American Parties. Noah Brooks.
Mental Characteristics of the Japanese. George Trumbull
Ladd.
Salvation Army Work in the Slums. Maud Ballington Booth.
Good Taste. Augustine Birrell.
Reminiscences of Dr. Holmes as Professor of Anatomy.
Thomas Dwight.

New England Magazine.—Boston. January.

Burlington, Vermont. G. G. Benedict.
Raleigh's Lost Colony. James P. Baxter.
A Chapter of Alaska. C. E. Cabot.
By Way of Panama. Helen M. North.
Radcliffe College. Helen L. Reade.
Christ Church Bells. Ralph A. Cram.
Recollections of Lowell Mason. S. F. Smith.
Lowell Mason. Francis H. Jenks.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. November.

Pictorial Photography. George Davison.
Beginners' Column.—XIII. Pigment Printing. John Clarke.
Trick Photography.
The Alleged Poisonous Nature of New Developers. J. H.
Janeway.

Our Aims and Ends. H. P. Robinson.
Charles Ehrmann. F. C. Beach.

December.

Focusing. George Davidson.
Photography as a Fine Art. Emma J. Fitz.
Photographic Journalism. Charles W. Canfield.
Beginners' Column.—XIV. John Clarke.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. December.

Chino-Japanese War and the Eastern Problems. J. T. Yokol.
Pullman and Paternalism. C. H. Eaton.

The Republic in the Court of Reason. T. B. Grant.
Legislatures: A Defense and a Criticism. R. L. Bridgman.
The Burden of Indiscriminate Immigration. J. H. Twells.
A Practical Example in Civics. T. W. Haskins.
Dangers of Paternalism. G. F. Milton.
A Labor Trust. E. M. Burchard.
A Proposed Remedy for Railroad Troubles. George Gary.
Religion Carried into Citizenship. H. R. Waite.
The People's Party. C. W. Wiley.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. December.
Quaternary Time Divisible in Three Periods. Warren Upham.
The Homologies of the Uredines. Charles E. Bessey.
The Evolution of the Art of Working in Stone. C. H. Read.
Zoology in the High School. C. M. Weed.

Antiquary.—London. December.
The Punishment of Pressing to Death. J. Lewis André.
Staves of Office.
Visitation of the Diocese of London in 1738, by Bishop Gibson.
Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson.
London Theatres.
English Glass-Making in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. E. W. Hulme.
Dyganwy, Caer Llŷon, and Caer Seion. H. H. Lines.

The Arena.—Boston. December.
Real Significance of the Parliament of Religions. F. Max Müller.
Guy de Maupassant. Count L. N. Tolstoi.
David A. Wells' "Downfall." George Wilson.
The Religion of Holmes' Poems. M. J. Savage.
Wellsprings and Feeders of Immorality. B. O. Flower.
The Fate of Major Rogers: A Buddhist Mystery. H. Hensoldt.
William Penn and Peter the Great. Henry Latchford.
The Abolition of War. A Symposium.

Art Amateur.—New York. December.
Drapery Upon the Human Figure. Ernest Knauff.
Pen Studies of Heads.
Flowers in Pen-and-Ink.—III. Roses. E. M. Hollowell.
Flower Painting in Oil.—XI. Chrysanthemums. Patty Thum.
Landscape Painting.—X. M. B. O. Fowler.
Christian Iconography and Symbolism.—V. G. A. Audsley.

Art Interchange.—New York. December.
John La Farge on the Art of To-day. Jane Maxon.
The Lazarus Collection of Fans at the Metropolitan Museum.
Church Embroideries. C. C. Clark.
The Principles of Ornament.—II. W. S. Hadaway.
Wall-Paper Designing.—I. Diana White.

Atlanta.—London. December.
Five O'Clock Tea at Hampton Court. Mrs. Barkley.
A Sermon on Houses. Lady Jephson.
Warwickshire and George Eliot. G. Morley.

Biblical World.—Chicago. December.
Divine and Human Elements in Genesis I-XI. W. R. Harper.
Studies in Palastinian Geography. J. S. Riggs.
Saul Ben-Kish. Robert K. Eccles.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. December.
Prepaid Checks. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
Checks and Appended Receipts.
Advances to Farmers.
The Statutory Deposit and Other Legislative Safeguards.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. December.
New Serial Story: "A Foreigner."
Reminiscences of James Anthony Froude. Dr. John Skelton.
Cellbacy and the Struggle to Get on. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.
An Epistle from Horace; Mr. Gladstone's New Translations.
Indoor Life in Paris.
An Ancient Inn: Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook. J. A. Owen.
The Position of Japan.
The Coming Struggle: the Campaign Against the House of Lords.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. December.
Christmas at Valley Forge in 1777. Fleetwood Gruver.
Facts and Fallacies in Finance.—VIII. William Penn, Jr.
Facts Regarding China and Her People. J. C. S. Colby.
The Lesson of November Sixth.
The Stonewall Brigade at Bull Run. D. B. Conrad.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. November 15.
Development of the Russian Mining and Metallurgical Industries.
The Production and Consumption of Wine in France.
Load Line Regulations for the Government of Bengal.
New United States Customs Tariff.

Bookman.—London. December.
My Autobiography. P. G. Hamerton.
Mary Queen of Scots.—VIII. The Murder of Rizzio. D. Hay Fleming.
Frederick Tennyson. With Portrait. W. B. Macleod.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. December.
Henry David Thoreau. George Stewart.
Sport in Troubadour Land. Robert T. Mullin.
John Brown in Canada. James C. Hamilton.
Hudson's Bay. George H. Bradbury.
The Thousand Isles. Frederic W. Falls.
Toronto Art Student's League. R. Holmes.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. December.
New Serial Story: "The Voice of the Charmer," by Mrs. Meade.
Novel-Writing and Novel-Reading: A Chat with Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
The Meaning of the Chinese Button. A. J. Bamford.
The Cabinet and Its Secrets. Sir Wemyss Reid.
A Detective on Detective Stories. W. E. Grey.
People Who Face Death: Alpine Guides. A. E. Bousser.
Giant Steamers of the Suez Canal. C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. December.
Celebrities of the Day. Illustrated. Max Pemberton.
Ought We to be Cremated? A Chat with Sir Henry Thompson. With Portrait.
Should Jurymen be Paid? A Chat with Mr. E. T. E. Besley. With Portrait.
Reminiscences of a Famous Actress: A Chat with Mrs. De Navarro (Miss Mary Anderson). With Portrait.
Squire, Parson and Novelist: A Chat with the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. With Portrait.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. December.
The New American Navy. Lewis Nixon.
Some Possibilities of the Storage Battery. Pedro G. Salom.
Producer Gas for Steam Raising. W. H. Blauvelt.
How Iron is Made.—II. John Birkinbine.
Edison's Kinetograph. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.
Manufacturing Machinery—or Building It. Oberlin Smith.
John Ericsson, the Engineer.—II. William C. Church.

Catholic World.—New York. December.
Prof. Huxley's Admissions.—II: The End of Atheism. W. Barry.
Count de Mun, Leader of the Catholic Republican Deputies. E. Davis.
Ancient Mammals and Their Descendants. W. Seton.
Missionary Experiences on the "Cleveland Plan." W. Elliott.
A Noble Arab Martyr.

Chambers's Journal.—London. December.
The Great North Road.
The Thirlmere Scheme.
Art of Mosaic.
The Blockade of Agra in 1857.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. December.
The Painter's Art in England. Horace Townsend.
Social Life in England in the Nineteenth Century. J. Ashton.
The French Chambers. John W. Burgess.
The Question of Madagascar. Maurice Ordinaire.
The World's Debt to Astronomy. Simon Newcomb.
Some Contemporary English Novelists. Jeannette L. Gilder.
Great Canals. A. G. Menocal.
A Visit to Prince Bismarck. Sidney Whitman.
Journalism in the Methodist Episcopal Church. T. L. Flood.
Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' Health Code. F. L. Oswald.
How to Tell Colors. Marcus Benjamin.
Twenty Years of Modern Anarchy in Spain. C. Benoist.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. December.
Observance of the Lord's Day in Venice. A. Robertson.
The Indians of Arizona. C. H. Cook.

Contemporary Review.—London. December.
Peace and the Quadruple Alliance.
The Position of the House of Lords. Lord Hobhouse.
Walter Pater: A Portrait. Edmund Gosse.
The Carrying Trade of the World. Michael G. Mulhall.
Mountain Falls. W. M. Conway.
The Late German Crisis.
The Knowledge of Good and Evil. Emma Marie Caillard.
The State as a Patient. Sir Edward Fry.
A New Theory of the Absolute.—II. Professor Seth.
The Fictitious French Claim to Madagascar. Karl Blind.
Leconte de Lisle. F. Brunetière.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. December.
Palm Oil at the Porte.
The King's Palaces: Salmon.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. December.
 The Empress Dowager of China. Frank G. Carpenter.
 Off-Hand Chats with Professional Humorists. Gilson Willets.
 Boy Choirs. S. H. Farris.
 The Common Sense of Christmas Gifts.
 Headache: Its Causes and Cure. Susanna W. Dodds.

The Dial.—Chicago.

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Philip Gilbert Hamerton.
 The History of English Literature. Frederic I. Carpenter.
 The Work of Preparatory Schools in English. C. Harrison.

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The Crerar Library.

Education.—Boston. December.

Forces in Education. C. F. Carroll.
 Inefficiency. Solomon Schindler.
 The Object of Reading in School. W. M. Thayer.
 "The Physical Culture Fad." Mara L. Pratt.
 The Aim in the Study of English. G. E. Gardner.
 Metric Weights and Measures. J. V. Collins.

Educational Review.—New York. December.

Professional and General Education. Francis A. Walker.
 Bashfulness in Children. J. M. Baldwin.
 Student Co-operation in College Government. E. D. Warfield.
 A Scheme of Sociological Study. George E. Vincent.
 School Supervision in Pennsylvania. R. K. Behrle.
 University Opportunities for Women. Louis Frank.
 Disappointing Results of Science-Teaching. A. E. Dolbear.

Educational Review.—London. December.

Professor Laurie on Education. St. George Stock.
 The Teacher's Trust. Grace Toplis.
 Lessons from the Church Congress: Religious Teaching in Secondary Schools.
 The Constructive Policy of the Private Schools. William Brown.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. December.

"The Baltimore Plan" of Currency Reform. C. C. Homer and A. P. Hepburn.
 Improvement of European Labor. E. R. L. Gould.
 Historical Architecture in Current Use. W. H. Goodyear.
 Electricity in the Iron and Steel Industries. D. Selby-Bigge.
 The Armor-Plate Question—1894. W. H. Jaques.
 Economy in Machine Shop Management. James Brady.
 The Outlook for Silver Mining. Albert Williams, Jr.
 Street Railway Systems of St. Louis. W. H. Bryan.
 Generating Electricity by Windmills. I. N. Lewis.
 Aluminum, the Superabundant Metal. Henry Wurtz.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. December.

Some Books of the Year. L. F. Austin.
 London to New York by Steamer. F. A. McKenzie.
 Winter's Sport in the Rockies. W. A. Paille-Grohman.
 The Land of a Lost Language: Cornwall. W. C. Borlase.
 A Happy Hour with Sir Edwin Arnold. Clement Scott.
 Shelley in Italy. Dr. Richard Garnett.
 The Other Half on Sunday: the Lone Bachelor. H. V. Barnett.
 Chinese Mandarins and People. Prof. Douglas.

Expositor.—London. December.

The Sadducees and Immortality. Rev. J. Denney.
 The Western Text of the Greek Testament. Prof. A. S. Wilkins.
 The Realist Among the Disciples. Rev. P. Carnegie Simpson.
 New Testament Teaching on the Second Coming of Christ. Prof. J. A. Beet.

Fortnightly Review.—London. December.

Foreign Views of Lord Rosebery:
 From a French Standpoint. Augustin Filon.
 From a German Standpoint. Professor Delbrück.
 Robert Louis Stevenson: a Critical Study. Steven Gwynn.
 A Threatened City—Pekin. M. Rees Davies.
 Modern Historians and Their Methods. Herbert A. L. Fisher.
 Russia and the Balkan Peninsula. Edward Dicey.
 A True University for London. Montague Crackanthorpe.
 The Crimea in 1854 and 1894. General Sir Evelyn Wood.
 The Spread of Diphtheria. Dr. Robson Roose.
 Uganda and the East African Protectorates. George S. Mackenzie.
 The Meaning of the American Elections. Francis H. Hardy.

The Forum.—New York. December.

The "Baltimore Plan" of Currency Reform. A. B. Hepburn.
 Death of the Czar and the Peace of Europe. T. A. Dodge.
 Status and Future of Woman Suffrage Movement. Mary P. Jacob.

The Chief Influences on My Career. Philip Gilbert Hamerton.
 May a Man Conduct His Business as He Please? C. D. Wright.
 Stock-Sharing as a Preventive of Labor Troubles. Louis R. Ehrlich.

The Reading Habits of the English People. Price Collier.
 Is the West Discontented? J. H. Canfield.
 Will Polygamists Control the New State of Utah? G. Miller.
 New Story-Tellers and the Doom of Realism. W. R. Thayer.
 Christian Missions as Seen by a Brahman. P. R. Telang.
 Christian Missions as Seen by a Missionary. J. M. Thoburn.
 Charity that Helps and Other Charity. Jane E. Robbins.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. December.

My Tomb in Thebes. Dr. Georg Ebers.
 A Sabine Sanctuary: Subiaco. E. C. Vansittart.
 The Old and the New in Japan. E. W. Clement.
 Living Pictures on Broadway. V. Gribayedoff.
 Ghosts of Ravenna. Vernon Lee.
 The Historic Hudson. P. Seger.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. December.

Weather Wisdom. Percival H. W. Almy.
 In the Halls of the Cecils: Hatfield. William Connor Sydney.
 Sanitary Struggles at Pankobil, Bengal. James Beames.
 The Balance of Power in Europe. John Hutton.
 The Pities of Italy. George Widdington.
 Modern Penology. G. Rayleigh Vicars.

Geological Magazine.—London. November.

New Carboniferous Trilobites. Dr. Henry Woodward.
 Physiographical Studies in Lakeland. With Map. J. E. Marr.
 Chloritic Marl and Warminster Greensand. C. J. A. Meyer and A. J. Jukes-Browne.
 Mr. Harker and Mr. Deeley on the Scandinavian Ice Sheet.
 H. H. Howarth.
 "Recent Changes of Level." Mark Stirrup.

Good Words.—London. December.

A Sumatra Tobacco Plantation. Juan Kechil.
 The Rowan-Tree Inn, Galloway. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
 Rose Castle, and the Bishop of Carlisle. Precentor Venables.
 On the Riviera di Ponente. J. G. Dow.
 John Herschel. Sir Robert Ball.
 The Stone of Destiny: Coronation Stone of Scotland. F. Barr.

Green Bag.—Boston. December.

William Curtis Noyes, LL.D. A. Oakley Hall.
 Contrasts in English Criminal Law.—II. Hampton L. Carson.
 Russian Procedure in Divorce.
 The Court of Star Chamber.—X. John D. Lindsay.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.)

December.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Anatomist. D. W. Cheever.
 Dr. Holmes with His Classmates. Samuel May.
 The New-Comer at Harvard. F. C. de Sumichrast.
 The Hemenway Gynasium. D. A. Sargent.
 A Plea for the Study of Russian. Nathan Haskell Dole.
 The Importance of Veterinary Science. Charles F. Adams.
 Josiah Parsons Cook. C. L. Jackson.

Homiletic Review.—New York. December.

The Sacred Scriptures of the Egyptians. C. M. Coburn.
 Richard Hooker, the Elizabethan Ecclesiastic. T. W. Hunt.
 A Hindu Missionary in America. F. F. Ellinwood.
 The Lord's Supper a Mystery. T. G. Apple.
 The Rivers of Paradise. William Hayes Ward.
 Prayer as a Factor in Public Affairs. J. E. Rankin.
 Is Jesus the Christ? R. R. Marquis.
 Ancient Paganism in Modern Italy. B. F. Kidder.

Indian Church Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Missionary Episcopate. Bishop of Calcutta.
 Tennyson's Palace of Art. Rev. G. Congreve.
 A Step Toward Christian Re-union. Rev. R. Papillon.
 The Civil Disabilities of Christian Converts in India. R. N. Cust.

Some Words on Prof. Caird's "Evolution of Religion." Rev. Eyre Chatterton.
 The Supposed Influence of the Life and Doctrines of Buddha on the Life and Doctrines of Christ. Rev. K. S. Macdonald.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. October.

Organization and Management of a City Engineer's Office.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. December.

State Railways in Australia. William Hill.
 Nature of Sociology. Bernard Moses.
 Adequacy of the Customs-Revenue System. Robert E. Hoxie.

State Aid to Railroads in Missouri. John W. Million.
Condition of the British Agricultural Laborer. J. L. Laughlin.
The Baltimore Plan of Bank Issues. J. L. Laughlin.

Knowledge.—London. December.

The Mysterious Birds of Patagonia. R. Lydekker.
The Rise of Organic Chemistry. Vaughan Cornish.
The Glow-worm. E. A. Butler.
The Central Equatorial Region to the Moon. T. Gwyn Elger.
The Industry of Insects in Relation to Flowers. Rev. A. S. Wilson.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. December.

The Man Who Most Influenced Me. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Madame Daudet. With Portrait. Th. Bentzon.

Leisure Hour.—London. December.

Oliver Wendell Holmes. J. A. Noble.
A Bird's Eye View of Argentina. Continued. May Crommelin.
The Nerves of the World: Telegraphs. Continued. John Munro.
Cats. Tighe Hopkins.
The London County Council and the Recreations of the People. W. J. Gordon.
The Upper Country and Its Folk: Staffordshire. J. A. Owen.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. November.

New Belgian Law on Mutual Societies.
Waldenses at Valdeso. N. C. C. J. Byder.
Statutes Relating to Public Support of Children in New York.
Beginning of Charity Organizations in America. S. H. Gurteen.
Educational Work for the Indians. W. N. Hailman.
The Mohonk Platform.

Longman's Magazine.—London. December.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. J. A. Froude.
The Idle Earth. R. Jefferies.
New Serial Story: "The Lady of the Pool," by Anthony Hope.

Lucifer.—London. November 15.

The Web of Destiny. G. R. S. Mead.
A Master of Occult Arts: Petr Mogila. N. S. Leskoff.
Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Vera P. Jelihevsky.
The Mystery of Existence. F. Hartmann.
Some First-Hand Notes on Tibet.
The Heaven-World. H. Coryn.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. December.

A Conversation with Napoleon at Elba.
Poetae Mediocres. Canon Ainger.
Madras Seen from Marseilles. J. W. Sherer.
The Encouragement of Home Industries: An Economical Mistake.
Cromwell and the House of Lords. C. H. Firth.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. December.

James Darmstetter.
Oliver Wendell Holmes—A Modern Prophet. J. Silverman.
The Epochs of Jewish History. G. Deutsch.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. December.

Christmas Among the Ghost-Dancers. Elaine Goodale Eastman.
Along the English Hedge-Rows.—III. G. Q. E. Hill.
"Old Shady." C. M. Hartwick.
Elk Horn College. E. S. White.
A Coronation in the Tenth Century.
A Day in Concord. W. W. Gist.
Mount Shasta. Hamlin Garland.
A Practical Remedy for Labor Troubles. W. P. Daniels.
Iowa's Banking History.
William Cullen Bryant.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. December.

Medical Work in the North China Mission. Albert P. Peck.
Missionary Work in Turkey and Syria. Cyrus Hamlin.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. December.

The Parliament of Religions: A Review. A. T. Pierson.
Babism—Its Doctrines and Relation to Mission Work. J. H. Shedd.
Evangelization of the Jew. J. E. Mathieson.
The Ministry of Women. A. J. Gordon.
Education and Missions. William Miller.
Prospects of Civilization in the Upper Nile Valley. J. J. Darwin.

Month.—London. December.

Catholic Writers and Elizabethan Readers. Rev. H. Thurston.
Across the Tatra. E. Laszowska Gerard.
The Gunpowder Plot.
Giordano Bruno in England. C. Kegan Paul.
Rus in Urbe; Concerning Birds and Their Nests.
M. Dalbus on Anglican Orders.—III. Rev. S. F. Smith.

Music.—Chicago. December.

The "Old Italian Method." F. W. Root.
Fugue and Sonata as Composer Tests. N. Douty.
Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales.—IV. Jean Moosi.
Correct Breathing in Singing. John Howard.

National Review.—London. December.

Lord Rosebery's Plan. Marquis of Salisbury.
Why Should We Learn History? Prof. G. W. Prothero.
J. A. Froude. A. Patchett Martin.
The Next Siege of Paris. W. Laird Clowes.
London Government. Sir John Lubbock and C. A. Whitmore.
Fox-Hunters and Farmers. Earl of Suffolk.
Political Prophecy and Sociology. Prof. H. Sidgwick.

New Review.—London. December.

The Three German Chancellors. Theodor Barth.
The Craft of Words. Vernon Lee.
How to Municipalize the Pawnshops. Robert Donald.
Secrets from the Court of Spain. Continued.
The Great Underclothing Question. Lewis R. S. Tomalin.
Shetland Folk-Lore and the Old Faith of the Teutons. Karl Blind.
Suicide Among Women. William Ferrero.

Newbery House Magazine. London. December.

Mediaeval Christmas Carols. Charlotte S. Burne.
London Street Toilers: Cress-Sellers. T. Sparrow.
Is the Church's Influence Growing? Montague Fowler.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) December.

Some Questions in Religion Now Pressing. D. N. Beach.
A Unitarian's Gospel. C. E. St. John.
Athenasianism. Levi L. Paine.
Science a Natural Ally of Religion. E. B. Andrews.
"One Lord and His Name One." S. R. Calthrop.
The Gospel According to Peter. J. A. Robinson.
John Addington Symonds. Frank Sewall.
Modern Jesuitism. C. C. Starbuck.
The Mimicry of Heredity. George Batchelor.

Nineteenth Century.—London. December.

Lord Rosebery's Enterprise Against the House of Lords.
If the House of Commons were Abolished. Sidney Low.
About that Skeleton: The Drama of To-day. H. D. Traill.
Criminal and Prison Reform. Michael Davitt.
Why I am Not an Agnostic. Prof. Max Müller.
The Estate Duty and the Road Round It. A. H. Hastie.
New Sources of Electric Power: Electric Energy, Direct from the Coalfields; Electricity from Peat.
The Decay of Bookselling. D. Stott.
Wanted—an Imperial Conference. Sir John Colomb.
How to Multiply Small Holdings. Lord Carrington and H. E. Moore.
Lord Bacon versus Professor Huxley. Duke of Argyll.
The Cry Against Home Work. Ada Heather-Bigg.
Recent Science (Diphtheria—Earthquakes—Flying Machines.) Prince Krapotkin.

North American Review.—New York. November.

The Catholic School System in Rome. Mgr. Satolli.
Brigandage on Our Railroads. Wade Hampton.
Two Great Authors: Holmes, H. C. Lodge; Froude, Goldwin Smith.
Our Experiments in Financial Legislation. James H. Eckels.
The Salvation Army. Charles A. Briggs.
Consular Reform. Henry White.
Wild Traits in Tame Animals.—II. Louis Robinson.
The Proposed Increase of the Army. Brig.-Gen. G. D. Rugles.
How the Czar's Death Affects Europe. Sergius Stepniak.
The Meaning of the Elections. J. W. Babcock, C. J. Faulkner.
Why Our Women Marry Abroad. E. S. Martin.
"Claims of Long Descent." Walter Clark.
Women and Amateur Acting. Fanny A. Mathews.

Outing.—New York. December.

The Japanese Theatre. E. B. Rogers.
With Pennsylvania Quail.
Sledging in Norway. Charles Edwardes.
A Woman in the Mackenzie Delta.—III. Elizabeth Taylor.
Lentz's World Tour A-wheel.
The National Guard of New York State. Capt. E. E. Hardin.
Football in the South. L. F. Miles.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. December.
 The Metamorphosis of Fencing. H. Ansot.
 Prickly Plants of California. Emma S. Marshall.
 Regarding Book-Plates. K. P. Garnett.
 The Vigilance Committee of '56. A. B. Paul.
 The Decline of the Mission Indians.—I. J. M. Scanland.
 Famous Californians of Other Days. J. J. Peatfield.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. December.
 Street Scenes in Cairo. R. S. Hichens.
 Westminster. Walter Besant.
 Wellington. General Lord Roberts.

Photo-American.—New York. December.
 Draperies in Photographs. A. H. Wall.
 Stage Beauties in Pose.
 Collodion Emulsion. Captain Abney.
 Suggestions for the Improvement of Lantern Slides. C. Hussey.
 Diagrams and Black and White Work for the Lantern. W. Fleming.
 A New Use (or Abuse) of Photography.
 Transference and Enlargement of Gelatine Films. J. Pike.
 Oil Lantern—Translucent Screens. James Lewis.
 Some Optical Formule.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. November.
 Invisible Pictures.
 Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.
 The Photographic Art as Practiced in England.
 Our Aims and Ends. H. P. Robinson.
 Imitation Ceramic Photographs.
 A New Method of Mounting Lantern Slides. G. E. Brown.

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 Transparencies.
 Good Luck in Photography. C. B. Moore.
 Interior Photography. F. Dundas Todd.
 Selection of Subject. A. J. Golding.
 Mechanical Photography.
 The Development of Printing out Papers. W. J. Wilson.
 A Handy Dark Room. T. C. Harris.
 New Platinum Toning for Solio.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. December.
 "Luria" and "Othello;" Types and Art Compared. L. A. Sherman.
 The Poets in School. W. J. Rolfe.
 Art for Man's Sake. Grace Alexander.
 Dramatic Passion in "Much Ado About Nothing." C. A. Wurtzburg.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. December.
 The Tariff of 1894. F. W. Taussig.
 The Income Tax. E. R. A. Seligman.
 Assimilation of Nationalities.—II. R. Mayo-Smith.
 Negro Suffrage in the South. S. B. Weeks.
 The New Belgian Constitution. M. Vauthier.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. December.
 The Planet Jupiter. G. W. Hough.
 The Great Photographic Nebula of Crion. E. E. Barnard.
 Mars. Percival Lowell.
 On the Variable Stars of Short Period. P. S. Vendell.
 Observations of the Transit of Mercury, 1894. E. E. Barnard.
 Progress of Astronomical Photography. H. C. Russell.
 Occultation of the Pleiades, Dec. 10, 1894. H. C. Wilson.

Quiver.—Cassell. London. December.
 Great Centres of Religious Activity: Edinburgh. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
 Hospital Nursing as a Vocation. Mabel E. Wotton.
 The Children of Hunger. F. M. Holmes.

Review of Reviews.—London. December.
 Francesco Crispi. G. M. James.
 Anton Rubinstein.
 Work of the National Social Union.

Sanitarian.—New York.
 November.
 Disease Prevention and its Hindrances. E. P. Lachapelle.
 Pollution of Water Supplies and Results of Filtration.
 Production and Cultivation of Vaccine Lymph. S. W. Abbott.
 The Military Hospital of Havana.

December.
 The Discovery of the New Specific for Croup and Diphtheria.
 Examination of Milk Supply for Tuberculosis. F. O. O'Donoghue.
 Administration of the Medical Law of the State of New York.
 Drinking Water in its Relation to Malarial Diseases. R. H. Lewis.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. November.
 Meteorology in the Schools. W. M. Davis.
 English in Secondary Schools. S. Thurber.
 Mathematics in the Secondary Schools of Germany.—II. J. E. Russell.
 Uniform Entrance Examinations in English Language.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. November.
 Two Months in Korea. With Map. Capt. A. E. J. Cavendish.
 On the Determination of Sea-water Densities by Hydrometers and Sprengel Tubes. W. S. Anderson.
 The Campaigns of Alexander the Great in Turkestan. J. W. McCrindle.

Social Economist.—New York. December.
 The Lesson of the Election.
 The Baltimore Plan.
 Trade Unionism in England.
 Russia's New Czar.
 Permanence of Southern Prosperity.
 Free and Paid Medical Service. N. Oppenheim.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. December.
 Isaac Pitman Vindicated. John Watson.
 State Shorthand Societies. K. C. Hill.
 Osgood's Seventh Edition. Ex Officina Edmundana.
 Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
 Court Reporting in Tennessee. B. Duke.

Strand Magazine.—London. November.
 Pilots.—II. A. T. Story.
 The Biggest Tobacco-Box in the World, in Westminster Town Hall.
 Muzzles for Ladies.
 Thieves v. Locks and Safes.
 Girton and Newnham Colleges. E. A. Brayley Hodgetts.
 Lord and Lady Brassey. M. Griffith.
 Chicken Manufacture. E. C. Clifford.

Students' Journal.—New York. December.
 The Andrew J. Graham Memorial Fund.
 In Southern Cotton Fields.
 Engraved Shorthand—Eight pages.
 Battle of Waterloo.

Sunday at Home.—London. December.
 An Outdoor Service in the Highlands. I. F. Mayo.
 Sunday in East London: Spitalfields.
 The Last Earthquake in London. J. Telford.

Sunday Magazine.—London. December.
 Miracles of Nature and Providence amongst Cannibals.
 An Old Flemish City: Antwerp. Mrs. Meade.
 Folk-Prayers. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
 A Naturalist in the Jungle.

Temple Bar.—London. December.
 Theodore Hook, Satirist and Novelist.
 A Latter-Day Prophet: Rev. John Hamilton Thom. Mary Cholmondeley.
 Guy de Maupassant. W. E. Garrett Fisher.
 The Anarchists' Utopia.
 A Little Girl's Recollections of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
 William Makepeace Thackeray and the late Emperor Louis Napoleon. Henriette Corkran.

The Treasury.—New York. December.
 Anchors of the Soul. J. E. Cummings.
 God in the Soul of Every Man. O. P. Gifford.
 The Uses of Temple Beauty. David Gregg.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. December.
 Interior Waterways from New York to the Gulf Coast. S. M. Miller.
 Rural Traditions. Burnet Landreth.
 Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough."
 Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. December.
 The Case of Japan. T. Okamura.
 The Functions of Armies and Navies. P. H. Colomb.
 The Fleet of the United States in the American Civil War. Captain Stenzel.
 The Coming War in Madagascar. Captain Pasfield Oliver.
 The Ordnance Survey. Spencer Wilkinson.
 The Affair d'Enghien. W. H. Craig.
 Army Medical Organization. Brigade Surgeon Colonel Chino.
 The Fire-Ships of Antwerp. Commander A. A. C. Galloway.
 Infantry Supports: A French Precedent. A. H. Atteridge.
 The War Between China and Japan: The Coming Winter.

Westminster Review.—London. December.
 Financial Facilities. Robert Ewen.
 Religion and Popular Literature. Thomas Hannan.

The Art of Governing. Lewis H. Berens.
 The Enthusiast. E. H. Lacom Watson.
 The London School Board. Chas. W. A. Brooke.
 An Eirenikon to Socialists and Individualists.
 Ethical Tendency of Matthew Arnold's Poetry. Thos. Bradfield.
 The Truth About Female Suffrage in New Zealand. Norwood Young.
 Cultured Colonization. M. Macfie.
 The Sexual Problem: A Reply to Beswicke Ancrum. B. Claydon.
 Ought Private Lunatic Asylums to be Abolished? J. F. G. Pietersen.
 Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. December.
 Success in Business. A. L. Bowersox.
 Sewanee.

The Operating Room. G. H. Barnum.
 Electric Lighting for Portraiture. D. Bachrach, Jr.
 The True Standard of Portraiture. John A. Tennant.
 Toning and Washing Aristo Prints. W. M. Gatch.
 The Improvement of Process Work. C. Ashleigh Snow.
 Practical Photo-Chromotypy. Macfarlane Anderson.
 Intensifying Process Negatives. W. T. Wilkinson.

Young Woman.—London. December.

The Empress Frederick: Character Sketch. Hulda Friederichs.
 Woman's Work in the Home: As Mother. Archdeacon Farrar.
 A Talk with Miss Betham-Edwards. With Portrait. Frederick Dolman.
 Life at Newnham. Katharine St. John Conway.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. December.
 Christmas Pictures. T. Berthold.
 Japan. S. O. Wippold.
 Giovanni Battista de Rossi. With Portrait. P. M. Baumgarten.

Daheim.—Leipzig. November 3.
 The Mysteries of the Migration of Birds. Dr. W. Haacke.
 The German Naval Manoeuvres. R. Werner.

November 10.
 Brugsch Pasha. With Portrait. G. Steindorff.
 The First Performance of "The Robbers." B. Wernitz.
 November 17.
 St. Cecilia. Dr. F. Loofs.

November 24.
 Madagascar. Dr. G. Wegener.
 St. Cecilia. Continued. Dr. F. Loofs.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 2.
 The 900th Anniversary of St. Wolfgang. Dr. W. Schenz.
 Meister Andreas Hamm, Bell Founder. J. Zeiter.
 Newspapers.
 Domestic Animals and Infectious Diseases. Dr. H. Euringer.
 Influence of Mythology and Legend on the German Language.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. November.
 What Must Happen in Eastern Asia. M. von Brandt.
 Correspondence of Georg Friedrich Parrot with Czar Alexander I.
 The Solution of the Iron Mask: Cypher Correspondence of Louis XIV.
 Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
 Schiller and the Literature of To-day. B. Litzmann.
 Art Exhibitions. A. von Heyden.
 Hans Viktor von Unruh. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
 Exposition of the Sacred Writings of India. G. Bühler.
 Goethe and Professor Hoepfner. A. Bock.
 Czar Alexander III. Count Greppi.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. November.
 Agrarian Reform in Prussia and the Berlin Conference. A. von Miaskowski.
 Auguste Mariette. Brugsch Pasha.
 Hans Sachs. E. Schmidt.
 Problems of Eastern Asia. M. von Brandt.
 "Schiller's Death-Day;" Drama by Goethe. B. Suphan.
 Diary of Theodor von Bernhardi.
 Industrial Art at the Berlin Exhibition. J. Lessing.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 12.
 The Last Lieutenant of the Grande Armée. With Portrait. P. Holzhausen.
 African Coiffures. C. Falkenhorst.
 Hans Sachs. H. Boesch.
 Political Assassinations of the 19th Century. R. von Gottschall.
 The Frankish Basket-Industry. A. Berger.
 The New Houses of Parliament at Berlin. E. Peschkau.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. November.
 Otto Shelper. With Portrait. Hans Merian.
 The Modern German State; a State for Right, for Class, or for Jurists?
 Poems by Marie Jerschke and Others.
 Naturalism and the German Public. C. Heinrich.
 "Don Quixote" in the Light of Historic Development. Dr. S. S. Epstein.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. November.

Heinrich von Leo. Continued. O. Kraus.
 Trier and Lourdes.
 Two School Unions. C. Fehr von Ungern-Sternberg.
 Experiences of a Hussar in the Campaign of 1814.
 China. Spanoth-Pöhlde.

Neue Revue.—Vienna. October 31.
 Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Bosnia. F. H. Geffcken.
 The Bodyguard of Napoleon III. Dr. J. R. von Newald.

November 7.
 Dalmatia and the Bosnian Provinces. Continued.
 Hans Sachs the Politician. R. Levisohn.

November 14.
 Rome after 1870. G. Ferrero.
 The Théâtre Libre in Germany. C. Alberti.
 The National School as an Educational Institution. A. Täubler.

November 21.
 Voltaire. K. Bleibtreu.
 The Opera Problem. M. Graf.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.
 No. 5.
 Socialism's Criticism of Socialism.
 German Postal Statistics. O. Vieth.
 No. 6.

The Retirement of Count Caprivi.
 Art Exhibitions at Munich in 1894.
 The Dutch East Indies. H. Polak.

No. 7.
 An Austrian Criminal Law and Its Treatment of Political Criminals. Dr. J. Ingwer.
 Capitalist Tendencies and Saxon Revenue.

No. 8.
 Russia and the New Régime. G. Plechanow.
 The Austrian Electoral Movement Since the Fall of Taaffe.
 K. Leuthner.
 Two Letters by Dr. Rodbertus. Dr. R. Meyer.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. November.
 Hermann Levi, Musician. With Portrait. A. Hahn.
 Wilhelm Müller. A. Kohut.
 A Night Journey through Norway. Paul Lindan.
 Twenty-five Years of Industrial Freedom in Germany. N. N. Böttger.
 Two Letters from Switzerland in 1775: Count Friedrich Leopold Stolberg and Count Christian Stolberg to Gerstenberg.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. December.
 Gustav Portig on Schelling. E. von Hartmann.
 Life in Egypt in the Time of the Emperors. Prof. H. Blümmner.
 Ultramontane Achievements. Alius.
 Prussia and Poland. M. Lehmann.
 The Neutralization of Denmark. Dalhoff-Nilsen.
 Ferdinand of Brunswick. Continued. Dr. E. Daniels.
 Gustavus Adolphus. Dr. Max Lenz.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. November.
 Periods in the World's History. K. A. Hager.
 Madame Blavatsky's "Secret Doctrine." L. Deinhard.
 Bruder Ernsthart or Father Damian. Thesi Bohrn.

Count Gobineau's "Inequality of the Human Races." L. Schemann.

Dr. Franz Hartmann. With Portrait.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

Marmolada di Penia. E. Terschak.

Creative Talent. E. Eckstein.

Hans Sachs.

The New Elbe-Trave Canal and Mölln.

The Post Office in China. F. Meister.

Luther's Deathplace at Eisleben. M. Schüssler.

Friedrich Ludwig Schröder. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. November.

Paul Wallot and the New Houses of Parliament at Berlin.

From Miramar to Queretaro, Mexico. F. Meister.

Real Pearls. K. Möbius.

Brugsch Pasha. With Portrait. C. von Vincenti.

Alligator-Hunting. F. Meister.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 4.

A New Swiss National Hymn. A. Beetschen.

Making False Coins. A. O. Klausmann.

Heft 5.

Ladies as Billiard Players. Jenny Ris-Neumann.

Nürnberg's Golden Days. G. Klitscher.

The Cure of Diphtheria. Dr. F. Ranzow.

August Frisch-Grenenberg. A. Ronal.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, African Missionaries. O. Baumann.

Heft 6.

The Great Wall of China. G. Wegener.

Heft 7.

The New Houses of Parliament at Berlin. G. Klitscher.

National Costumes in the Black Forest. H. Sohnrey.

Thomas Edison. C. Frank Dewey.

Prince Chlodwig of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst. With Portrait.

M. Lündner.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. November.

The Swiss Democracy and the Popular Initiative. Numa Droz.

Women and the Woman Question in the United States.

The Infancy of Greek Sculpture. Concluded. François Dumar.

Josephine and Marie Louise in Switzerland. Concluded.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. November 15.

State Socialism. Léon Say.

The Benefits of State Intervention. Ladislav Domanski.

The Agricultural Movement in France. G. Fouquet.

The Economic Ideas of M. de Caprivi. Arthur Raffalovich.

The Commerce of Corea. Daniel Bellef.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

November 1.

A Letter to a Young Diplomat. Count C. de Mouy.

Prevost-Paradol. M. H. Mornand.

The Egyptian Sudan. Col. Chailié-Long.

A Visit to Yellowstone Park. Paul Rouget.

Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

November 15.

Villemain's Judgment of Talleyrand. H. Wellschinger.

Tunis at the Time of the Expedition. E. Deschamps.

Scenes of New York Chinese Life. Matilda Shaw.

The Contemporary Literature of Europe. L. Quesnel.

Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. November 15.

The Antwerp Exposition. Denise.

The Lyons Exposition.

The Literary and Historic Movement in France. Eug. Asse.

Ballistic Archaeology. Désiré Poncin.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

November 3.

France and Madagascar. M. de Mahy.

Robert Nanteuil: A Sculptor of the Seventeenth Century.

November 10.

Czar Alexander III. Alfred Rambaud.

Contemporary French Philosophy: M. Théodule Ribot. F. Picavet.

November 17.

Education in France in the Middle of the Century. Jules Levallois.

The Works of Voltaire. Emile Faguet.

The Situation in Madagascar.

November 24.

Théodore de Banville. Raoul Rosières.

Literature in France in the Middle of the Century. Jules Levallois.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

November 1.

Studies in Diplomacy. Duc de Broglie.

Studies in Sociology: Luxury. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.

Contemporary English Art. R. de la Sizeranne.

Henrik Ibsen's Brand. Count Prozor.

Aromatic Liquids. J. Rochard.

The Rhone. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.

November 15.

Roman Africa. Gaston Boissier.

The State of France and Europe after 1815. E. Ollivier.

Contemporary English Art. R. de la Sizeranne.

The Theatrical World During the French Revolution and First Empire. V. du Bled.

Morbid Heredity. Ch. Ferre.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

November 1.

The Larousse Celebration.

Roumanian Literature. Ernest Tissot.

Estheticism. Roger Marx.

The Origin of the *Fleur de Lis*. Gustave Lejeal.

November 15.

Corea and the Coreans. R. d'Aunis.

Education in England. Eugene Pellissier.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. November.

Pope Leo XIII. Mgr. Lamy.

Promenades in Vienna. William Ritter.

Commander J. B. de Rossi. Adolphe Delvigne.

Hungary and Roumania. Albert Bordeaux.

The Legislative Elections in France. Charles Woeste.

On the Coast of Norway and Lapland. Continued. J. G. Freson.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

November 1.

Emperor Alexander III. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.

Frédéric Mistral. Gaston Paris.

The Income Tax. E. H. Funck-Brentano.

The Armament of the Naval Reserves. M. Loir.

General Grant and France. T. Stanton.

The Income of Our National Museums. L. E. Serre.

November 15.

The New American Tariff. E. Brewaert.

Letters from the Congo. Duc d'Uzès.

Origins of English Language and Literature. E. Boutmy.

The Convicts of Guiana. P. Mimande.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. November.

Brute Memory and Organized Memory. L. Dugas.

The Importance of the Savage Languages from a Psychological Point of View. R. de la Grasserie.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

November 1.

Death Masks of Great Men.

Suicide for Love. Prof. César Lombroso.

Political Corruption. Louis Proal.

November 15.

The Hazard of Artistic Production. Auguste Strindberg.

Anarchy and Peace. Baroness de Suttner.

Shakespearean Relics.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

November 3.

The Institute of France in 1894. M. Loëwy.

Chemical Machinery. H. Le Chatelier.

Disinfection of Local Areas.

November 10.

Medicine in the Provinces. Professor Potain.

Protoplasm. A. Danilewsky.

November 17.

The Amplitude of the Solar System. William Harkness.

Protoplasm. Continued. A. Danilewsky.

November 24.

What is a Nerve Centre? J. P. Morat.
Theory of the Formation of Hail. Concluded. E. Durand-Gréville.
Some Industries of Cochín-China. A. Calmette.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. November.

The Belgian Elections. Émile Vandervelde.
Agrarian Socialism. Adrien Veber.
The Interparliamentary Union. Élie Ducommun.
Graduated Taxation. Henri Mayor.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

November 3.

The Second Centenary of P. Segneri.
The So-called Scientific Errors in the Bible.
On the Actions and Instincts of Animals. Continued.

November 17.

Social Defense Against Anarchism.
The Migrations of the Hittites. Continued.
Religion and Freemasonry.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence. November 1.

From the Vistula to the Oder. G. Mareotti.
Catherine de Medici, Duchess of Mantua. L. Grottanelli.
Dante's Heaven. Continued. A. Galassini.
The Catacombs. B. Prina.

Riforma Sociale.—Rome.

October 25.

Home Colonization in Germany. Prof. W. Sombart.
Food and the Labor Power of a Nation. Prof. F. S. Nitti.

The Anarchism of the Berlinese. Prof. L. Gumplowicz.
Why the Writings of Roscher have had no Influence in England.
The Agricultural Conditions of Russia. Conclusion. Masé-Dari.

November 10.

The Scientific Spirit in Social Studies. Prof. S. Cognetti de Martiis.
The General Structure of Society. Prof. G. de Greef.
Rural Co-operative Associations. P. Manassei.
Gregorian Music. L. Parazza.
The French Revolution and the First Empire. G. Grabinski.
Notes on Finance. A. Rossi.

La Rivista Internazionale.—Rome. November.

Suggestions on the Present Rural Crisis. T. Petrone.
Roman Feudalism. Continued. G. Tomassetti.
The Chino-Japanese War and Its Social Importance. F. Ermini.
The Third Scientific Catholic Congress at Brussels. S. Nicotra.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

November 5.

Astronomy. Fr. Angel Rodriguez.
The Pentateuch and Prehistoric Archaeology. Honorato del Val.
All Souls' Day. Julian Rodrigo.
On the Right of Precedence of the King of Castile Over the King of England. An Ancient Speech.

November 20.

Posthumous Fragments. Marcelino Gutierrez.
Hispano-American Literature. F. B. Garcia.
An Unpublished Account of the Attack on Manila by the Corsair Lima-Hong.

España Moderna.—Madrid. October.

France and Some Frenchmen. Professor Adolfo Posada.
Fray Jerónimo Savonarola. Juan O'Neill.

The Reform of Secondary Education. L. de Hoyos Sainz.
The Teaching of Latin in Spain. Professor M. de Unamuno.
Castilian and Portuguese Literature. F. Wolf.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

October 30.

In Praise of St. Augustin. Marcelo Macias.
Traditions and Characters of the North and South of Spain.
Don Eudardo Vincenti and a Ministry of Education.

November 15.

Spanish and Portuguese Poets of the 16th and 17th Centuries.
Papal Dispatches in Spain. R. de Hinojosa.
The Isunza Family of Vitoria. Julianio Apraiz.
Snapshots at Celebrities: J. Fernandez Montaña. Alvaro Maroto.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. November.

The Atjehers. A Contribution to the Ethnography of North Sumatra. Prof. L. W. C. van den Berg.
State and Society. Prof. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.
Plato's "Phaedrus." Dr. Ch. M. van Deventer.
"The Legends of Jeschua-ben-Jossef." Pol de Mont.

Teysmannia.—Batavia. No. 8.

Orchids. J. J. Smith, Jr.

Notes on the Spontaneous Replanting of Land in Java. S. H. Koorders.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. November.

A Glance Backward: Political Events in Holland. H. J. Smidt.
The Unemployed Question.—II. J. Bruinwold Riedel.
Professor Alperdingk Thijm on "Tristan und Isolde." J. L. de Casembroot.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm. No. 6.

Griffenfeld. J. A. Fridericia.
Herbert Spencer and his Philosophy.
The "Picturesque School" in French Poetry.

Ord Och Bild.—Stockholm. No. 10.

Spanish Grandeeza. Elof Tegnér.
Sergol's Portraits. Georg Göthe.

Professor von Helmholtz. With Portrait. Robert Tigerstedt.
Gustaf Fröding. With Portrait. Hjalmar Söderberg.
Carl Jonas Ludvig Almqvist. Poet. Ellen Key.

Vor Tid.—Christiania. Nos. 14-15.

Arne Garborg. Syen Moren.
The Teaching of Natural Science in the Public High School.
Olaf Jansen.
Political Indifference. Hans K. Aas.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NR.	New Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	GBag.	Green Bag.	NN.	Nature Notes.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OD.	Our Day.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	HC.	Home and Country.	PA.	Photo-American.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Arg.	Argosy.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Ata.	Atlanta.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bkman.	Bookman.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisi.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	RBA.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	K.	Knowledge.	RL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	KO.	King's Own.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	San.	Sanitarian.
CR.	Charities Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	TE.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UM.	University Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
F.	Forum.	NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
		NEM.	New England Magazine.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the December numbers of periodicals.

Africa:

Uganda and the East African Protectorates, G. S. Mackenzie, FE.

Prospects of Civilization in the Upper Nile Valley, MisR.

Agnosticism: Why I am Not an Agnostic, Max Muller, NC.

Agriculture: The Idle Earth, E. Jefferies, Long.

Akers, Benjamin Paul, Lela W. Usher, NEM.

Alexander the Great in Turkestan, J. W. McIndrie, ScotGM.

Nov.

Alexander III, Peace-Keeper of Europe, W. T. Stead, RR.

Alpine Guides, A. E. Bonser, CFM.

Aluminum, the Superabundant Metal, Henry Wurtz, EngM.

American Problems, Swiss Solutions of, W. D. McCrackan, NEM.

Anarchy:

The Anarchists' Utopia, TB.

Twenty Years of Modern Anarchy in Spain, C. Benoist, Chaut.

Anderson, Miss Mary, Interviewed, CSJ.

Animals: Wild Traits in Tame Animals—II, L. Robinson, NAR.

Antwerp, an Old Flemish City, SunM.

Arabian Day and Night, An, Poultney Bigelow, Harp.

Architecture:

Historical Architecture in Current Use, EngM.

Suggestions on the Architecture of Schoolhouses, G. H. Walker, AM.

A Sermon on Houses, Lady Jephson, Ata.

Arizona, The Indians of, C. H. Cook, ChHA.

Armies:

The Story of a Thousand, A. W. Tourgee, Cos.

The Proposed Increase of the Army, Gen. G. D. Ruggles, NAR.

Arnold, Sir Edwin, A Happy Hour with, C. Scott, EL.

Arnold, Matthew: Ethical Tendency of Arnold's Poetry, WR.

Artists and Their Work, MM.

Astronomy: The World's Debt to Astronomy, Simon Newcomb, Chaut.

Athanasianism, Levi L. Paine, NW.

Atheism, The End of, W. Barry, CW.

Athletics for City Girls, Mary T. Bissell, PS.

Babism—Its Doctrines and Relation to Mission Work, MisR.

- Bachelors: The Other Half on Sunday, H. V. Barnett, EI.
 Bacon, Lord, vs. Professor Huxley, Duke of Argyll, NC.
 Banking: Currency and State Banks, A. L. Ripley, YR, Nov.
 Bashfulness in Children, J. M. Baldwin, EdRA.
 Bicycling: Lenz's World Tour A-wheel, O.
 Birds: Concerning Birds and Their Nests, M.
 Bismarck, A Visit to Prince, Sidney Whitman, Chaut.
 Bonaparte, Napoleon:
 Life of Napoleon Bonaparte—II, W. M. Sloane, CM.
 Napoleon Bonaparte—II, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
 A Conversation with Napoleon at Elba, Mac.
 Book Plates: Regarding Book-Plates, K. P. Garnett, OM.
 Books: The Decay of Bookselling, D. Stott, NC.
 Boston:
 Winter on Boston Common, J. E. Chamberlain, NEM.
 If Jesus Came to Boston, Edward Everett Hale, NEM.
 Brassey, Lord and Lady, M. Griffith, Str, Nov.
 Brown, John, in Canada, J. C. Hamilton, CanM.
 California:
 The Vigilance Committee of '56, A. B. Paul, OM.
 Famous Californians of Other Days, J. J. Peatfield, OM.
 Prickly Plants of California, Emma S. Marshall, OM.
 Canals:
 Great Canals, G. Menocal, Chaut.
 The Manchester Ship Canal, Edward Porritt, YR, Nov.
 Carols: Medieval Christmas Carols, Charlotte S. Burne, NH.
 Carrying Trade of the World, M. G. Mulhall, CR.
 Cats, Tighe Hopkins, LH.
 Celebrities of the Day, M. Pemberton, CSJ.
 Celibacy and the Struggle to Get on, H. E. M. Stutfield, Black.
 Charity that Helps and Other Charity, Jane E. Robbins, F.
 Charity Organizations in America, Beginnings of, S. H. Gurteen, Ed.
 Chicken Manufacture, E. C. Clifford, Str, Nov.
 Children:
 The Children of Hunger, F. M. Holmes, Q.
 Public Support of Children in New York, LAH, Nov.
 Studies of Childhood—IV, James Scully, PS.
 China:
 The Meaning of the Chinese Button, A. J. Bamford, CFM.
 Chinese Mandarins and People, Prof. Douglas, EI.
 The Empress Dowager of China, F. G. Carpenter, Dem.
 Chino-Japanese War and the Eastern Problems, J. T. Yokoi, AJP.
 Christ: Is Jesus the Christ? R. R. Marquis, HomR.
 Christ Child in Art, The, Archdeacon Farrar, McCl.
 Christian Iconography and Symbolism—V, G. A. Audsley, AA.
 Christmas Gifts, The Common Sense of, Dem.
 Church: Is the Church's Influence Growing? M. Fowler, NH.
 Circus Life: A Chat with a Circus King, E. F. Sherie, LudM.
 Civics, A Practical Example in, T. W. Haskins, AJP.
 Clubs: Evolution of the Country Club, C. W. Whitney, Harp.
 Colonies, British: Wanted, an Imperial Conference, J. Colomb, NC.
 Colonization: Cultured Colonization, W. Macfie, WR.
 Colors, How to Tell, Marcus Benjamin, Chaut.
 Conciliation, Industrial Agreements and, C. C. Kingston, RR.
 Consular Reform, Henry White, NAR.
 Corkran, Henriette, Reminiscences by, TB.
 Cornwall: The Land of a Lost Language, W. C. Borlase, EI.
 County Council of London:
 The Council and the Recreation of the People, W. J. Gordon, LH.
 Cress-Sellers, T. Sparrow, NH.
 Crime and Criminal Law:
 Criminal and Prison Reform, Michael Davitt, NC.
 Modern Penology, G. R. Vicars, GM.
 A Detective on Detective Stories, W. E. Grey, CFM.
 Thieves vs. Locks and Safes, Str, Nov.
 Responsibility in Crime from the Medical Standpoint, PS.
 Crimes in 1854 and 1894, Gen. Sir E. Wood, FR.
 Crispi, Francesco, W. J. Stillman, CM.
 Cromwell and the House of Lords, C. H. Firth, Mac.
 Currency and State Banks, Alfred L. Ripley, YR, Nov.
 Currency Reform, The "Baltimore Plan" of, A. B. Hepburn, F.
 Czar's Death: How it Affects Europe, S. Stepniak, NAR.
 Czar, Death of the, and the Peace of Europe, T. A. Dodge, F.
 Diphtheria, Spread of, Dr. R. Roose, FR.
 Disease Prevention and Its Hindrances, E. P. Lachapelle, San, Nov.
 Dress: The Underclothing Question, L. R. S. Tomalin, NewR.
 Earthquakes: The Last Earthquake in London, J. Telford, SunH.
 East End of London: Sunday in East London: Spitalfields, SunH.
 Eastern Problems, The Chino-Japanese War and the, J. T. Yokoi, AJP.
 Economic Literature, Recent Tendencies in, A. T. Hadley, YR, Nov.
 Edinburgh: Great Centres of Religious Activity, J. C. Had-den, Q.
 Education:
 Girton College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 Life at Newnham, Katharine Conway, YW.
 Girton and Newnham Colleges, E. A. Hodgetts, Str, Nov.
 Forces in Education, C. F. Carroll, Ed.
 Education and Missions, William Miller, MisR.
 The Need of Educated Men, David S. Jordan, PS.
 The Object of Reading in School, W. M. Thayer, Ed.
 The Aim in the Study of English, G. E. Gardner, Ed.
 School Supervisor II, Pennsylvania, R. K. Buehrle, EdRA.
 Professional and General Education, F. A. Walker, EdRA.
 The Catholic School System in Rome, Mgr. Satolli, NAR.
 Educational Work for the Indians, W. N. Hailman, LAH, Nov.
 Egypt:
 Street Scenes in Cairo, R. S. Hichens, PMM.
 My Tomb in Thebes, Dr. Georg Ebers, FrL.
 The Sacred Scriptures of the Egyptians, C. M. Cobern, HomR.
 Elections: The Meaning of the, J. W. Babcock, C. J. Faulkner, NAR.
 Electricity:
 Electricity in the Iron and Steel Industries, D. Selby-Bigge, EngM.
 Generating Electricity by Windmills, I. N. Lewis, EngM.
 Some Possibilities of the Storage Battery, CasM.
 New Sources of Electric Power, NC.
 Eliot, George, and Warwickshire, G. Morley, Ata.
 Embroideries, Church, C. C. Clark, AI.
 Engineer's Office, Organization and Management of an, JAES, Oct.
 Enthusiasm, E. H. Lacon Watson, WR.
 Ericsson, John, the Engineer—II, W. C. Church, CasM.
 Ethics: The Knowledge of Good and Evil, Emma M. Caillard, CR.
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 Fans: The Lazarus Collection at the Metropolitan Museum, AI.
 Farrar, Archdeacon, Portraits of, McCl.
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 Financial Facilities, Robert Ewen, WR.
 The Carrying Trade of the World, M. G. Mulhall, CR.
 Our Experiments in Financial Legislation, J. H. Eckels, NAR.
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 Shetland Folk-Lore and the Old Faith of the Teutons, NewR.
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 Forests: Why not More Forest Preserves? Robert U. Johnson, RR.
 France: The French Chambers, John W. Burgess, Chaut.
 Froude, James Anthony, Reminiscences of, J. Skelton, Black.
 Games, Olympic, Re-establishment of, Albert Shaw, RR.
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 The Late German Crisis, CR.
 The Three German Chancellors, T. Barth, NewR.
 Germany, Empress Frederick of, Hulda Friederichs, YW.
 Geronimo: A Noble Arab Martyr, CW.
 Ghosts, Agnes Repplier, AM.
 Goethe's "Faust," GT.
 Gunpowder Plot, M.
 Hamerton, Philip Gilbert:
 The Chief Influences on My Career, F.
 Philip Gilbert Hamerton, D. Nov. 16.
 Harte, Bret, A Morning with, H. J. W. Dam, McCl.
 Hatfield House: In the Halls of the Cecilis, W. C. Sydney, GM.
 Heredity, The Mimicry of, George Batchelor, NW.
 Herschel, John, Robert Ball, GW.
 Hindu Missionary in America, A. F. F. Ellinwood, HomR.
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 Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Anatomist, D. W. Cheever, HGM.
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 Dr. Holmes, AM.
 Hook, Theodore, Satirist and Novelist, TB.
 Horace, An Epistle from: Mr. Gladstone's New Translations, Black.
 Hospitals: Military Hospital of Havana, San, Nov.
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 Hudson's Bay, G. H. Bradbury, CanM.
 Huguenots: The Huguenot in New England, Horace Graves, NEM.
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 Intestacy Law, The Connecticut, C. M. Andrews, YR, Nov.
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 The Railroad Strike in California, T. R. Bacon, YR, Nov.
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 See contents of WPM; AP; PA; PB.
 Relation of Photography to Art, J. L. Breese, Cos.
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 Pole, Reginald—II, Harriet W. Preston, Louise Dodge, AM.
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 Augustin Filon and Prof. Delbrück on, FR.
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 Trata Mountains, M.
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 Thirlmere Scheme, CJ.
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 Vaccine Lymph, *Production and Cultivation of*, S. W. Abbott, San, Nov.
 Van Dyck, Anthony (1599-1641), T. Cole, CM.
 Vigilance Committee of '56, *The California*, A. B. Paul, OM.
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 Waldenses at Valdesse, N. C., C. J. Ryder, LAH.
 War, *The Abolition of*, A.
 Warwickshire and George Eliot, G. Morley, Ata.
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 Water Supplies, *Pollution of, and Results of Filtration*, San, Nov.
 Watts, George Frederick, R.A., *Cosmo Monkhouse*, Scrib.
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